

60TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

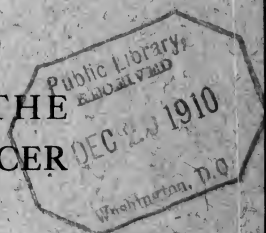
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
No. 1049 }

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908

Vol. III

REPORT OF THE
HEALTH OFFICER



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1909

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Vol. III
REPORT OF THE
HEALTH OFFICER



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OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO JUNE 30, 1908.

Health officer.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.

Chief clerk and deputy health officer.

HARRY C. McLEAN.

Clerks.

C. R. HOLMAN.
T. W. PARSONS.
A. G. COLE.

S. PHILLIPS.
A. C. PATTERSON.
W. O. ROOME, Jr.

L. H. CROWE.
M. H. LANMAN.

Chief inspector and deputy health officer.

MURRAY GALT MOTTER, M. D.

Sanitary and food inspectors.

A. L. MURRAY.
J. F. BUTTS.
T. M. SHEPHERD.
T. N. CONRAD.
R. A. GUERRANT.
R. S. WILSON.
E. W. WHITAKER.

C. H. WELCH.
W. R. SMITH.
J. S. GALLAGHER.
E. J. HORGAN.
J. R. MOTHERSHEAD.
W. H. HOOVER.

W. W. AYRES.
J. C. HATTON.
E. C. STOY.
R. H. DUENNER.
C. W. ALLEN.
W. V. LEECH.

Chemist.

R. L. LYNCH, M. D.

Inspector of marine products.

A. FRANK EVANS.

Inspector of live stock and dairy farms.

J. P. TURNER.

Veterinarians.

R. R. ASHWORTH.
H. YOUNG.

H. S. DRAKE.
JOHN ROME.

G. H. GRAPP.

Pound service.

SAMUEL EINSTEIN, poundmaster.
J. BURRILL, laborer.
J. WELLS, laborer.

P. BARNER, laborer.
C. PARKER, laborer.
J. M. NICKENS, laborer

Messenger and janitor.

I. PINKNEY.

Driver.

A. A. MOXLEY.

Contagious-disease service.

W. C. FOWLER, M. D., medical inspector
in charge of contagious-disease service.
JOHN E. WALSH, M. D., medical in-
spector.
J. J. KINYOUN, M. D., bacteriologist.
LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M. D., medical in-
spector.
F. E. HARRINGTON, M. D., medical in-
spector.
E. L. LE MERLE, M. D., medical in-
spector.

H. E. MARTYN, M. D., medical inspector.
R. ARTHUR HOOE, M. D., medical in-
spector.
M. J. SIMMONS, M. D., medical in-
spector.
C. W. CHILDS, M. D., medical inspector.
C. M. BEALL, M. D., medical inspector.
ARTHUR L. HUNT, M. D., medical in-
spector.
HARRY MILLER, skilled laborer.
GEORGE T. RICHARDSON, laborer.

Disinfecting service.

W. D. TAPSCOTT, engineer.
GEO. H. KEPPLER, laborer.

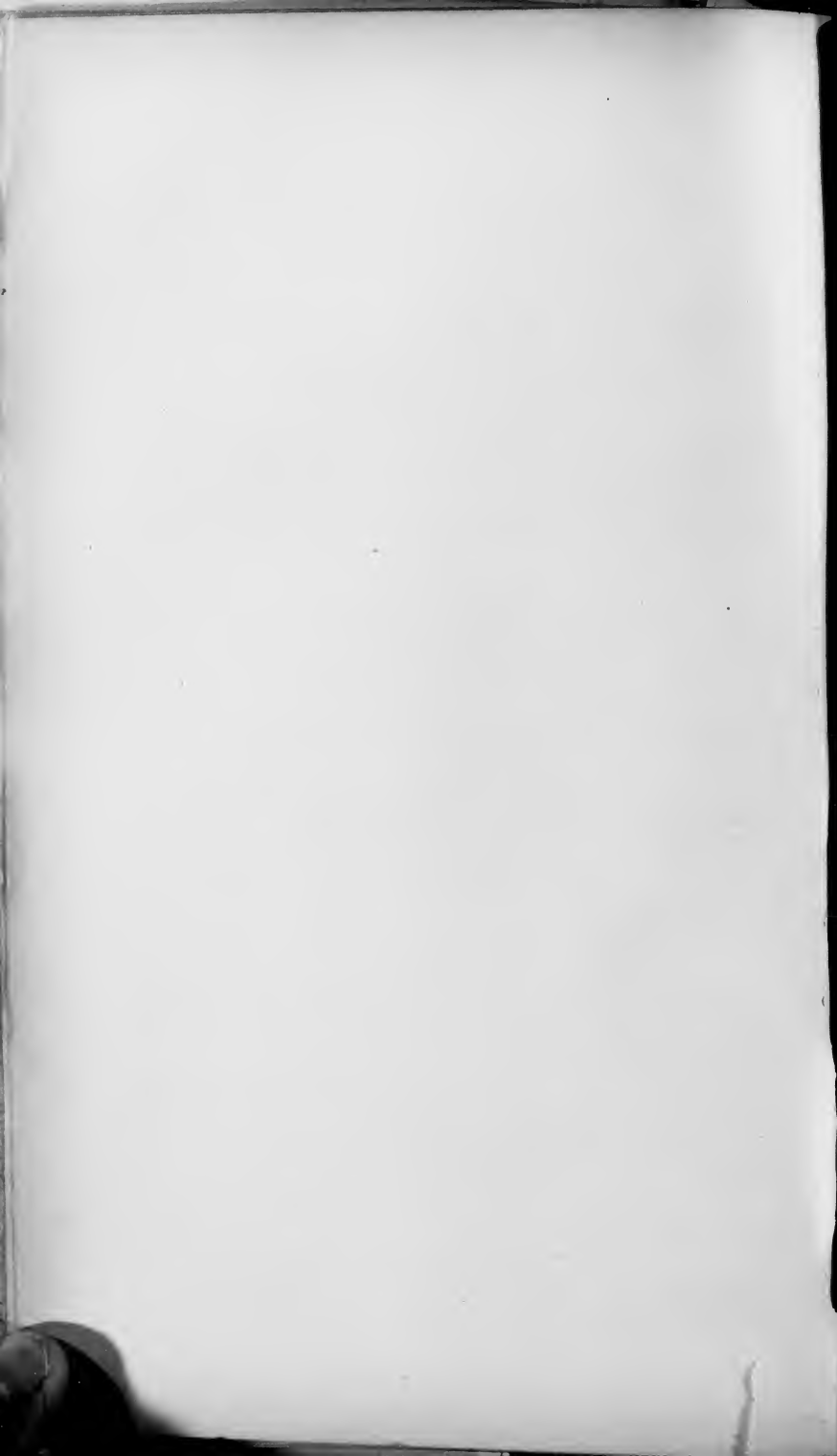
JOHN TENNEY, laborer.

Medical inspectors of the public schools.

JOHN S. ARNOLD.
W. M. BARTON.
GEO. H. HEITMULLER.
I. H. LAMB.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
H. W. FREEMAN.
THOMAS A. GROOVER.
ALBERT RIDGELEY.

U. J. DANIELS.
J. W. MITCHELL.
J. B. NICHOLS.
H. C. MACATEE.



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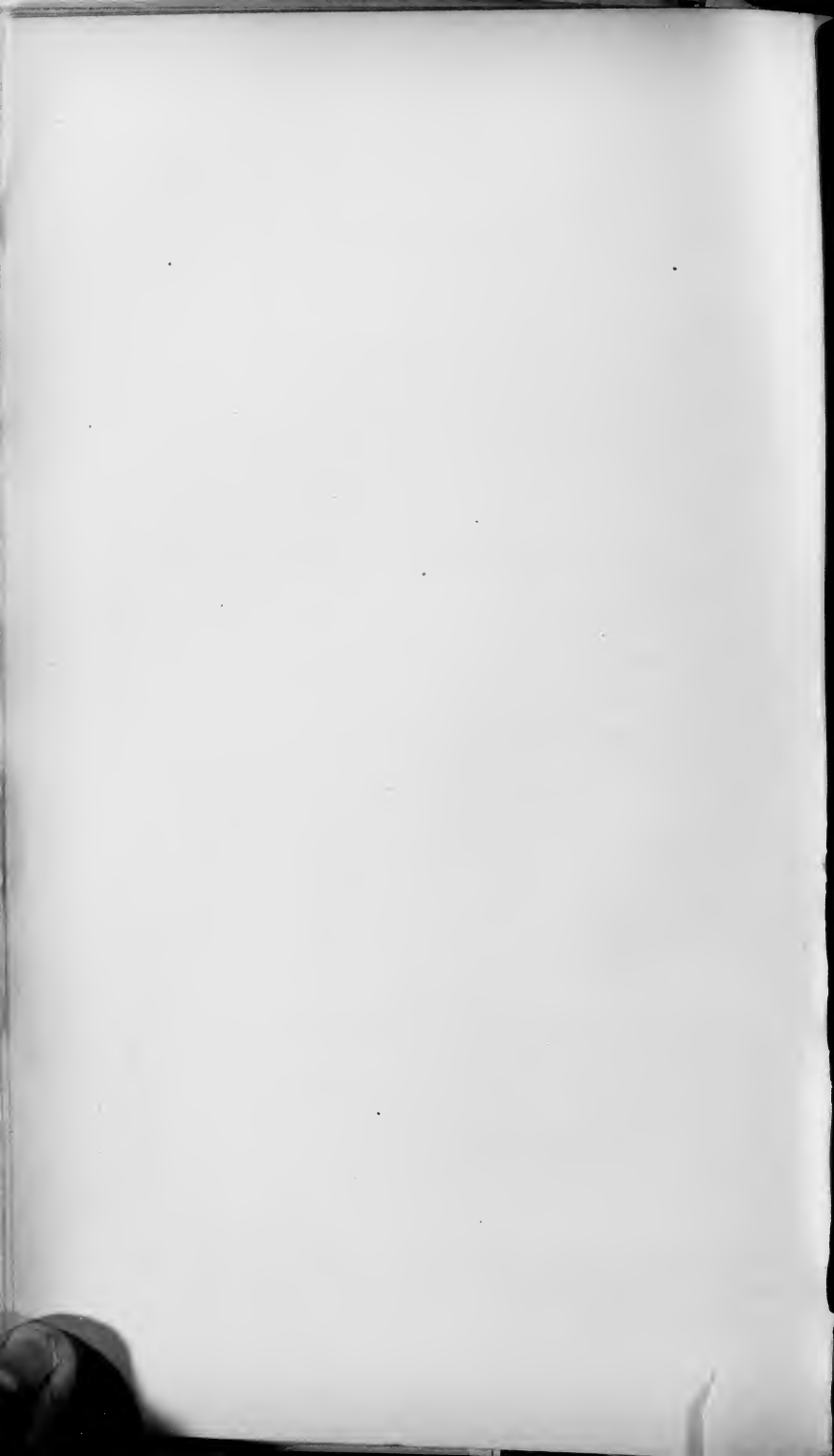
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REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report upon the work of the health department and the condition of the public health in the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1908. Embodied in this report and appended thereto are figures with reference to deaths, to certain classes of diseases, and to births. Other figures are given, showing, so far as figures can show, the kind and amount of work done by the health department. Unfortunately, however, there is nowhere a statement correlating or undertaking to correlate these factors. No such statement could be prepared without a careful analysis of sociological and meteorological conditions, as well as a detailed study of sanitary conditions in the District, by locality and otherwise; and with the force now at the command of the health department any such study has been impossible. But until such a study and correlation can be made year after year, no satisfactory idea can be obtained of the relative efficiency and importance of measures designed to protect and to improve public health. There has been in the past, however, and is even now, a tendency to regard public health administration as purely in the nature of police duty. Certain misdemeanors are created by statutes and ordinances having some supposed relation to public health, and these the health department is expected to enforce. Whether these statutes and ordinances do or do not accomplish wholly or in part the purpose for which they are intended, and if they do so, whether they accomplish it or any of it in the most economical and speedy manner, are questions that are left to private enterprise to be solved, or else are not solved at all.

As a simple business proposition, and even without any reference whatsoever to the protection of human life, means should be provided for determining the effect on public health of such protective measures as are adopted and for determining the form and extent of any new activity designed to conserve and improve the health of the community. It is folly to spend money in controlling and auditing the expenditures of public funds in order to see that services and supplies of proper quality and amount are obtained therefor, and yet to provide no efficient means for seeing that the very services and supplies which the funds purchase are expended so as to bring about the desired results. The services and supplies are mere incidents to the real purpose of the appropriation, and if they are mis-spent or spent unwisely the money itself might as well have gone astray in the first instance, and the money that has been expended for auditing and safeguarding the accounts is merely added to the loss.

So far as relates to the work of the health department, it is impossible now to keep any efficient oversight of the net results which it

accomplishes toward the end for which it was created, that is, toward the protection of public health. In the first place, the number of clerks and inspectors in the service of the department is not sufficiently great; in the second place, the salaries paid are insufficient; and in the third place, the tenure offered employees is not such as to invite the best men into public health work. Employees now in the service, clerks and inspectors, are so burdened with routine, more or less mechanical duties, that anything like a scientific study, even by a single clerk or inspector, of the purpose and effect of his own duties can not be expected, and there is no one who has the time and force at his command to investigate and report regularly upon the whole situation. The salaries paid in the health department are no better than, in fact are hardly as good as, those paid in other offices, where the work is of a simpler character. The average man coming into the service of the department must expect, if he remains in the service, to live out the balance of his days on a salary not in excess of \$1,200 per annum. There is no increase by reason of longevity. There is no pension even though disease or death may result from the discharge of official duty. His tenure of office is not safeguarded by law, and he is not guaranteed by law even a hearing before dismissal. It is not to the point to say that dismissals except for cause have, for some years past, been unheard of; a man entering the department with the expectation of spending thirty or forty years in its service desires something a little more definite to rely upon than an office custom of a few years standing. Under the circumstances pointed out above, the health department does not, and can not, obtain men who have fitted themselves for its work and who, abandoning all hope of private income, are ready to enter its service for the balance of their days. Until a broader conception of the nature of the work of the health department exists in the minds of the public and of those who alone have the power to mold its policies and to shape its future, and until better provision is made for the discharge of that work by providing a sufficient force with sufficient remuneration, with tenure of office established by law, the present state of affairs must continue.

POPULATION.

The following statement shows the general results of the police census of April 8, 1908, in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1907.

Statement showing general returns of police censuses of 1907 and 1908.

	April 10, 1907.	April 8, 1908.
Whites.....	233,403	241,920
Colored.....	96,188	97,483
Total.....	329,591	339,403

BIRTH RETURNS.

On March 1, 1907, Congress enacted a law relating to the registration of births in the District, to become effective six months there-

after.^a It became operative so late in 1907 that it could not reasonably be expected to produce any considerable effect on the number of returns received during the year. Whether such increase as appears was due in any way to the enactment of this law, or to the operation of the same causes that for some years past have brought about each year an increase in the number of births reported, can not be determined. There were registered, however, during the calendar year 1907, 6,873 live births and 570 stillbirths, a total of 7,443, representing an increase of 344 in the number of reported births, a decrease of 68 in the number of reported stillbirths, and a net increase in births and stillbirths together of 276. The diminution in the number of reported stillbirths was probably due in part at least to the operation of the new law. Prior to its enactment there had been no authoritative determination of the earliest period of gestation at which a stillbirth or abortion became reportable. As a consequence, some physicians reported as stillbirths abortions occurring even during the earliest months of pregnancy, while others made no reports of cases occurring during that period unless it became necessary to obtain a burial permit for the remains in order to satisfy the desires of the parents with respect to the disposal of the body, in which case a formal report became necessary. The act of March 1, 1907, however, definitely provided that no report need be made of a stillbirth when the fetus delivered has apparently not passed the fifth month of uterogestation, and there is, therefore, no reason for believing, because of the falling off in the returns of stillbirths, that there was a diminution in the number that actually occurred.

The following statement shows the relative number of births and stillbirths among white and colored people during the calendar year 1907.

Statement showing recorded births and stillbirths, by race, during calendar year 1907.

	Births.	Stillbirths.	Both.	Rate per 1,000—		
				Births.	Stillbirths.	Both.
White.....	4,551	192	4,743	19.5	0.8	20.3
Colored.....	2,322	340	2,662	24.1	3.5	27.7
Unknown.....		38	38			.1
Total.....	6,873	570	7,443	20.9	1.7	22.6

It is difficult to estimate accurately the percentage of births that is never recorded. This department originated several years ago the method of checking against the birth records the returns of the deaths of locally born infants in order to determine the accuracy of the registration of births. Through the courtesy of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Chief of the Division of Vital Statistics, Bureau of the Census, a careful study has recently been made to determine in this way the accuracy of such registration in this District, with the results as shown on the following page.

^a See Report of Health Officer, 1907, p. 100.

Statement showing the number of apparently unrecorded births in the District of Columbia.

Year of birth.	Births investigated.	Recorded.	No record found.	Percentage recorded.
1906.....	248	171	77	68.95
1907.....	811	630	181	77.68
Total.....	1,059	801	258	75.63

These figures probably overestimate the percentage of births that is not recorded. In the first place, it is not unlikely that in some instances the place of birth was erroneously stated in the death certificates from which information as to the supposed occurrence of the birth in the District was obtained, and that the decedent was not born in the District; in which event, of course, no record would or should exist on the records of this department. And in the second place, since deaths are almost always reported by name of decedent only, and births until recently were recorded and indexed only by names of parents, it is not unlikely that birth records existed in some cases in which it was impossible to identify them. That the registration of births is better than would appear from the figures given above appears from a comparison of the number of births recorded and the results of the police census. The police census of 1907 showed that in April of that year there were in the District 6,258 children less than 1 year old. If to that number we add 1,125, the number of children under 1 year of age who died during the year named, the result, 7,383, is approximately the number of children born during the year.^a And this being the case, the number of births recorded during 1907 was 93.09 per cent of all that occurred. While this showing is better than that made by the other method, yet it is not what it should be. For so long as a single birth escapes registration the records of the health department, and of the District itself, are not complete, and until they are they can not be regarded as satisfactory.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Race suicide is a matter serious enough in itself. It assumes, however, an even more serious aspect when viewed in connection with infant mortality. During the calendar year 1907 there occurred in the District of Columbia 1,125 deaths of infants less than 1 year of age. This represents approximately 16 per cent of all recorded births, and over 15 per cent of the number of all births, whether recorded or unrecorded, as estimated by the method described in the preceding paragraph. A certain part of this mortality is not preventable by any known method, but some is even now known to be in whole or in part preventable, as is shown by the following statement:

^a Theoretically the number of deaths added should be only the number of dead District-born children, but as some District-born children have doubtless died outside of the District, the deaths of children born elsewhere who have died in this District may be allowed to offset this number.

Statement showing deaths and death rates among children under 1 year of age in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.			Death rates per 1,000 based on reported births.			Death rates per 1,000 based on estimated births. ^a		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
All causes.....	515	610	1,125	113.16	262.70	163.68	108.60	230.97	152.38
Measles.....	2	1	3	.44	.43	.44	.42	.38	.41
Whooping cough.....	7	8	15	1.54	3.45	2.18	1.48	3.03	2.03
Diphtheria.....	0	1	1	.00	.43	.15	.00	.38	.14
Tuberculosis.....	4	10	14	.88	4.30	2.04	.84	3.79	1.90
Syphilis, congenital.....	0	19	19	.00	8.18	2.76	.00	7.19	2.57
Convulsions.....	14	23	37	3.08	9.90	5.38	2.95	8.71	5.01
Tetanus.....	3	1	4	.66	.43	.58	.63	.38	.54
Bronchitis.....	5	39	44	1.10	16.80	6.40	1.05	14.77	5.95
Pneumonia.....	26	83	109	5.71	35.74	15.86	5.48	31.43	14.76
Diarrheal diseases.....	107	179	286	23.51	77.08	41.61	22.56	67.78	38.74
Congenital debility.....	24	17	41	5.27	7.32	5.97	5.06	6.41	5.55
Inanition under 3 months, marasmus, and malassimilation.....									
under 3 months.....	47	45	92	10.33	19.38	13.39	9.92	17.04	12.46
Premature birth.....	127	99	226	27.91	42.64	42.88	26.78	37.49	30.61

^a Estimated births, recorded and unrecorded, is the sum of children under 1 year old living in April, 1907, as determined by the police census, plus the number of children under 1 year of age dying in the District during 1907, as shown by the mortality records. They were as follows: White, 4,742; colored, 2,641; all, 7,383.

As was pointed out in a previous report of this department,^a the prevention of preventable deaths can not be accomplished by the mere compilation of such data as are embodied in the foregoing table and in other tables printed in this report. The very first step toward prevention is the analysis of such numerical data with reference to all of the facts out of which such data arise—duration of illness, feeding prior to and during the attack, character of housing, promptness of summoning medical aid, weather conditions, and the many other factors that go to make the difference between life and death. Only by such a method will it be possible to determine the causes that are most potent in producing such unnecessary mortality in this District. After such causes are known, it will be necessary, if they are to be removed, to have the active cooperation of those having the care of the infants. And this can be obtained only by a systematically conducted campaign of education. Both the ascertaining of the causes of such mortality and the conducting of such a campaign of education require more men and money than are now at the command of the health department, and therefore can not be undertaken.

In the absence of any means for investigating through its own employees the circumstances causing preventable infantile mortality, and because of the inability of the health department to take direct action toward the removal of such causes as are removable, except such action as the department is taking toward the improvement of the milk supply and of the general sanitary condition of the District, the health officer on April 17, 1908, requested the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society to cooperate with the department in an effort to teach mothers of newly born children how to care for them. It was

^a See Report of Health Officer, 1905-6, p. 7.

believed to be the duty of the attending physician, whenever present at a confinement, to instruct the mother fully as to her duties with respect to her child. The efforts of the department and of the society named were limited, therefore, to the instruction of the mothers of children born without medical attendance—that is, of children born under the care of midwives. Whenever, since June 13, 1908, a birth has been reported by a midwife, the case has been referred for appropriate action to one of the trained nurses in the service of the society. It has been the duty of the nurse to whom any such case has been referred to call upon the mother from time to time during the infancy of the child and to advise her with respect to its care and, when necessary, to obtain for the mother or the child, from available charitable agencies, such assistance as may be needed. This work was begun, however, too late during the year covered by this report to permit the inclusion in the report of any statement as to the amount of work done and results obtained.

MORTALITY BY RACE.

The influence of the colored population of the District on its general death rate is about as bad as usual. The colored population in 1907 made up 29.2 per cent of the population, but contributed 42.79 per cent of all deaths. The colored death rate was 28.22; the white was 15.55. That a relatively high mortality among colored people, as compared with whites, is not peculiar to the District of Columbia is shown by the following table. This fact, and the fact that so large a part of the population of the District of Columbia is colored, should be borne in mind whenever a comparison between the general death rates for the District of Columbia and of any other community is undertaken. And if the comparison is to be made between special death rates, it must be remembered that in many instances the ratio between the colored and the white death rates is even higher, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these reports.^a

Comparative annual death rates per 1,000 inhabitants of white and colored races and total in certain American cities for the year 1907, compiled from "Mortality Statistics, 1907," of the Report of the Bureau of the Census.

State and city.	White.	Colored.	Ratio of white death rate to colored.	State and city.	White.	Colored.	Ratio of white death rate to colored.
Alabama, Mobile.....	19.0	31.1	1.64	Louisiana, New Orleans.....	20.1	34.4	1.71
California, Fresno.....	24.4	25.0	1.02	Maryland:			
Delaware, Wilmington.....	19.4	25.6	1.32	Annapolis.....	14.8	37.3	2.52
District of Columbia,				Baltimore.....	17.7	31.8	1.80
Washington.....	16.9	27.8	1.65	Cumberland.....	18.5	32.3	1.75
Florida:				Frederick.....	21.9	39.1	1.79
Jacksonville.....	25.9	29.7	1.15	Hagerstown.....	18.3	21.2	1.16
Key West.....	20.5	25.2	1.25	Missouri, Kansas City	16.7	28.3	1.69
Georgia:				New Jersey:			
Savannah.....	17.9	30.0	1.68	Atlantic City.....	16.9	16.5	0.98
Atlanta.....	21.2	29.9	1.41	Long Branch.....	22.0	27.0	1.23
Indiana:				North Carolina:			
Evansville.....	12.3	16.0	1.30	Raleigh.....	27.3	37.6	1.38
Jeffersonville.....	15.9	18.5	1.16	Wilmington.....	19.8	32.6	1.65
Kansas, Leavenworth	13.4	20.8	1.55	Oregon, Portland.....	17.6	7.6	0.43
Kentucky:				Pennsylvania:			
Louisville.....	15.6	28.3	1.81	Carlisle.....	14.2	25.8	1.82
Paducah.....	11.4	29.9	2.62	Chester.....	13.4	27.4	2.04

^a See p. 241; see also Report of the Health Officer, 1905-6, p. 20.

Comparative annual death rates per 1,000 inhabitants of white and colored races and total in certain American cities for the year 1907, etc.—Continued.

State and city.	White.	Colored.	Ratio of white death rate to colored.	State and city.	White.	Colored.	Ratio of white death rate to colored.
Pennsylvania—Con.				Virginia:			
Steelton.....	18.4	20.3	1.11	Alexandria.....	23.9	27.3	1.14
West Chester.....	19.9	38.9	1.95	Lynchburg.....	17.6	26.0	1.48
South Carolina,				Norfolk.....	18.7	31.8	1.70
Charleston.....	18.8	33.7	1.79	Petersburg.....	23.4	36.2	1.55
Tennessee:				Richmond.....	19.6	33.8	1.72
Memphis.....	15.8	22.4	1.42				
Nashville.....	17.1	25.1	1.47				
Texas:							
Galveston.....	19.2	26.7	1.39				
San Antonio.....	30.1	20.9	0.69				

NOTE.—The discrepancy between the death rates for the District of Columbia given in this table and those published elsewhere in this report is due to the fact that the former are based upon the population of the District as estimated in the Census Office and the latter are based upon the actual population as enumerated by the police.

Doubtless excessive mortality among our colored people is due in part to bad food, bad clothing, bad housing, ignorance, and poverty, and to that extent it may be said to be preventable. But apparently it is due in part to present racial unfitness for the life to which they are now subjected, and in so far as that is true no improvement can be expected until nature by her processes of evolution has produced a more resistant generation of colored people.

MORTALITY WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE.

Elsewhere in this report appear a table^a and a map showing the relative mortality in different sections of the District. Until recently it has been impossible to make any definite statement of this kind, and it is possible now only because of the taking of annual police censuses during recent years. When the health department has been provided with a force that will permit it to analyze the figures that are thus accumulating, it will be able, it is hoped, to determine better what, if anything, can be done to diminish the death rates in those particular localities where they are relatively high, and thus to reduce the death rate for the District as a whole. Until such a determination has been made, however, it will be impossible to apply remedial measures in the most direct and effective manner, or, in fact, even to tell what measures, if any, are practicable.

In addition to the study of the mortality of the District with respect to more or less arbitrarily fixed vital statistic sections, the department has compiled as usual figures to show the relative mortality for our street and alley populations. The table on the following page shows some of the results.

^a See page 311.

Comparison of death rates for white and for colored people living in alley and in street dwellings in the District of Columbia, during the calendar year 1907.

Calendar year.	Death rates per 1,000.					
	White.		Ratio.	Colored.		Ratio.
	Streets.	Alleys.		Streets.	Alleys.	
1905.....	15.17	13.23	1 to 0.87	28.89	28.39	1 to 0.98
1906.....	15.47	14.39	1 to 0.93	29.03	27.73	1 to 0.95
1907.....	15.49	24.41	1 to 1.58	28.06	29.06	1 to 1.04

NOTE.—Alley population in 1905 was, white, 1,739; colored, 16,659; in 1906 was, white, 2,155; colored, 15,652; in 1907 was, white, 1,475; colored, 14,864. Street population in 1905 was, white, 225,689; colored, 79,036; in 1906 was, white, 229,262; colored, 79,366; in 1907 was, white, 231,928; colored, 81,324.

The following table shows the variations between alley and street death rates for each race for each of several of the more important preventable diseases. In view of the comparatively small alley population of white people, the figures pertaining to it are more likely to fluctuate from merely accidental circumstances, and consequently are a more unsatisfactory basis from which to draw conclusions, than are the figures pertaining to colored people.

Statement showing comparative racial death rates for alleys and for streets for certain diseases, during the calendar year 1907.

Diseases.	Deaths.				Death rates per 100,000.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.
Diphtheria.....	23	0	6	1	9.9	00.0	7.4	6.7
Scarlet fever.....	2	0	0	0	0.9	00.0	0.0	0.0
Typhoid fever.....	76	1	34	3	32.8	67.8	41.8	20.2
Whooping cough.....	14	1	17	1	6.0	67.8	20.9	6.7
Diarrhea.....	180	6	178	40	77.6	406.8	218.9	269.1
Pneumonia.....	227	4	245	63	97.9	271.2	301.3	423.8
Bronchitis.....	59	0	72	16	25.4	00.0	88.5	107.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	317	3	343	85	136.7	203.4	421.8	571.9

MORTALITY FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

With the passage on May 13, 1908, of an act to provide for the registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, the last of all of the communicable diseases ordinarily of importance to this community, except pneumonia, malarial fever, and venereal diseases, has been brought within the purview of the contagious disease service. They will be considered, therefore, when considering the work of that service.^a

In one form or another pneumonia continues to be one of the most important factors in our mortality records, ranking second to but one disease, tuberculosis. It killed 539 people in 1907. The death rate for the white race was 99.0 per 100,000, for the colored 320.2, and for

^a See p. 35.

the entire population 163.5. The germ that causes pneumonia is so widely spread that it is almost impossible to avoid it, and the development of the disease seems to depend rather upon the physical condition of the individual in whom the germ finds lodgment than upon the bare presence of the germ itself. Given a good vigorous body, and the germ will not develop so as to cause disease. But given a body whose vital forces are either permanently or temporarily below par, and in event of infection disease readily develops. If, therefore, his financial circumstances permit, the individual can do much to protect himself and those dependent upon him, but the Government, beyond teaching him how to accomplish this result, can, toward the prevention of pneumonia, accomplish but little.

The number of deaths due to malarial fever is not large—only 9 for the entire population during the entire year—and would not deserve comment were it not for the relation of this disease to the mosquito, and for the amount of sickness that nine fatal cases represent; for in the comparatively mild form in which malarial fevers now usually occur in this District, many cases must have occurred in order to bring about even 9 deaths. The reclamation of the Anacostia marshes may be expected to diminish the prevalence of this disease, but such work must be supplemented by the careful abatement of all accumulations of standing water on private land, and to accomplish this end an increase in the inspection force of the health department is necessary.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

The total number of deaths from violence during 1907 was 348. Of these, 72 were due to suicide. If these be deducted, and 1 death due to judicial execution, the remainder may be said to be due directly to carelessness, ignorance, and crime. In a civilized community this represents a heavy toll to pay during a single year to such causes. Fatal cases of violence are investigated by the coroner and such action taken in each individual case as the circumstances warrant. The many cases of injury, however, that fall short of producing fatal results either go uninvestigated or else are investigated only by the police officer on whose beat they occur, in a more or less perfunctory way. Certainly it would seem that if a case of violence resulting fatally must be investigated by a specially qualified officer, a case proving almost fatal, and in which a fatal result is perhaps averted only by reason of prompt and skillful surgical aid, should be likewise investigated. And if that is true the same principle might well apply to all cases of violence whatsoever.

The systematic investigation of all injuries due to violence, instead of merely the fatal injuries, would lead sooner to the discovery of the particular causes of accidents and to the discovery and application of preventive measures, by legislation if necessary. The investigation of all injuries would result, too, in the investigation before the death of the victim, of injuries that ultimately prove fatal, a method more favorable to the obtaining of satisfactory results than is the present post-mortem inquiry. And even though investigation might lead in the individual case to no further official action in that one case, yet it would spread upon the record facts that might be of value when

considered in connection with facts gathered in other cases similarly investigated. It would, moreover, result in an official statement of all of the facts of the case which would be equally available to all parties, to aid them in adjusting any claim for damages that might arise. If the investigation of all injuries might prove too great an undertaking, at least those that are the result of operations of public service corporations might well be made the subject of official scrutiny. It is recommended that action now be taken toward that end, leaving the larger question as to the causes of injuries generally for future consideration.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE SERVICE.

Typhoid fever.—There were reported during 1907, 928 cases of typhoid fever, 725 among the whites and 203 among the colored people. The figures represent case rates per 100,000 as follows: Whites, 311; colored, 211; entire population, 282. These figures are the lowest that have been recorded since the reporting of cases of typhoid fever was made compulsory. Deaths from this disease numbered 114, equal to 12.3 per cent of all reported cases. Of cases among white people, 10.6 per cent proved fatal, and of those among colored people 18.2 per cent.

Although the investigation by this department and by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service into the causes of the undue prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia has been kept up, and although there has been a diminution in the prevalence of typhoid fever in the District, as is shown by the foregoing figures, yet no satisfactory answer to the riddle has yet been found. For detailed figures relating to typhoid fever and other communicable diseases during 1907 and during the first half of 1908, reference should be made to the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious disease service, in the appendix.

Diphtheria.—Four hundred and eleven cases of diphtheria were reported during 1907, equivalent to a case rate of 125 per 100,000. Of these cases 28, or 6.8 per cent, died. The case rate among white people was 161, and the percentage of fatalities 5.6, while the corresponding figures for the colored population were 35 and 20.6. The comparison suggests very strongly that among colored people a relatively large number of mild cases occur that are never reported. This disease was somewhat less prevalent than during recently preceding years.

Scarlet fever.—Of this disease, 168 cases were reported during 1907, with 2 deaths. The case rate per 100,000 was, therefore, 51, and the percentage of fatal cases 1.1. The case rate among white people was 69, and among colored 7. The percentage of fatal cases among the former was 1.2. Of the colored cases none terminated fatally. This disease was much less prevalent than it has been of recent years, the average annual case rate from 1901 to 1905, inclusive, having been 107, and the case rate for 1906 having been 71.

Smallpox.—Only 7 cases of smallpox were reported during 1907, none of which ended fatally.

Measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—The act requiring the reporting of cases of these diseases

was not passed until February 9, 1907, and did not become operative until sixty days after its passage. The reporting of such cases during 1907 was, therefore, necessarily incomplete and imperfect. Figures relating thereto are not reproduced here, but can be found in the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious disease service, in the appendix.

Isolating wards.—In the isolating wards at Garfield Memorial Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 138 patients received treatment, the total service rendered amounting to 3,589 hospital days. Of these patients, 100 were treated wholly at public expense, service rendered amounting to 2,865 hospital days, and 38 paid in whole or in part for the cost of treatment, service amounting to 724 days. The patients treated in these wards suffered from scarlet fever, erysipelas, measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and mumps, or were held pending diagnosis, as being suspected of suffering from one or the other of these diseases. The cost to the Government for the service that it received from these wards was \$6,000. These wards are not suitable for the treatment of such a variety of communicable diseases, and yet by force of necessity they must be used for that purpose. A better understanding of the cost of operating these wards would be obtained if weekly reports of receipts and disbursements on account of private patients were required and all money collected from such patients paid over to the collector of taxes, the cost of operating being provided for by direct appropriation.

The isolating ward at Providence Hospital is reserved exclusively for cases of diphtheria, and for patients suspected of suffering from that disease, who must be isolated until a diagnosis can be made. The total number of patients treated during the year was 102, of whom 83 were treated at public expense and the remainder paid in whole or in part for treatment. Service rendered amounted to 1,104 hospital days, 876 for free patients and 228 for pay patients. The Government paid \$4,000 for the service rendered in this ward on its account. What has been said with respect to the financing of the isolating wards at Garfield Memorial Hospital applies with equal force to this institution. A better understanding of the cost of operating and of the money received and expended on account thereof could be had if weekly reports of receipts and disbursements on account of private patients were required and money received from such patients paid to the collector of taxes, to be deposited in the United States Treasury.

DISINFECTING SERVICE.

During the calendar year 1907, 907 premises were disinfected, and during the first six months of 1908, such premises numbered 696. The enactment, on May 13, 1908, of the act to prevent the spread of tuberculosis will very materially increase the amount of work required of the disinfecting service, making compulsory, as it does, disinfection of all rooms vacated by consumptives, whether by reason of death or otherwise.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The value of the medical inspection of schools has been amply demonstrated during the past year, and the need for strengthening the service has been equally apparent. The 12 medical inspectors now in the service made 9,535 visits to schools and 73 to the homes of pupils. Twelve thousand and twenty-nine examinations of pupils were made, and in 1,169 cases the pupils examined were excluded for cause. Physical examinations were made of 154 candidates for admission to the normal school. For a detailed statement of the results of the medical inspection service, reference should be made to the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious disease service, in the appendix.

The Government has now by law required that all children attend school for a certain time and has provided means whereby to enforce its mandate. The parent has, of course, the right to send his child to a private school, but many are not able to do so, and many who are able elect to send their children to the public schools realizing the many advantages that the latter possess. The public schools are in fact the schools of the District. The Government, however, so long as it maintains a public-school system, can not escape the responsibility incident thereto. It is not sufficient, in order to meet that responsibility, to provide the means whereby the minds of the pupils can be trained to a greater or less extent, or even to provide means for a limited amount of manual training; it is essential that neither school attendance itself nor efforts to train the intellect or the senses retard physical development. We may go farther and say that school attendance should tend to promote physical development, and that efforts to train the intellect or the senses can be only partly successful so long as physical conditions are neglected. It must be frankly recognized that school attendance is but a form of graduated labor, intended to accomplish a particular purpose, and that it may be quite as harmful to the growing child as any other form of labor. And the same motives that have led to the enactment of a child-labor law for the protection of the child against the selfishness and cupidity of parents and employers should be sufficient to protect them against neglect on the part of the Government itself. A badly lighted, a badly heated, or a badly ventilated schoolroom is as injurious as a workshop, or store or office of the same type, and prolonged hours of school work may be effective for harm as prolonged hours of labor of any other kind.

And as in the issue of a certificate under the child-labor law it must be certified by a responsible officer of the Government that the child to whom the certificate relates has reached the normal development of a child of his age and is in sound health, and is physically able to perform the work which he or she intends to do, so in the issue of tickets of admission to school and in the transfer from one grade to another it would seem that some similar method should be adopted. In order, however, to adopt this plan it would be necessary to increase materially the number of medical inspectors of schools, and to provide for their better supervision and for the clerical work incident to the service. The school inspectors now employed are barely sufficient to guard the schools against outbreaks of contagious disease

and to examine such supposedly ailing or defective children as are referred to them by teachers. Anything like the thorough and systematic examination of all school children for the purpose of determining whether they are of normal physical development and fit for the discharge of the duties that they are called upon to perform is entirely out of the question. Yet if physical development is to be regarded at all this is what must be done. Substantial beginnings are being made elsewhere and there seems to be no good reason why something should not be done here in Washington, which it is commonly admitted should be a model for all cities and not merely a follower in their footsteps. In the hope of being able to extend the medical inspection of schools along the lines laid down above, the health office recommended the appointment of a chief medical inspector of schools, 18 medical inspectors of schools, and of 6 school nurses, and in the general estimates for the expenses of the health department recommended such increases in the clerical force as would have provided for the clerical work incident to the medical-inspection service. It is regretted that it has been found impossible to approve the estimates of the health officer with respect to this matter. Such recommendations as have been made will, however, be renewed at the appropriate time, and it is hoped with better results.

CHILD-LABOR LAW.

While an act to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, approved May 28, 1908, does not specifically impose any duty upon the health department, yet its operations have necessarily imposed a very considerable amount of labor upon it. The act provides that children of a certain prescribed class shall not be employed unless they have approved age and schooling certificates, and it provides further that no age and schooling certificate shall be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by a duly attested transcript of birth, or by certain other specified evidence, showing the place and date of birth. The law provides further that the certificate referred to shall show that the child has reached the normal development of a child of his age, and is in sound health, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do. The health department has been called upon, therefore, to make many searches of its records, and to issue many certificates, to show the date and place of birth of children born in the District and applying for age and schooling certificates. And since the superintendent of schools was not in a position to certify as to the development, healthiness, and working capacity of applicants for age and schooling certificates, the health department, through the medical inspectors of schools and through other physicians in its service, has undertaken to examine such applicants to determine whether the desired certificates can be properly issued. While such work has materially interfered at times with the other work of the department, it has been looked upon as a legitimate function of the office and the burden has been assumed with the hope that sooner or later, when proper provision is made to provide for the increased demands upon the health department, the matter will be duly adjusted.

RECORDS AND TRANSCRIPTS.

Nine hundred and forty-nine transcripts of records of births, marriages, and deaths were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as shown by the following table:

Transcripts of records.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Total.
Issued without fees to—				
Adjutant-General, War Department.....	9	.....	.....	9
Surgeon-General, U. S. Navy.....	2	.....	.....	2
Medical Director, U. S. Naval Medical School Hospital.....	1	.....	.....	1
Secretary of the Interior.....	1	.....	.....	1
Superintendent of police, District of Columbia.....	8	.....	.....	8
Commissioner of Pensions.....	46	3	3	52
Total.....	67	3	3	73
Issued with fee.....	769	93	14	876
Total number issued.....	836	96	17	949

The amount of fees collected for these transcripts for which charge was made was \$438, deposited in the office of the collector of taxes.

OFFICIAL REGISTERS.

Physicians.—Seventy-one physicians registered during the fiscal year 1907-8, 66 having been licensed by the board of medical supervisors after examination, 4 by virtue of licenses from other jurisdictions, and 1 on the basis of registration prior to the enactment of the law regulating the practice of medicine in this District. The total number of deaths among physicians since the present register was opened, so far as this department is advised, is 172, and revoked licenses number 2, leaving 1,513 registered practitioners on the books of the health department.

Midwives.—No midwives have been registered during the year, the number registered remaining the same as on June 30, 1907, viz, 151.

Dentists.—Six hundred and thirty-nine names now appear on the register of dentists, 15 having been added during the year.

Undertakers.—Nine undertakers registered during the year, making the total 192. Attention is again called to the need for legislation defining what constitutes an undertaker for purposes of registration.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

The passage of an act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia, approved April 20, 1908, gives to the commissioners and the health officer needed authority for the control of such establishments. A copy of this law appears on page 194. A draft of such regulations as are authorized by this act will be submitted for consideration as soon as the other work of the office permits.

During the year 1907-8 two applications for permission to maintain private hospitals were filed, both antedating the passage of the law referred to. Action on these and on all other applications has been indefinitely suspended, and pending the promulgation of the regulations to definitely control the matter, no licenses can be issued.

CEMETERIES.

There has been no increase during the past year in the number, location, or size of the cemeteries of this District. At the close of the fiscal year the municipal crematorium was approaching completion. It promises to reduce materially the amount of land that is necessary for the public burial ground, since after the crematorium is in operation bodies will be interred only of those on whose behalf objection is raised to cremation.

It is sincerely hoped that something may soon be done to relax the restrictions which now exist with respect to caring for and disposing of the dead. Ten years' experience under existing law has shown that the limitations that it imposes with respect to such matters are unnecessarily severe, and public interests will be served, it is believed, by modifying them. Legislation toward this end is now pending in Congress.

The total number of bodies buried in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907 was 5,727, exclusive of the remains of stillbirths, the decedents in 5,260 cases having died in the District of Columbia and in 467 cases having died elsewhere. There were cremated in the District of Columbia during the year the remains of 41 local decedents and of 9 decedents from other jurisdictions; in all, 50.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Rabies.—Rabies has been more than usually prevalent in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year covered by this report. Ninety-nine dogs were reported as having shown clinical symptoms of rabies, and through the courtesy of the Bureau of Animal Industry their remains have in nearly all instances been examined to determine beyond question whether rabies did or did not exist. In 68 instances the diagnosis was confirmed by the post-mortem findings. Because of the number of rabid dogs coming to the attention of the health department, the commissioners on January 15, 1908, declared an emergency to exist and authorized the health officer to put into service an additional pound wagon, the cost thereof to be paid from the emergency fund. The following table shows the results that were accomplished by the wagon so employed:

Statement showing comparative results of the operations of the pound service during the period between February 1 and June 15, inclusive, 1908, when an extra pound wagon was employed and the cost thereof paid out of the emergency fund, and the corresponding period of 1907, when no such wagon was employed.

	From Feb. 1 to June 15, 1907, with no extra wagon.	Same period in 1908, with extra wagon.	Difference in favor of 1908.
Dogs impounded.....	1,185	2,762	1,577
Cats collected.....	1,328	1,750	422
Dogs redeemed.....	106	363	257
Dogs killed.....	1,049	2,332	1,283
Fees collected.....	\$264.75	\$344.50	\$579.75

Later, on June 16, 1908, the commissioners issued a proclamation requiring all dogs running at large during the six months next ensuing to be securely muzzled, and on June 18, 1908, authorized the employment of two additional pound wagons. In view, however, of the difficulty of impounding dogs except during the hours of daylight, and of the difficulty of impounding them at all in the suburbs, where they find easy escape under fences which the pound men can not pass, and in view of the limited amount of work that can be accomplished by the use of three or even more pound wagons, the commissioners, on June 25, 1908, amended the police regulations so as to provide more effectually for the cooperation of the police by making it unlawful for any person owning or having in custody a dog to permit it during any period covered by a muzzling proclamation to go at large without a good substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping. The fiscal year closed too soon after the adoption of the measure to justify a statement in this report as to the results thereof.^a

Glanders.—Three horses suffering from glanders were discovered and killed during the fiscal year.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

There were examined in the chemical laboratory during the fiscal year just ended 5,627 samples, of which 4,652 were milk, 381 cream, and 24 skimmed milk. The results of these analyses are shown in the report of the chemist, printed in the appendix. Thirty-seven samples of various substances were examined for the police department and two for the coroner.

Food and drugs act, February 17, 1898.—On June 3, 1908, the validity of the act of February 17, 1898, an act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, was called into question in the police court in a prosecution in which the defendant

^a The following table, forming properly a part of the next annual report, shows the results accomplished during the muzzling period:

Statement showing comparative results of the work done by the pound service during the six months ended December 16, 1908, when a muzzling proclamation was in force, and during the corresponding period of 1907, when no muzzling order was in force.

	1907 (no muzz- ling).	1908 (muzz- ling).
Dogs:		
Captured.....	2,794	4,355
Untagged.....		3,340
Unmuzzled, but tagged.....		1,015
Redeemed.....	237	1,169
Fees collected.....	\$494	\$2,338
Returned without fees.....		2
Killed.....	2,507	4,053
Surrendered by and killed at request of owners.....	1,050	869
Cats collected and killed at request of owners.....	2,083	2,630
Horses:		
Captured.....	19	15
Redeemed.....	15	13
Fees collected.....	\$30	\$26
Sold.....	2	
Realized from sale.....	\$29	

was charged under that act with having sold adulterated milk. The court decided that the act named had been repealed by the federal pure-food law, commonly known as the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, and therefore held the defendant not guilty. An appeal was taken by the District of Columbia for the purpose of having the case reviewed by the court of appeals.^a

Wrapping of bread.—With a view to requiring the wrapping of bread before sale and immediately after it left the oven, so as to have it delivered in a cleanly manner, the department undertook during the past year to investigate the effect of such wrapping upon wholesomeness and keeping qualities. In view of prevailing uncleanly methods of handling bread and of the complaints received from time to time with respect thereto, the health department announced through the local press that it was considering the advisability of recommending to the commissioners the promulgation of a regulation requiring all bread to be wrapped before delivery. The result was that the owners of the largest bakeries in the district promptly represented to the health officer that the wrapping of the bread before delivery was impracticable, inasmuch as, among other things, it would spoil texture and flavor, and because prospective purchasers would be unable to determine the color and firmness of the crust. In order to determine what weight should be given to the argument based upon alleged interference with texture and flavor, arrangements were made to obtain bread directly from the ovens of certain bakeries. Four loaves were obtained each time, as they came from the oven, one of which was kept unwrapped, while each of the three others was at once wrapped, each in a paper of different texture, and after a reasonable length of time these loaves were examined by the chemist. In all twenty-four loaves were examined, with, in the language of the chemist, the following results:

Nothing was discovered in this examination which would demonstrate the impracticability of wrapping bread in unsized paper previous to its delivery by the bakeries. On the contrary, such bread was found to be in much better condition at the end of twenty-four hours than the unwrapped bread, and in equally as good condition as the fresh loaves.

The details of these experiments appear in the report of the chemist printed elsewhere in this volume.

The results of the investigation made by the department into the wrapping of bread having been made public, representatives of the baking establishments, or of some of them, who had earlier alleged that bread could not be wrapped before delivery without spoiling it, again called at the health department. The result of this conference, however, was the statement that if they were required to wrap all bread before delivery it would be necessary to advance the price 1 cent per loaf in order to prevent loss. As it was not in the power of the health officer or the commissioners to prevent this increase in price, and because of unwillingness to be responsible for such an increase in the cost of one of the necessities of life, the

^a On December 1, 1908, the court of appeals, in *District of Columbia v. Burns*, held that the defendant in the case having been acquitted in the police court, the case presented was not properly before the court of appeals. The court of appeals said, however, that it seemed probable that the police court had taken an erroneous view of the law.

health officer has not recommended the promulgation of the proposed ordinance. A public statement was made, however, to the effect that the investigation made by the health department showed that any baker who desired to deliver his bread wrapped was able to do so, and that persons desiring to obtain their bread delivered under cover could probably arrange with their bakers to deliver bread in that way, provided they were willing to pay the demands of the baker for the service. There the matter rests.

Well water.—The examination of samples of water from such of our public wells as of necessity remain open, and of samples of water from wells connected with our public schools, shows the necessity of obtaining as early as possible an appropriation for replacing all shallow wells of this class by properly constructed deep wells. And the examination of water from wells on dairy farms shows the need for better knowledge with respect to the location and construction of wells among those who of necessity must depend upon such sources for their water supply. Such work, as well as the work of the department toward the protection of the milk supply, has demonstrated forcibly the need for a properly equipped general bacteriological laboratory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The recently enacted law for the prevention of tuberculosis requires the health department to examine sputa from persons suspected of having the pulmonary or the laryngeal form of that disease, and has thus rendered necessary an increase in the department's equipment for bacteriological work. The growing recognition of the importance of providing facilities for the diagnosis of typhoid fever and for determining the period of infectivity will, moreover, soon render imperative the extension of the laboratory work of the department so as to cover that field. In fact, such an extension has already been recommended by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. When this shall have been accomplished the bacteriological work of the health department will cover the bacteriological control of diphtheria, of typhoid fever, of tuberculosis, and of the disinfecting service generally. It can then without great cost be extended so as to cover the bacteriological examination of our milk supply, and of the water supply of our dairy farms and of our public and school wells, and such other bacteriological examinations as circumstances may render necessary from time to time. For that reason it is urged that at the earliest possible moment a general bacteriological laboratory be established in connection with the health department.

INSPECTION SERVICE.

Milk inspection.—The milk supply of the District of Columbia has during the past year come from 904 farms. Of these farms 62 were in the District of Columbia, 302 in Virginia, 514 in Maryland, 12 in Pennsylvania, and 16 in New York. They contain in all 16,172 dairy cows. The total number of inspections during the year was 4,388, and examinations of cows numbered 72,246. Two hundred and twenty cows were condemned on physical examination as unfit for dairy purposes—181 on account of tuberculosis and 46 on account of diseases of the

udder. It may fairly be said that the general condition of the dairy farms supplying milk to this District is improving, but it must be added that the improvement seems slow. The public, however, which has been for many years so tolerant of insanitary conditions on the dairy farm, must realize that existing conditions are due to its own ignorance and neglect quite as much as to the ignorance and neglect of the farmer, and it must be realized, too, that it is one thing for the producer to demand a better quality of milk, especially when he is unwilling to pay an increase in the price therefor, and quite another thing for the farmer to meet that demand, when to do so requires, as it does in some cases, a considerable cash outlay. On the other hand, the producer and the dealer in milk have not, as one might imagine from arguments that are advanced from time to time, any vested right to sell milk that according to present prevailing opinion is bad, simply because their complacent or ignorant customers permitted them to sell such milk in the past; nor is there any reason why they should fail to scour milk utensils, to milk their cows in a cleanly manner, and to cool their milk promptly, simply because they have no money wherewith to build new barns. In so far as the money aspects of the situation are concerned it is remarkable to note the uniformity with which farmers are in ignorance of the cost of production and delivery of the milk that they sell. It is not surprising, when the milkman bases his demand for an increased price upon generalities instead of upon figures showing the results of his actual operations, that the public should not submit willingly to his demand.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and through the good judgment of the owners of dairy herds, many of the cattle supplying milk to this District have been tuberculin tested during the past year. The exact number of cows tested for the first time was 726. Of this number, 56, equal to 7.7 per cent, reacted. In some instances it has been desired to keep tuberculous cattle on dairy farms, with the understanding that they would be isolated and used for breeding purposes according to the Bang method. While the Bang method may be satisfactory as a means of raising healthy stock from diseased cattle, yet it does not seem to the health department desirable to undertake to use it on a farm where milk is produced for sale. So long as the diseased cows are on the farm there is great danger that the milk from them will find its way into the market. Cows reacting to the tuberculin test should, therefore, be promptly and permanently marked so as to indicate that fact and the date of the reaction, and should be absolutely excluded from dairy farms. The health department does not believe that the removal of tuberculosis from among our dairy herds is going to result in the disappearance of all tuberculosis or even any considerable amount of tuberculosis among human beings. It does believe, however, that if only 10 per cent, or 5 per cent, or even only 1 per cent—that is, if in this District approximately from 80 to 8 lives can be saved and a correspondingly large amount of sickness prevented each year—the absolute eradication of tuberculosis from dairy farms would be worth while, even aside from the benefit that would accrue to the dairy farmer from its eradication.

The law providing for the issue of permits to bring or send milk into the District of Columbia requires that before a permit is issued the health officer shall be satisfied that such milk can be brought or

sent into the District of Columbia without danger to public health. In view of our present knowledge with respect to the transmissibility of tuberculosis, the health officer has not seen his way clear of late to issue permits to nonresident dairy farmers until after their dairy herds have been tuberculin tested, but pending further action with respect to the elimination of tuberculosis generally from dairy herds both within and without the District, the health officer has suspended action on pending applications when all conditions were satisfactory excepting only the absence of the tuberculin testing. Since under the law an applicant can conduct his business so long as his application has not been acted upon, the applicant is not harmed by such suspension of action and the health department is put into a better position with respect to the future.

During the past year milk has been distributed at retail from 179 dairies where the sale of milk and milk products constituted the chief, or at least the larger part of the business done, so as to make the establishment a dairy within the meaning of the law. Milk is, of course, sold at a much larger number of places—groceries, lunch rooms, and other like establishments—but since these are not required to have permits for such sale, the exact number is not known.

Summary of register of permits to maintain dairies and dairy farms and to bring milk into the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1907-8.

	Applications received from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.				Status of permits issued March 2, 1895, to June 30, 1908.		
	Granted.	Refused.	Not acted upon.	Total.	Granted.	Surrendered or canceled.	In force.
To maintain dairies.....	14	14	17	45	1,216	1,037	179
To maintain dairy farms.....	3	7	6	18	378	325	53
To bring milk into the District of Columbia.....	9	55	136	190	a 1,750	1,060	690

a Permits issued, 1,750, covering 1,928 farms.

A plea is made for more pay for the inspectors in the dairy farm and dairy inspection service, particularly for those engaged in the inspection of dairy farms. The men now in the service are all graduate veterinarians. Their work is arduous, requires intelligence and special training, and limits very much the amount of private practice they can do. One of these inspectors receives \$1,200 per annum and the others \$1,000 per annum. Each receives an allowance to enable him to maintain a horse and vehicle so as to render it possible for him to discharge his official duties. The places are so undesirable that the last appointee but one declined to enter upon the duties of the office, and when it came to filling the vacancy there was but a single applicant. Nothing but better salaries and better prospects will render it possible to keep this inspection service on a proper basis.

Live stock inspection.—Such slaughtering of animals as is done locally for consumption in the District takes place largely at abattoirs having federal inspection, either the abattoir located at Benning or those just across the District line in Virginia. There remain, as yet, however, 20 small local slaughterhouses that operate at irregular periods and at uncertain hours. While the sanitary condition of

these establishments has been somewhat improved during the past year, yet, in so far as relates to actual inspection of the animals to be slaughtered and of their carcasses, the situation is very unsatisfactory. It is hoped that pending legislation for the regulation of these places may be enacted at an early date.

Markets, grocery stores, etc.—The inspection of markets and grocery stores has continued during the past year as heretofore. The inspection is systematic and much work is done, but the best results can not be expected until a stronger control is given over such places. It must be possible not only to inspect, but also to regulate location, construction, and management, so as to facilitate inspection. Restaurants, lunch rooms, bakeries, confectionery stores, and all similar places must be regulated and inspected in like manner. Legislation to accomplish these ends has been submitted and is now before Congress. Its early enactment will, it is believed, well serve the public interests.

Tables showing the amount of food condemned by the department appear in the Appendix. Some idea of the extent of such condemnations may, however, be gathered from the following figures, showing amounts condemned during the fiscal year: Beef, 3,362 pounds; mutton, 1,847 pounds; pork, 2,577 pounds; bacon, 1,839 pounds; veal, 852 pounds; oranges, 2,232 dozen; berries, 1,862 quarts; cantaloupes, 5,645; watermelons, 2,669; beets, 6,407 bunches; fish in markets and stores, 1,810 pounds and 369 bunches. At the fish wharf, there were condemned, among other things, 161,500 herring; 1,064 bunches of perch; 1,020 bushels of oysters; and 3,700 watermelons.

Marine products.—A statement showing arrivals of marine products at the fish wharf and the quantity inspected and the quantity condemned appears in the Appendix, and a brief statement as to condemnations is given in the preceding paragraph. The existing fish wharf is essentially a public institution and as such it should be a model from which all dealers in marine products and from which, in fact, all dealers in other food products might properly pattern their establishments. The wharf, as it now exists is, however, primitive and unsatisfactory, illy adapted to its purposes either from the standpoint of sanitation or from the standpoint of convenience. It should be replaced by a proper wharf. If a reasonable part of the rentals and fees which the lessee of this wharf receives were applied to its improvement, the desired result could, it is believed, be promptly attained.

Nuisances.—A statement of the work done in the sanitary inspection service appears in the Appendix. The department greatly needs the services of a few inspectors for the systematic inspection of houses generally, and of stables and laundries, independent of complaint. The time of the existing corps of sanitary inspectors is so nearly taken up in giving attention to complaints filed at the health office that systematic inspection of any kind is almost impossible. If a few men were available who, having nothing to do with acting on complaints, could devote their entire time to going from house to house and yard to yard, particularly in our poorer sections, or from stable to stable, or laundry to laundry, or privy to privy, along specified routes, the general sanitary condition of the city would be much improved.

Attention is called to the previous recommendation of this department for the establishment of a public service for the collection and disposal of manure. It is hoped that such a service will be provided without unnecessary delay.

Weeds.—Provision should be made for the enforcement of "An act to cause the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1899, or it should be repealed. This act requires the removal from all land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs of all weeds 4 or more inches in height. The owner of the land upon which the forbidden weeds are located is entitled to notice, and if he can not be found notice may be given by publication. This requires the accurate determination of the location of the weeds with respect to lot and square, and the subsequent discovery of the name and address of the owner of the land. Then follows service of notice, and subsequent reinspection to see whether it has been complied with. In case of noncompliance there must be prosecution in the police court or the removal of the weeds under the assessment system, or both. The law is silent as to the number of weeds that may be permitted within any given area. If literally interpreted, two weeds each 5 inches high would form a lawful basis for action, and even with a reasonable interpretation as to the number and height of weeds its universal enforcement throughout the city and the more densely populated suburbs would be so expensive as to be practically out of the question. For that reason it seems best that the law should be substantially modified, as, for instance, by raising the permissible height of weeds to 2 feet, and by providing that not more than 10 per cent of any lot or parcel of land, and in any event no unbroken area covering more than 100 square feet of land, should be so covered. If it can be lawfully done, the simplest and most direct way of accomplishing the desired result would be to authorize the commissioners in any case in which unlawful weeds are found to cut and remove them and to assess some reasonable fixed charge for the service, without notice. Unless, however, the law is to be made susceptible of enforcement, either by making ample appropriation for that purpose, or by amending the law, or by both, it should be repealed, as its presence on the statute books under existing conditions accomplishes no substantial good and merely tends to lead to needless friction between the health department, complainants, and landowners.

Smoke.—The following statement shows the work of the smoke inspection service during the past year, with figures for comparison with preceding years.

Statement showing work done in the smoke inspection service during the fiscal years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of observations.....			15,855
Violations of law reported.....	565	906	1,179
Cases referred to corporation counsel.....	106	72	103
Cases of fines and forfeitures.....	94	64	108
Cases of personal bonds taken.....	0	2	0
Cases that were not-prossed.....	1	0	3
Cases acquitted.....	6	1	1
Cases pending.....	9	14	5
Amount of fines and forfeitures.....	\$3,275	\$1,615	\$2,565

Owners of the plants within the purview of the smoke law seem to have come to a realization of the fact that the law is on the statute books to stay, and the department is, therefore, experiencing less trouble each year with its enforcement.

POUND SERVICE.

Statements showing the work of the pound service appear in the Appendix. The pound force was augmented during the latter part of the year through the employment of an additional wagon, the cost thereof being paid from the emergency fund, under circumstances and with results that are detailed elsewhere.^a The demonstration of what an additional wagon can do affords the best possible argument in favor of providing for the operation of an additional wagon during a certain part of each year, as has been heretofore recommended. The pound is becoming more and more dilapidated each year, or at least would do so were not considerable sums of money spent from time to time to prevent that result. The work done by the pound service during the many years that it has occupied its present wretched quarters certainly entitles it at the present time to a better home.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

The following is a statement in condensed form of the average daily work of the department during the past year:

Outline of average daily work of the health department.

[Figures relate to fiscal year 1907-8 and calculations are based on 306 working days to the year, except where otherwise indicated.]

Unit of work.	Daily average.
Clerical service:	
Letters received, acknowledged, briefed, recorded, and indexed.....	24.5
Oral complaints received.....	12.3
Letters sent, and letters and reports referred to other offices, including form letters.....	60.9
Death certificates, local and foreign, received, recorded, and indexed.....	22.3
Birth certificates received, acknowledged, recorded, and indexed.....	23.5
Stillbirth certificates received and recorded.....	1.8
Burial and disinterment permits issued and subsequently received and filed.....	23.1
Transcripts of records issued.....	3.1
Food-inspection service:	
Applications for permits to maintain dairies, etc., acted upon.....	.7
Dairy inspections.....	4.7
Dairy-farm inspections.....	14.4
Samples of milk, etc., chemically analyzed.....	18.4
Market inspections.....	6.0
Store inspections.....	84.4
Sanitary-inspection service:	
Complaints acted on by sanitary inspectors.....	31.1
House-to-house inspections.....	57.7
Smoke observations.....	51.8
Contagious-disease service:	
Cases of contagious diseases reported (calendar year 1907).....	7.3
Cases of contagious diseases reported and investigated (calendar year 1907).....	4.1
Premises disinfected (calendar year 1907).....	2.8
Cultures examined (calendar year 1907).....	6.5
Patients removed to contagious-disease hospitals (calendar year 1907).....	.7
Medical inspection of schools:	
Schools visited (school year 1907-8, 177 days).....	54.4
Pupils examined (school year 1907-8, 177 days).....	67.9
Pound service:	
Animals taken to the pound.....	35.2
Animals destroyed.....	32.3

^a See p. 21.

NEEDS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This report can not properly be closed without again calling attention to the need for strengthening the working force of the health department if the best results are to be obtained. If the work of the health department is to be limited to the mere enforcement of certain laws and regulations which have, or are supposed to have, some relation to the public health, all well and good. The health officer, however, takes no such narrow view of the duties of the department, and does not believe that results that are satisfactory to those who are able to look below the surface of things can be obtained in that way. What must be done if such results are to be accomplished is to analyze carefully and continually the existing condition and trend of public health in their relation to such preventive and remedial measures as are in force. Only in this way can it be determined which of such measures are accomplishing the results for which they were put into effect, and which of them, being wholly or in part worthless, should be discarded or modified.

Unfortunately, to the popular mind the crude general death rate of a community, in comparison with similar death rates of other communities, or with the death rates of the same city for other times, indicates the relative efficiency of sanitary control. As a matter of fact, however, the death rate depends upon so many factors, some of which have no relation to sanitary administration, that considered in its crude and general form it is practically worthless for the purpose for which it is popularly used. This statement is not made because death rates, as they now exist in this District, tend to discredit the present administration of sanitary affairs, for since the present health officer was appointed the general death rate of the community has fallen from 21.89 to 19.25; the death rate for the whites has fallen from 17.70 to 15.55, and that for the colored population from 30.67 to 28.22. But while it is true that the death rates set forth have fallen, the exact conditions which have brought the decline about are unknown, and it is of this that the health officer complains.

Men can not be found who are able and ready forthwith to do such analytical and directive work as the situation demands. They must grow up in the service, and in order to accomplish this it is necessary to have men enter the service who have the basic qualities requisite to permit of them to grow. Such men will not enter the service, however, or if they do enter it will not remain in it, unless there is before them some proper assurance of reward. The study of general sanitary problems brings no monetary returns in private life, and therefore men can not be expected to devote willingly the best working years of their lives to the study and application of sanitary science in the service of a community so long as they are liable to be thrown out of that service at any time without just cause and even opportunity for hearing. They can not be expected to enter the service and remain in it so long as there is no assurance of reasonable financial returns, so as to enable them to protect themselves and their families against the inroads of sickness and old age. And the men who do enter the service, whatever their qualifications may be, can not be expected to maintain an interest in their work and to develop

properly if their energies are daily drained to the very last drop in the performance of routine duties.

The public is entitled, it is believed, to this frank statement of the situation. The shortcomings of the health department are better known to the health officer than they are to any other individual in the entire population, and these shortcomings have undoubtedly been to him a matter of graver concern than to anyone else. But without generous support the future has in it but little hope for a broad and effective development of the health department.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.
Health Officer.

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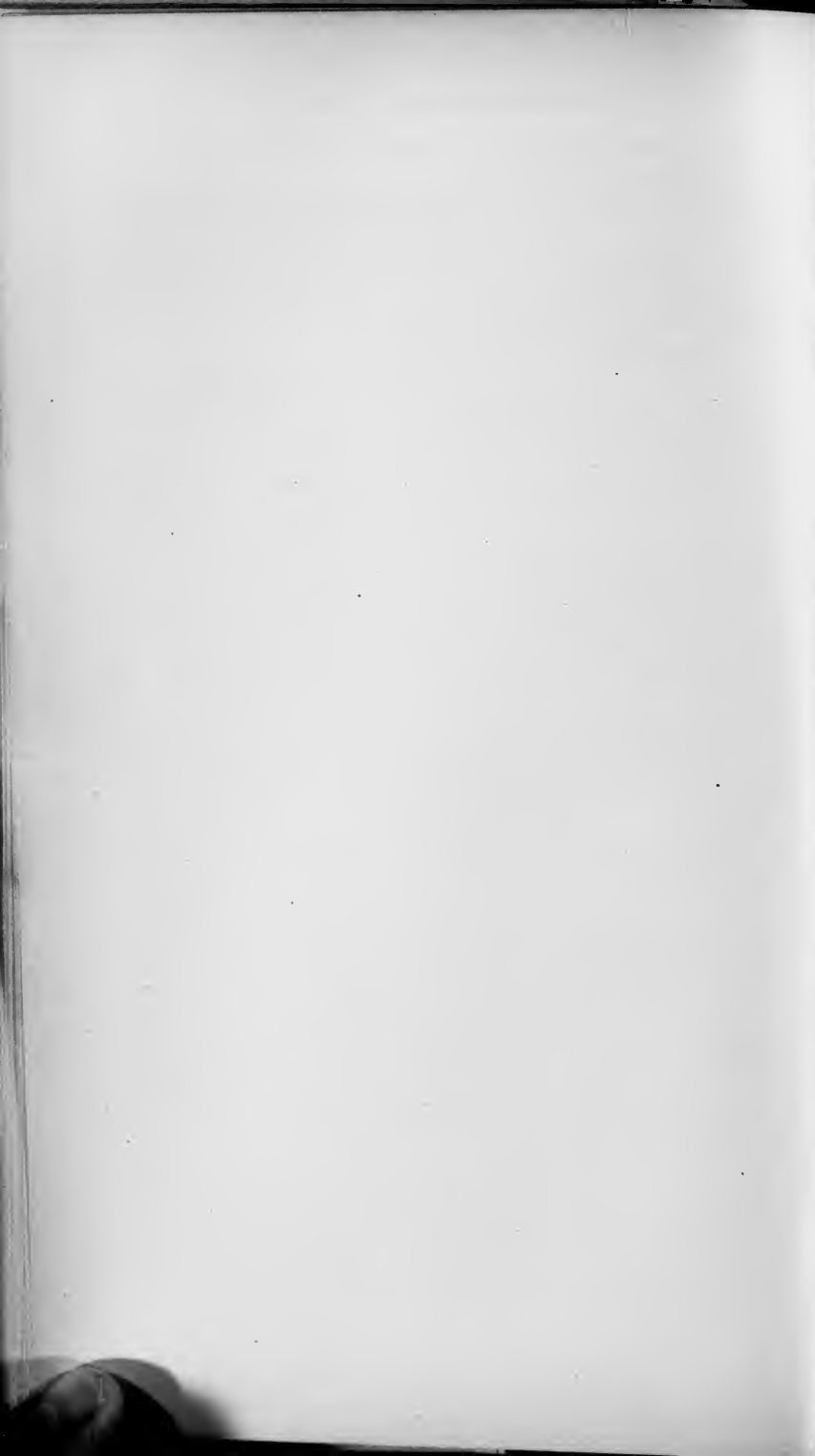
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Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.
Health Officer.



APPENDIXES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The publication of these reports as appendixes to the report of the health officer is not to be construed to mean that the opinions and recommendations set forth in them have been adopted by the health department.



APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1908.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the work done in the contagious disease service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

DIPHTHERIA.

From January 1 to December 31, 1907, 411 cases of diphtheria were reported to the health department; 377 of this number occurred among the white and 34 among the colored population. These figures show a decrease of 9 when compared with those of the preceding year. The white population, as in the several preceding years, furnished most of the cases. Of the 411 cases reported 28 died, 21 being white and 7 colored. The percentage of deaths to cases for the white was 5.6 and for the colored 20.6, the total for all being 6.8. The total percentage in 1906 was 8.6. A comparison of these figures with those of last year show that while the white mortality was reduced from 7.3 to 5.6, the colored rose from 17.6 to 20.6. The total mortality, however, for the entire population was reduced from 8.6 in 1906 to 6.8 for the year just closed. The prevalence of the disease among the whites was in proportion of 161.1 and among the colored 35.3 per 100,000 of population, the total for the whole population being 124.7 per 100,000. The white population furnished 91.73 and the colored 8.27 of the cases reported.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria reported between January 1 and June 30, 1908, over the corresponding period of last year. During the first six months of 1907 142 cases were reported as against 167 during the same period of 1908. This increase was mostly in the colored population. Of the 167 cases reported, 11 resulted fatally, 7 white and 4 colored. The percentage of deaths to cases being 4.9 for the white, 16.0 for the colored, and 6.5 for all.

During the calendar year ending December 31, 1907, 2,370 cultures from the throats of patients suffering from diphtheria, or who were suspected to be suffering from that disease, were submitted to the health department for examination; 1,201 of these were primary cultures, and 299 or 24.9 per cent contained the diphtheria bacillus.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has shown quite a marked reduction in the number of cases reported. During the year 1906 231 cases were reported, while during the year ending December 31, 1907, 168 cases were reported.

The disease has been confined almost exclusively to the white population, 161 out of the total of 168 cases reported being among the whites. Of the total number of cases reported during the year, 2 resulted fatally, both being white. The percentage of deaths to cases being 1.2 for the whites and 0.0 for the colored and 1.1 for all. In comparing these figures with those of 1906, it will be observed that the total mortality was reduced from 3.9 to 1.1 for 1907. It is gratifying to note this reduction in mortality and would indicate that the type of disease was very mild. The disease prevailed among the white population in the proportion of 69, and among the colored 7.1, per 100,000 of population and for the total population it was 51.0 per 100,000.

The white population furnished 95.83 and the colored 4.17 per cent of all the cases reported.

Since January 1, 1908, the number of cases of scarlet fever has considerably increased. From January 1 to June 30, 1908, 178 cases have been reported, 164 white and 14 colored, with 4 fatalities, all white. The corresponding period of 1907 gave a total of 107 cases, 102 white and 5 colored, and 1 death. The indications about the end of June were, however, that the rate of increase would not continue during the year. I am unable to assign any cause for this increase in the number of cases reported unless it be due, in part at least, to several undiagnosed cases of the disease which were permitted to go at large while desquamating, and were only discovered by the medical inspector of schools when these children applied for readmission to school. In several other instances the early diagnosis was incorrect and consequently no precautions were taken by the family to prevent the spread of the disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid fever continues to be present in the District, not, however, to so great an extent as during the year 1906. During the calendar year 1907, 945 cases were reported, 735 white and 210 colored. In 17 of these cases the diagnosis was subsequently changed as follows:

No diagnosis made.....	5
Nephritis, parenchymatous.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	4
Meningitis.....	1
Puerperal uremia.....	1
Acute entero-colitis.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Cholecystitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Total.....	17

Deducting these 17 cases from the 945 cases reported leaves a total of 928 cases to be accounted for. Of these 725 were white and 203 colored. Seventy-seven of the white and 37 of the colored cases terminated fatally. The percentage of deaths to cases was, therefore, 10.6 for the white, 18.2 for the colored, and 12.3 for all. In comparing these figures with those of 1906, it will be noticed that there was a decrease of 198 cases. The total number of cases reported during 1907 was the smallest of any year since 1902, the time the act requiring cases of typhoid fever to be reported was put in operation. The figures

also show a reduction in the mortality over the year 1906. The white death rate remains practically the same; the colored rate, however, was reduced from 24.2 to 18.2, while the general rate was diminished from 14.4 in 1906 to 12.3 in the year just closed. The disease prevailed among the white population in the proportion of 311, the colored 211, and the total 282 for each 100,000 of population. Seventy-eight and twelve one-hundredths per cent of the cases were furnished by the white and 21.88 per cent by the colored population.

The first six months of the calendar year 1908 furnished a somewhat larger number of cases than for the same period of 1907. From January 1 to June 30, 1908, 221 cases were reported, 167 white and 54 colored, as against 212 cases for the same period of 1907. Sixteen white and 8 colored cases, of the 221 reported, died. While there was a greater number of cases reported during the period, the mortality, on the other hand, was greatly reduced.

The cause of the continued prevalence of typhoid fever in the District is a mystery which, up to the present time, remains unsolved. The distribution of the cases, as in the past, is general all over the district and is not confined to any particular locality.

In 924 of the cases reported, the following information was obtained; in the remaining 4 cases no information was obtainable.

Cases contracted out of the District of Columbia.....	191
Cases contracted from others.....	64
Cases contracted from milk.....	27
Cases using Potomac water alone.....	533
Cases using Potomac and other waters.....	67
Cases using well water.....	35
Cases using spring water.....	3
Cases using bottled water.....	4
Total.....	924

The percentage of persons using Potomac water exclusively was practically the same as in the cases investigated in the preceding year. In 1906, 60.4 per cent, and in 1907, 57.7 per cent of the cases reported used Potomac water exclusively.

The following table shows the occupation of those affected:

Agent, advertising.....	1	Cashier.....	1
Agricultural Department.....	4	Census Office.....	2
Apprentice, hospital.....	2	Chauffeur.....	1
Ashman.....	1	City post-office.....	2
Attendant, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	1	Cleaner.....	1
Bakers.....	2	Clerks.....	52
Barbers.....	4	Coffee dealer.....	1
Bartenders.....	4	Collectors.....	2
Bellboy.....	1	Conductors.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	3	Congressional Library.....	1
Boiler cleaner.....	1	Contractors.....	2
Boardinghouse keeper.....	1	Cooks.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	3	Coppersmith.....	1
Bottler.....	1	Dentist.....	1
Brakemen.....	2	Director, gymnasium.....	1
Bricklayers.....	3	Dish washer.....	1
Bureau Engraving and Printing.....	6	District Government.....	1
Brokers, stock.....	2	Domestics.....	27
Bundle wrappers.....	3	Draftsmen.....	2
Butchers.....	3	Dressmakers.....	3
Car cleaner.....	1	Drivers.....	14
Carpenters.....	5	Druggists.....	2
		Electricians.....	5

Elevator boys.....	2	Patent Office.....	1
Engineers, steam.....	3	Paperhangers.....	3
Engraver.....	1	Pharmacist.....	1
Farmer.....	1	Photographers.....	2
Firemen.....	5	Physicians.....	6
Gardener.....	1	Plasterers.....	2
Grocer.....	1	Plumbers.....	6
Geological Survey.....	1	Porters.....	4
Government Printing Office.....	8	Post-Office Department.....	6
Helpers.....	6	Printers.....	2
Horseshoers.....	2	Prisoners.....	3
Hostlers.....	2	Proprietors:	
Hotel keeper.....	1	Saloon.....	2
Ice man.....	1	Café.....	1
Inspector, car.....	1	Laundry.....	1
Inspector, fire-insurance.....	1	Store.....	2
Interior decorator.....	1	Rag collector.....	1
Iron workers.....	2	Real-estate agents.....	3
Janitors.....	2	Rigger.....	1
Laborers.....	37	Salesmen.....	12
Laundresses.....	4	Saleswomen.....	4
Lawyers.....	5	Scholars.....	128
Letter carrier.....	1	Seamstress.....	1
Life guard.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Linemen, telephone.....	4	Soldiers.....	4
Lumber dealer.....	1	Stableman.....	1
Machinists.....	7	Steamfitter.....	1
Manager, general.....	1	Stenographers.....	7
Merchants.....	6	Steward, hotel.....	1
Messenger.....	1	Students.....	6
Minister.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Motormen.....	7	Tinners.....	3
Marines.....	2	Telephone operators.....	3
Marine Corps clerk.....	1	Tramp.....	1
Marine-Hospital Service.....	1	Treasury Department.....	1
Musicians.....	3	Tugboat hand.....	1
National Museum.....	1	Typewriters.....	2
Navy-yard.....	10	Veterinarian.....	1
Nurses.....	14	Waiters.....	6
Page, Capitol.....	1	War Department.....	3
Painters.....	3	Wood carrier.....	1

SMALLPOX.

During the calendar year 1907 the District was practically free from smallpox. There were only 7 cases reported during the entire year, 3 white and 4 colored, with no fatalities. Of these 7 patients treated during the year, 4 had never been vaccinated and the remaining 3 unsuccessfully vaccinated. The disease prevailed among the white population in the proportion of 1.3 and the colored 4.2 for each 100,000 of the population and for the total population it was 2.1 for each 100,000.

Between January 1 and June 30, 1908, 180 cases of smallpox were reported, 22 being white and 158 colored. This outbreak, which for some time assumed rather serious proportions, seemed to have had its origin in the southwest section of the city some time during the latter part of September or the first part of October, 1907. In the early part of December 2 cases of the disease were found in the northwest section of the city. For some time it was impossible to trace the source of infection. While these patients (colored) were confined in the smallpox hospital, it was learned that a friend had visited their home about the 20th of November and that this friend was covered

with "bumps." An investigation which was started at once finally located this man in one of the alleys in the southwest section of the city. Upon examination he was found to have had smallpox and still had some scabs on his body. In carrying the investigation further, it was discovered that in the latter part of September or the early part of October a colored man who is said to have come from Virginia was a roomer in the house in the alley referred to, and that when he arrived in the city he was covered with an eruption. This man, after staying at this house for about two or three weeks left, his room being shortly thereafter occupied by the patient above referred to. This patient slept on the same lounge that the stranger had slept on, and in about two weeks time was taken sick with smallpox. These patients, of course, with the eruption on them, went about the city and were in contact with a great many persons. After this the disease began to spread. Many of the cases were in the advanced stages of the disease at the time of their discovery. The outbreak was confined almost exclusively to the colored population.

Of the 180 cases, all but 7 were treated at the smallpox hospital. The exceptions noted were as follows: 3 were permitted to remain at home because of the fact that some of the other members of the family were just recovering from measles and in the other 4 instances the patients had recovered from smallpox, and they were therefore given a disinfecting bath and permitted to go at large. Five of the cases treated at the hospital were complicated with other diseases, as follows: 2 with chickenpox, 1 syphilis, 1 whooping-cough, 1 typhoid fever. This outbreak of smallpox showed very clearly that a great many children attending the public schools had never been successfully vaccinated. Eighteen of those who developed smallpox were children attending the public schools, none of which had been successfully vaccinated. Ten of these pupils attended schools in the same building.

While the number of cases occurring between January 1 and June 30, 1908, was quite large, there were no fatalities, all patients making a good recovery. The youngest patient in the hospital being 13 days old and the oldest 57 years.

The new ambulance purchased by the department last year was used during the outbreak and rendered good service; the patients being very much better protected from the weather than they could possibly have been in the ambulance formerly in use.

The smallpox hospital was open 66 days between January 1 and December 31, 1907. The total number of patients being 7 and the total number of patient days being 104. The average number of days per patient was 14.8, and the average number of patients per day was 0.11, during the time the hospital was open.

The quarantine station was open 51 days between January 1 to December 31, 1907. During this period 24 persons were admitted, the total number of inmate days being 149. The average number of days for each inmate was 6.2, and the average number of inmates per day was 0.47 during the time the quarantine station was open.

MEASLES.

The act requiring cases of measles to be reported to the health department was put in operation April 9, 1907. From that date to December 31, 1907, 493 cases were reported, 440 being white and 53

colored. Of this number 4 died, 2 white and 2 colored. The disease prevailed to a greater extent among the white than among the colored population. In the case of the white, the proportion was 188 and the colored 55, for each 100,000 of population, while for all it was 150 for each 100,000 of population. The percentage of deaths to cases for the white was 0.4, for the colored 3.8, and for all 0.8. From these figures it will readily be seen that the colored mortality was much higher than the white. The white race furnished 89.25 and the colored 10.75 per cent of the cases. I am of the opinion that a great many cases of eruptive diseases occur among the colored race which are never reported as the law requires. This failure to comply with the law is, I believe, due in part to the difficulty of making diagnoses in these cases, and to the fact that many of the colored children suffering from the milder forms of these diseases have no medical attention.

From January 1 to June 30, 1908, 777 cases of measles were reported, 616 white and 161 colored. None of these cases terminated fatally.

WHOOPING COUGH.

From April 9, 1907, the time cases of whooping cough were required to be reported, until December 31, 1907, 259 cases were reported. Of this number 198 were white and 61 colored. Sixteen of these cases died, 7 being white and 9 colored. The percentage of deaths to cases was 3 for the white, 16.4 for the colored, and 6.2 for all. It will again be observed that the colored mortality is much higher than the white. The disease prevailed among the white population in the proportion of 85, the colored 63, and for all 79, for each 100,000 of population. Of the cases, 76.45 per cent were furnished by the white and 23.55 per cent by the colored population.

From January 1 to June 30, 1908, 314 cases were reported, 246 white and 68 colored; of this number 7 white and 11 colored died.

CHICKENPOX.

From April 9 to December 31, 1907, 385 cases of chickenpox were reported, 302 white and 83 colored, with no deaths. The disease prevailed among the whites in the proportion of 129, the colored 86, and for all 117, for each 100,000 of population. Of the cases, 78.44 per cent was furnished by the white and 21.56 per cent by the colored population.

From January 1 to June 30, 1908, 314 white and 66 colored cases of this disease were reported, making a total for that period of 380. No deaths occurred.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Between April 9 and December 31, 1907, 10 cases of this disease were reported. In 8 instances death resulted, 3 of the deceased being white and 5 colored, the percentage of deaths to cases being 60 for the white and 100 for the colored and 80 for all. The disease prevailed in the proportion of 2 for the white, and 5 for the colored for each 100,000 of population, the total for all being 3 for each 100,000 of population. The white and colored races each furnished 50 per cent of the cases.

During the first six months of 1908, 30 cases were reported, 14 white and 16 colored. Nineteen of these cases terminated fatally, 9 white and 10 colored, the percentage of deaths to cases being 63.6 for the white, 62.5 for the colored, and 63.3 for all.

In studying the age tables of the various diseases, we find that in the case of diphtheria, while 45.26 per cent of the cases reported occurred between the ages of 6 and 12 years, the mortality for the age was only 4.3 per cent. The same tables show that as the age diminished, the mortality increased. Those cases occurring in patients under 1 year of age give a mortality of 33.3 per cent.

In the case of scarlet fever, the greatest number of cases again occurred between the ages of 6 and 12 years, those ages furnishing 41.07 per cent of all cases reported.

Typhoid fever prevailed to a greater extent among persons between the ages of 20 and 30, this age furnishing 32.95 per cent of all cases. In contrast with the preceding diseases, the mortality in typhoid increases with the age of the patient.

Most of the patients who suffered from smallpox during the past year were between the ages of 20 and 30 years, these ages furnishing 57.14 per cent of all cases.

When measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis are considered, we find that in measles 40.97 per cent of the cases occurred between the ages of 5 and 10 years; in whooping cough 60.62 per cent were in children between the ages of 1 and 5 years; in chickenpox 49.87 per cent occurred between 5 and 10 years of age, and in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis 50 per cent were in persons between the ages of 10 and 20 years.

I am of the opinion that many cases of measles, whooping cough, and chickenpox occurred during the year just closed that were not reported to the health department as the law requires, in a good many instances the failure to report the case being due to ignorance of the law on the part of those having charge of such children. A large number of children suffering from these diseases are not seen by physicians, but such patients are given home remedies by the parents. I believe that the public are now better informed as to their responsibility under the law, and that the record for the year 1908 will show more accurately the actual number of cases of these diseases in this District.

An act to provide for the registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for the free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District, was approved May 13, 1908. The active enforcement of this act has been delayed by reason of the absence of the bacteriological laboratory equipment necessary to perform the work required and the several blank forms, record books, etc., necessary to enable the department to carry out the provisions of the act. Steps have been taken to procure the necessary equipment, blanks, etc., and it is expected that active work under this law will be begun in a very short time.

ISOLATING WARDS.

No unusual conditions have prevailed during the year at the isolation wards of the Garfield Memorial and Providence hospitals. The following tables show the number of patients treated and the dis-

eases for which said patients were treated, the total number of patient days, and the average number of days per patient, during the fiscal year 1907-8.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Cases.	Patient days.	Average duration.
FREE CASES.			
Scarlet fever.....	17	748	44.0
Scarlet-fever suspect	1	8	8.0
Erysipelas.....	34	876	25.8
Erysipelas suspect	1	6	6.0
Measles.....	23	483	21.0
Measles suspect	1	5	5.0
Measles, German.....	1	5	5.0
Whooping cough.....	13	606	46.6
Whooping cough suspect.....	1	4	4.0
Chickenpox.....	5	76	15.2
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	2	41	20.5
Mumps.....	1	7	7.0
Total.....	100	2,865	28.6
PRIVATE CASES.			
Diphtheria.....	13	186	14.3
Diphtheria suspect	1	2	2.0
Scarlet fever.....	11	396	36.0
Erysipelas.....	7	76	10.9
Measles.....	5	59	11.8
Measles suspect.....	1	5	5.0
Total.....	38	724	19.0

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

FREE CASES.			
Diphtheria.....	69	815	11.8
Diphtheria suspect.....	14	61	4.4
Total.....	83	876	10.6
PRIVATE CASES.			
Diphtheria.....	18	226	12.6
Diphtheria suspect.....	1	2	2.0
Total.....	19	228	12.0

DISINFECTING SERVICE.

This service has continued as usual, nothing of an unusual nature occurring during the year.

From January 1, to December 31, 1907, 907 premises were disinfected as follows:

Diphtheria.....	374	Syphilis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	141	Septicemia.....	1
Smallpox.....	7	Croup.....	1
Measles.....	74	Typhoid fever.....	4
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	10	Tuberculosis.....	291
Glanders.....	2		
Erysipelas.....	1	Total.....	907

It is not the usual custom to disinfect rooms because of erysipelas, syphilis, septicemia, or croup, but in each of the cases above mentioned, the circumstances were such that disinfection was deemed advisable and was therefore accordingly done. The above figures show that 51 more premises were disinfected because of tuberculosis

during the year 1907 than during the preceding year. From January 1, to June 30, 1908, 172 premises were disinfected on account of tuberculosis. The act relating to tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, approved May 13, 1908, requires that after removal or death of any person suffering from tuberculosis the room occupied by said patient must be disinfected before being again occupied. During the year 873 test cultures were examined to determine the efficiency of the disinfection. In 755, or 86.5 per cent, of the cultures examined the organisms were killed, while in 118, or 13.5 per cent, they were not.

The following articles were disinfected at the disinfecting station:

Mattresses.....	462	Mattings.....	38
Feather beds.....	77	Rugs.....	325
Bolsters.....	174	Cushions.....	156
Pillows.....	1,214	Couches.....	6
Carpets.....	51		
Quilts.....	564	Total.....	3,731
Blankets.....	664		

The work of improving the roadways to the smallpox hospital and quarantine station was completed during the year. While these roadways render travel to and from these institutions safer and more comfortable than heretofore, the roads are not as well drained as in my judgment they should be. I therefore recommend that an effort be made to secure additional funds to enable the department to make the needed improvements.

I have further to recommend that fire hydrants and the necessary equipment in the way of hose, etc., be provided for the protection of the smallpox hospital, the quarantine station, and the crematorium from fire. I again earnestly recommend that renewed efforts be made to secure an appropriation for constructing a stable at the smallpox hospital. The present structure is an old frame building which is not in keeping with the surroundings, and furthermore is not suitable for storing the valuable property belonging to the service which is now required to be stored therein. I desire to express my appreciation of the services rendered by the employees of the smallpox hospital and the quarantine station and respectfully recommend that they be granted an increase of compensation, fully believing that they are deserving of the same.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

During the school term an outbreak of smallpox occurred among the pupils attending the colored schools in the southwest section of the city. Several children suffering from very mild forms of the disease were in attendance at school with the eruption on them. Before the outbreak subsided 18 colored school children contracted the disease. None of these children had ever been successfully vaccinated; 10 of this number attended school at the same building.

It is believed that if more care had been exercised by the teachers in ascertaining if the pupils were successfully vaccinated before being permitted to enter school, much, if not all, of the trouble would have been avoided. As a result of this outbreak it was found necessary to disinfect 31 school rooms.

In addition to the disinfection because of smallpox it was also found necessary during the school terms to disinfect 30 schoolrooms

for other diseases, as follows: Diphtheria, 13; scarlet fever, 11; measles, 4; chickenpox, 2; total, 30.

In the early part of November, 1907, a small outbreak of diphtheria occurred in one of the white schools located in the county in the northeast section of the District. On investigation 2 or 3 school children were discovered in the class room with the diphtheria bacilli in their throats. Before the outbreak ceased 8 cases of the disease developed among the pupils. These outbreaks of smallpox and diphtheria were closely watched by the department and school inspectors and it was only by close attention, together with the cooperation of the school authorities, that more cases of the disease did not develop.

A study of the following table of exclusions from school shows that the greatest number was for the following diseases, and in the order named, to wit: Pediculosis, 342; chickenpox, 119; mumps, 113. It will be noticed that in the case of pediculosis capitis 337 were white pupils and only 5 colored. It seems hardly possible that these figures show the actual condition existing with respect to the disease. The excessive number of white pupils as compared with the number of colored can only be accounted for in my judgment by a closer inspection of the pupils in the white schools than of those in the colored. When compared with the exclusions in the preceding year, the year just closed shows marked increase in the following diseases, to wit: Chickenpox, contagious conjunctivitis, measles, German measles, scabies, and tinea circinata. The total number of pupils excluded in the year just closed was 1,169, as against 975 for the year previous. The following statement shows the work done by the medical inspectors of schools during the year:

Statement showing the number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil.

Cause.	1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Abscess.....	1	1						1
Orbital.....			1					
Peritonsillar.....				1				
Adenitis.....				1			3	1
Suppurative.....				1	1			
Submaxillary.....			2					
Angina.....	2						1	
Astigmatism (high degree).....			1					
Blepharitis.....					1			
Blepharitis and hordeolum.....	1				1			
Bronchitis.....			1					
Chicken pox.....	4	5	2	2	1	8	1	3
Chorea.....	48	29	83	26	44	18	93	26
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1		3		7	
Acute.....			28	18	59	5	61	10
Chronic.....	43	7	23	1				
Chronic and blepharitis.....	1							
Contagious.....			1					
Cephalalgia.....	32	12	48	1			31	1
Cornea:					1			
Abrasion of.....			1					
Foreign bodies in.....			1					
Ulcer of.....			2					
Dermatitis.....	2							
Desquamation.....	2	1					3	
Diarrhea.....			2	3				
Diphtheria.....			1					
Exposure to.....	56	2	9	5	30	2	8	
Suspected.....	46	4	25	1	127	8	12	
Dysmenorrhea.....	7		4	1	3		2	
				1		1		1

Statement showing the number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil—Continued.

Cause.	1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Echthyma.....			4	1	1			
Eczema.....	1	6	10		3	3	5	2
Enuresis.....	1							
Eruptive disease.....	2				1		1	
Erysipelas, facial.....							1	
Erythema.....	3	2		3		5		
Eye strain.....		2				1		
Enteritis.....					9	1		
Febricula.....	3	4	16	1	1		9	3
Fracture.....	1							
Gastralgia.....				3		1		
Gastritis, acute.....	1				1		1	4
Grippe.....	3	1	5	2	1	3	2	2
Headache.....				2				
Herpes.....				1	1			
Heart (irritable).....						1		
Hysteria.....								1
Icterus.....	1							
Imbecility.....	1							
Impetigo.....			3		6		5	2
Contagious.....	16	1	25		29	6	16	3
Indigestion.....	3		1	1		1		
Infection of thumb.....			1					
Intestinal colic.....	1							
Iritis.....		1		2	2		1	
Keratitis.....		1	1	1		6	6	2
Laryngitis.....	1		1		2			
Malaria.....	2	5	2		5	6	2	1
Mastoiditis.....	1							
Measles.....	20	13	105	66	8	4	40	40
Exposure to.....	34	5	87	35	6		32	7
Measles, German.....	3		3	3		2	27	8
Mumps.....	5	2	49	35	129	8	98	15
Myalgia.....			1	1				
Myopia.....			1			1		
Narcotism.....				2				
Nasal catarrh.....						1		
Otitis:								
Acute.....	4		3					
Suppurative.....					1	1		
Media.....			2				2	
Media suppurative.....			2					
Media and pediculosis capitis.....			1					
Otorrhea.....	1			1				
Osenia.....		1						
Pediculosis.....	229	11	205	6	132	12	337	5
Capitis.....						1		
Capitis, with eczema.....								
Corporis.....						1		
Pharyngitis.....	4	2	1	5	1			
Phlegmon.....								1
Pleurisy.....		1					1	
Pleurodynia.....	1		1					
Potts diseases.....				1				
Refused examination.....	12		2					
Rhinitis.....			3			1	1	
Rhus poisoning.....			3		2			
Ringworm.....	52	59	64	52			5	
Ringworm and eczema.....			1					
Ringworm and pediculosis capitis.....			1					
Scabies.....	12	1	22	4	35	4	62	
Scabies and pediculosis.....			4					
Scarlatina.....	10		4	1	17	1	4	1
Exposed to.....	22	2	4	4	54	2	6	1
Suspected, and whooping cough.....								
Smallpox.....			1					
Exposed to.....			2	1				
Sore neck.....	2		14	2			1	2
Stomatitis.....	1						1	
Stye.....			1					
Syncope.....		1		1				
Syphilis, second eruption.....						2		
Tonsillitis.....			20	6	22	6	21	5
Shown by culture (diphtheria suspected).....			26					

Statement showing the number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil—Continued.

Cause.	1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Toothache.....			1					
Trachoma.....	5		1		2		4	
Tuberculosis.....						2		
Tinea.....					8	12		
Capitis.....					7	22	8	8
Circinata.....					18	9	39	11
Tonsurans.....					3		6	3
Ulcer of mouth.....	1	2		2				
Undetermined.....				2			1	
Urine, incontinence of.....						2		
Urticaria.....		1						
Vaccinated, not.....			35	40				1
Vaccinia.....			1	1				
Whooping cough.....	28	2	60	21	22	4	20	10
Wound of eye.....			1					
Wounds, miscellaneous.....	2	2	2		1			
Total number of exclusions.....	735	191	1,038	369	800	175	988	181
Grand total.....	926		1,407		975		1,169	

During the year the medical inspectors made 9,535 visits to the schools and 73 visits to the homes of the pupils. Twelve thousand and twenty-nine pupils were examined during the year, 1,169 excluded for cause, and 8,461 readmitted. Seven hundred and eighty-eight pupils were examined to ascertain if they had been successfully vaccinated; of this number 673 had been successfully vaccinated and 115 unsuccessful vaccinations.

Physical examinations were made of 154 candidates for admission to the normal school, 106 of these being white and 48 colored. In the case of the white candidates 25 were found to have some defect of vision and it was recommended that they be required to wear suitable glasses. In the case of the colored candidates 20 had defective vision and a similar recommendation was made relative thereto.

The usual tables accompany this report.

Respectfully,

W. C. FOWLER, M. D.,
Inspector in Charge Contagious-Disease Service.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

TABLE 1.—*Reported cases of diphtheria, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	36	1	2	.....	38	1
February.....	27	.....	1	.....	28	.....
March.....	38	3	3	2	41	5
April.....	21	1	.....	.....	21	1
May.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
June.....	8	.....	1	.....	9	.....
July.....	9	1	2	.....	11	1
August.....	18	2	2	.....	20	2
September.....	28	3	7	1	35	4
October.....	62	4	8	.....	70	4
November.....	69	1	4	3	73	4
December.....	49	5	4	1	53	6
Total.....	377	21	34	7	411	28

NOTE: In addition to the above deaths, 1 death occurred in January from post diphtheritic paralysis, and 1 death in April from membranous croup, both cases being white.
 In the first instance death occurred 28 days after case discharged from quarantine December 18, 1906, and in the second instance a "negative" culture was submitted.

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	161.1	35.3	124.7
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	5.6	20.6	6.8

TABLE 2.—*Ages of cases and deaths from diphtheria from January 1 to December 31, 1907.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	3	1	33.3	2	.....	.....	1	1	100.0
From 1 to 3 years.....	37	6	16.2	34	6	17.6	3	.....	.....
From 3 to 6 years.....	99	13	13.1	89	8	9.0	10	5	50.0
From 6 to 12 years.....	186	8	4.3	172	7	4.1	14	1	7.1
From 12 to 18 years.....	46	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
From 18 to 25 years.....	16	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 25 to 50 years.....	23	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Over 50 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	411	23	6.8	377	21	5.6	34	7	20.6

TABLE 3.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	21				21	
February.....	30	1	1		31	1
March.....	19		3		22	
April.....	18				18	
May.....	10				10	
June.....	4		1		5	
July.....	5		1		6	
August.....	2	1			2	1
September.....	4				4	
October.....	10		1		11	
November.....	15				15	
December.....	23				23	
Total.....	161	2	7		168	2

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	69.0	7.1	51.0
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	1.2	.....	1.1

TABLE 4.—*Ages of cases and deaths from scarlet fever from January 1 to December 31, 1907.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	4	1	25.0	4	1	25.0			
From 1 to 3 years.....	29			28			1		
From 3 to 6 years.....	35			35					
From 6 to 12 years.....	69	1	1.4	66	1	1.5	3		
From 12 to 18 years.....	19			16			3		
From 18 to 25 years.....	6			6					
From 25 to 50 years.....	5			5					
Over 50 years.....	1			1					
Total.....	168	2	1.2	161	2	1.2	7		

TABLE 5.—*Reported cases of typhoid fever, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	46	6	7	1	53	7
February.....	28	3	4	3	32	6
March.....	23	2	2	2	25	4
April.....	20	3	8	3	28	6
May.....	31	5	6	2	37	7
June.....	30	1	4	1	34	2
July.....	61	6	19	4	80	10
August.....	144	13	45	5	189	18
September.....	143	13	40	4	183	17
October.....	102	12	45	7	147	19
November.....	66	8	17	3	83	11
December.....	31	5	6	2	37	7
Total.....	725	77	203	37	928	114

TABLE 5.—*Reported cases of typhoid fever, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto—Continued.*

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	310.6	211.1	281.6
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	10.6	18.2	12.3

TABLE 6.—*Ages of cases and deaths from typhoid fever from January 1 to December 31, 1907.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....	33	2	6.1	20	1	5.0	13	1	7.7
From 5 to 10 years.....	109	3	2.7	80	2	2.5	29	1	3.4
From 10 to 20 years.....	279	32	11.4	210	13	6.2	69	19	27.5
From 20 to 30 years.....	306	32	10.3	240	24	10.0	66	8	12.1
From 30 to 40 years.....	125	22	16.8	109	20	18.3	16	2	12.5
From 40 to 50 years.....	45	11	23.9	39	8	20.5	6	3	50.0
From 50 to 60 years.....	15	4	25.0	14	3	21.4	1	1	100.0
From 60 to 70 years.....	11	5	45.5	9	3	33.3	2	2	100.0
Over 70 years.....	5	3	60.0	4	3	75.0	1		
Total.....	928	114	12.1	725	77	10.5	203	37	17.6

TABLE 7.—*Reported cases of smallpox, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....						
February.....						
March.....						
April.....	1				1	
May.....						
June.....	1				1	
July.....						
August.....						
September.....						
October.....						
November.....						
December.....	1		4		5	
Total.....	3		4		7	

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	1.3	4.2	2.1
Percentage of deaths to cases.....			

TABLE 8.—Ages of cases and deaths from smallpox from January 1 to December 31, 1907.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....									
From 5 to 10 years.....									
From 10 to 20 years.....	1						1		
From 20 to 30 years.....	4			1			3		
From 30 to 40 years.....	1			1					
From 40 to 50 years.....	1			1					
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	7			3			4		

TABLE 9.—Reported cases of measles, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....						
February.....						
March.....						
April.....	35		1		36	
May.....	73		3		76	
June.....	193	1	17		210	1
July.....	93	1	19	1	112	2
August.....	22		5		27	1
September.....	7		4		11	
October.....	8		3		11	
November.....	5				5	
December.....	4		1		5	
Total.....	440	2	53	2	493	4

NOTE.—Cases not reported until after April 8, 1907.

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	° 188.5	55.1	149.6
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	.4	3.8	.8

TABLE 10.—Ages of cases and deaths from measles during the calendar year 1907.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	20	2	10.0	18	1	5.5	2	1	50.0
From 1 to 5 years.....	176	2	1.2	157	1	.6	19	1	5.3
From 5 to 10 years.....	202			184			18		
From 10 to 20 years.....	57			50			7		
From 20 to 30 years.....	29			25			4		
From 30 to 40 years.....	7			4			3		
From 40 to 50 years.....	2								
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	493	4	.8	440	2	.4	53	2	3.8

NOTE.—Cases not reported until after April 9, 1907.

TABLE 11.—*Reported cases of whooping cough, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....						
February.....						
March.....						
April.....	31	2	13	1	44	3
May.....	43		5	1	48	1
June.....	30	2	10	3	40	5
July.....	20	1	5		25	1
August.....	19	1	6	1	25	2
September.....	27		10	1	37	1
October.....	11		3	1	14	1
November.....	9	1	4		13	1
December.....	8		5	1	13	1
Total.....	198	7	61	9	259	16

NOTE.—Cases were not reported until after April 8, 1907.

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	84.8	63.5	78.6
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	3.0	16.4	6.2

TABLE 12.—*Ages of cases and deaths from whooping cough during the calendar year 1907.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mor-tality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mor-tality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mor-tality.
Under 1 year.....	41	7	17.1	30	4	13.3	11	3	27.2
From 1 to 5 years.....	157	9	5.7	123	3	2.4	34	6	17.6
From 5 to 10 years.....	49			34			15		
From 10 to 20 years.....	4			3			1		
From 20 to 30 years.....	2			2					
From 30 to 40 years.....	3			3					
From 40 to 50 years.....	2			2					
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....	1			1					
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	259	16	6.2	198	7	3.0	61	9	16.4

NOTE.—Cases not reported until after April 9, 1907.

TABLE 13.—*Reported cases of chickenpox, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....						
February.....						
March.....						
April.....	23		11		34	
May.....	44		26		70	
June.....	31		12		43	
July.....	11		3		14	
August.....	4		3		7	
September.....	6		1		7	
October.....	24				24	
November.....	77		10		87	
December.....	82		17		99	
Total.....	302		83		385	

NOTE.—Cases were not reported until after April 8, 1907.

TABLE 13.—*Reported cases of chickenpox, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto—Continued.*

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	129.4	86.3	116.8
Percentage of deaths to cases.....			

TABLE 14.—*Ages of cases and deaths from chicken pox during the calendar year 1907.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	21			16			5		
From 1 to 5 years.....	95			67			28		
From 5 to 10 years.....	192			162			30		
From 10 to 20 years.....	57			44			13		
From 20 to 30 years.....	17			12			5		
From 30 to 40 years.....	2			1			1		
From 40 to 50 years.....	1						1		
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	385			302			83		

NOTE.—Cases were not reported until after April 9, 1907.

TABLE 15.—*Reported cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1907, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....						
February.....						
March.....						
April.....	2	1			2	1
May.....	1	1	2	2	3	3
June.....	1	1	2	1	3	2
July.....				1		1
August.....						
September.....						
October.....	1				1	
November.....	1		1	1	2	1
December.....						
Total.....	5	3	5	5	10	8

NOTE.—Cases were not reported until after April 8, 1907.

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000.....	2.1	5.2	3.0
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	60.00	100.00	89.00

TABLE 16.—Ages of cases and deaths from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis during the calendar year 1907.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	3	100.0	1	1	100.0	2	2	100.0
From 10 to 20 years.....	5	3	60.0	3	1	33.3	2	2	100.0
From 20 to 30 years.....									
From 30 to 40 years.....									
From 40 to 50 years.....									
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	10	8	80.0	5	3	60.0	5	5	100.0

NOTE.—Cases not reported until after April 9, 1907.

TABLE 17.—Statement showing the prevalence and severity of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis during the calendar year 1907, with comparative figures for previous years.

	Cases reported.			Case rate per 100,000 of population.			Deaths.			Percentage of fatal cases.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Diphtheria:												
1901-1905 a.....	370.6	67.8	438.4	177	74	146	35	15	50	9.55	19.79	11.9
1906.....	369	51	420	159	54	129	27	9	36	7.3	17.6	8.6
1907.....	377	34	411	161	35	125	21	7	28	5.6	20.6	6.8
Scarlet fever:												
1901-1905 a.....	287.0	30.4	317.4	137	33	107	34	7	41	2.2	4.7	2.5
1906.....	188	43	231	81	45	71	6	2	8	3.2	4.7	3.5
1907.....	161	7	168	69	7	51	2	.....	2	1.2	.....	1.1
Typhoid fever:												
1902-1905 a.....	833.8	324.2	1,158.0	392	352	378	384	235	619	11.4	18.6	13.2
1906.....	796	330	1,126	344	347	345	82	80	162	10.3	24.2	14.4
1907.....	725	203	928	311	211	282	77	37	114	10.6	18.2	12.3
Smallpox:												
1901-1905 a.....	14.0	31.8	55.8	11	34	18	6	8	14	5.0	5.03	5.02
1906.....	58	23	81	26	24	25	2	1	3	3.4	4.3	3.7
1907.....	3	4	7	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles:												
1907.....	440	53	493	188	55	150	2	2	4	.4	3.8	0.8
Whooping cough:												
1907.....	198	61	259	85	63	79	7	9	16	3.0	16.4	6.2
Chicken pox:												
1907.....	302	83	385	129	86	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis:												
1907.....	5	5	10	2	5	3	3	5	8	60.0	100.0	80.0

a Average for 5 years.

TABLE 18.—*Number of cases of typhoid fever reported to the health department during the calendar year 1907, figured according to the districts shown on the map of vital statistics.*

Number of district.	Cases reported.		Total cases reported.	Total number of acres per district.	Number of district.	Cases reported.		Total cases reported.	Total number of acres per district.	
	White.	Colored.				White.	Colored.			
1.....	33	6	39	385.67	29.....	2	.....	2	358.10
2.....	18	10	28	202.02	30.....	5	1	6	985.30	
3.....	24	10	34	183.65	31.....	9	.....	9	313.11
4.....	1	7	7	192.83	32.....	3	.....	3	1,136.82
5.....	27	11	38	273.65	33.....	19	3	22	224.52	
6.....	57	9	66	280.99	34.....	2	2	4	155.19	
7.....	26	1	27	292.70	35.....	22	9	31	252.53	
8.....	36	4	40	316.80	36.....	11	1	12	318.64	
9.....	41	18	59	316.80	37.....	.....	.....	.....	1,773.19
10.....	31	10	41	265.38	38.....	.....	.....	.....	291.09
11.....	10	12	22	376.49	39.....	1	.....	1	420.57
12.....	13	17	30	318.64	40.....	1	.....	1	1,084.48
13.....	10	.....	10	190.08	41.....	.....	1	1	1,147.84
14.....	45	4	49	354.45	42.....	.....	.....	.....	3,172.64
15.....	52	7	59	291.09	43.....	7	.....	7	844.81
16.....	15	8	23	339.30	44.....	15	3	18	377.41	
17.....	42	2	44	305.78	45.....	.....	1	1	68.87
18.....	44	2	46	254.82	46.....	1	1	2	1,051.42	
19.....	10	2	12	462.35	47.....	5	.....	5	603.61
20.....	7	8	15	358.59	48.....	14	3	17	505.05	
21.....	2	1	3	1,526.17	49.....	3	3	6	91.83	
22.....	.....	1	1	769.51	50.....	20	7	27	821.85
23.....	3	.....	3	2,112.02	51.....	.....	2	2	994.49
24.....	5	1	6	894.39	52.....	1	1	2	858.59	
25.....	15	6	21	964.19	53.....	.....	1	1	826.45
26.....	1	1	217.17	Total....				928	3,576,263
27.....	13	6	19	3,169.88						
28.....	3	2	5	1,472.91						

TABLE 19.—*Statement showing the prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, by months and by years, from July 1, 1902, to December 31, 1907.*

Month.	Cases reported.						Deaths reported.					
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
January.....	.....	84	17	31	27	53	.....	8	5	10	6	7
February.....	.....	42	23	10	21	32	.....	6	5	2	4	6
March.....	.....	35	42	24	18	25	.....	8	7	5	5	4
April.....	.....	40	25	24	35	28	.....	7	10	7	4	6
May.....	.....	63	32	28	44	^a 37	.....	5	8	1	10	7
June.....	.....	57	41	40	58	34	.....	3	8	3	9	2
July.....	129	121	101	133	181	80	21	16	14	14	21	10
August.....	327	185	225	314	293	189	39	25	24	30	32	18
September.....	289	138	214	212	150	183	25	18	27	23	20	17
October.....	245	148	143	^b 150	171	147	32	19	14	27	28	19
November.....	156	88	105	80	82	83	19	8	9	13	19	11
December.....	128	54	38	51	46	37	20	14	10	7	4	7
Total.....	1,274	1,055	1,006	1,097	1,126	928	200	137	141	142	162	114

^a Shallow wells ordered closed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, May 21, 1907.
^b Filtration of entire water supply begun in October, 1905.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the work performed in the chemical laboratory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

During the year there were examined a total of 5,627 samples, as follows:

TABLE I.

Article.	Number of sam- ples.	Number adulter- ated.
Bread.....	24	.....
Butterine.....	2	.....
Candy.....	72	.....
Chopped meat.....	10	2
Cider vinegar.....	56	.....
Cream.....	381	202
Ice cream.....	6	2
Milk.....	4,652	735
Skimmed milk.....	24	.....
Submitted by coroner.....	2	.....
Submitted by police department.....	37	.....
Water.....	352	.....
Miscellaneous.....	9	.....
Total.....	5,627	941

Milk.—Of the samples of milk examined, 4,228, or 91.27 per cent, were collected about the city; 237, or 5.12 per cent, from the Southern Railway station; 154, or 3.32 per cent, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station; while 33, or 0.28 per cent, were from miscellaneous sources.

Of the samples collected about the city, 637, or 15.06 per cent, contained less than 3.5 per centum of butter fat, and 57, or 1.35 per cent, showed added water; of those collected from the Baltimore and Ohio station and from the Southern Railway station, 15, or 9.74 per cent, and 18, or 11.68 per cent, contained less than 3.5 per centum of butter fat; and 5, or 2.11 per cent, and 3, or 1.26 per cent, respectively, showed the addition of water.

A comparison of this with the three previous years, together with the percentage of samples collected from various sources, will be seen in the following table:

TABLE II.—Percentage of samples of milk collected from various sources.

	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.			1907-8.		
	Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.		Number collected.	Per cent.	
		Collected.	Below stand- ard.		Collected.	Below stand- ard.		Collected.	Below stand- ard.		Collected.	Below stand- ard.		Collected.	Below stand- ard.
City.....	7,142	91.50	27.5	7,183	92.05	20.32	5,116	84.34	12.37	4,154	92.08	10.95	4,228	90.88	16.41
Baltimore and Ohio station.....	265	3.40	33.0	262	3.36	18.70	466	7.68	7.08	143	3.17	7.69	154	3.31	21.42
Southern Railway sta- tion.....	343	4.40	38.0	317	4.06	15.14	468	7.71	5.34	205	4.54	2.93	237	5.09	3.37
Elsewhere.....	48	.62	.....	41	.53	.....	16	.26	.....	9	.20	.....	33	.71	.....
Total.....	7,798	99.92	.....	7,803	10.00	.....	6,066	99.99	.....	4,511	99.99	.....	4,652	99.99	.....

It will be noted that there has been a decided increase in the percentage of samples falling below the standard as laid down in "An act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia," approved February 17, 1898. This condition is due probably to the fact that during a portion of the last half of the year this department was unable to prosecute cases of violation of the aforesaid act, because of a ruling made in the police court to the effect that as the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, provided that analyses of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examination whether such articles are adulterated within the meaning of said act, and that the evidence in a case brought before said court showed that the analysis had not been made in said bureau or under its direction or supervision, the testimony offered by the prosecuting analyst was deemed incompetent for that reason. The case was dismissed, the prosecuting attorney noting an exception to the ruling preparatory to taking an appeal to the higher court.

TABLE III.—Percentage of samples of milk 3 per cent fat and below.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
City.....	7.0	7.4	8.39	4.55	4.69	6.57
Baltimore and Ohio station.....	2.6	6.0	4.96	1.50	2.80	1.29
Southern station.....	1.0	8.7	2.52	1.71	.49	.42

It will be observed that the per cent of samples coming within this class and collected about the city is higher than that found during the previous two years, while a decrease is noted in those collected at the railroad stations.

Cream.—Of the samples of cream examined 292 were collected about the city; 45 from the Baltimore and Ohio station, 38 from the Southern station, and 6 elsewhere. Of this number 52.74 per cent of those about the city, 68.89 per cent from the Baltimore and Ohio station, and 44.74 per cent from the Southern Railway station were below the legal standard. Comparison with the three previous years is as follows:

TABLE IV.—Percentage of samples of cream collected from various sources.

	1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.
City.....	291	65.6	433	49.42	314	44.26	292	52.74
Baltimore and Ohio station.....	71	88.7	160	52.50	84	55.95	45	68.89
Southern station.....	54	75.9	51	60.71	48	47.91	38	44.74
Elsewhere.....	11	.....	8	.....	3	.....	6	.....
Total.....	427	.....	652	.....	449	.....	381	.....

The following table shows the percentage of samples containing 18 per cent and less of butter fat:

TABLE V.—Percentage of samples of cream 18 per cent and below.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
City.....	34.02	18.94	21.33	27.74
Baltimore and Ohio station.....	56.38	15.63	32.14	44.44
Southern station.....	59.26	35.29	25.00	28.94

PROSECUTIONS.

For the sale of adulterated milk 117 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution. Collateral was forfeited in 95 cases, fines imposed in 10 cases, 4 were acquitted, and a nolle prosequi entered in 2 cases. Fines and forfeitures for the sale of adulterated milk amounted to \$690. In 34 cases prosecutions were instituted because water had been added to the milk. Of the 4 cases acquitted 2 succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of the court that they were not dealers in milk within the meaning of the law; in 1 case the defendant was a grocer, and proved that he sold the sample in the original container and had a guarantee from the dealer from whom he bought milk. A warrant was subsequently issued against the milkman, who forfeited a collateral. The remaining case was acquitted because the evidence showed that the analyses had not been made under the direction or supervision of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. An appeal was noted by the prosecuting attorney in this case. Two cases were nolle prossed because of the inability of the police department to find the defendants.

For the sale of adulterated cream 38 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution. Of these, 31 forfeited collateral, 2 were fined, and 5 were acquitted. Forfeitures and fines for the sale of adulterated cream amounted to \$235. Five cases were acquitted because the assistant making the analyses was not deemed competent by the court, notwithstanding that the evidence showed that he had been trained by two chemists in this particular line of chemical work, and that he had made at least 20,000 such analyses during a period of about seven years. Because of this action on the part of the court a large number of informations, which had been filed in the office of the prosecuting attorney, were withdrawn, and do not appear therefore in the following table:

TABLE VI.

	Number.					Amount.	
	Prosecutions.	Forfeitures.	Fines.	Acquitted.	Nolle prossed.	Fines.	Forfeitures.
Milk.....	117	95	10	4	2	\$80.00	\$610.00
Cream.....	38	31	2	5	.....	15.00	220.00
Total.....	155	126	12	9	2	95.00	830.00

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Three hundred and fifty-two samples of water were examined during the year, as follows:

TABLE VII—*Water analysis.*

	Total number exam- ined.	Good.	Suspicious.	Con- demned.
Public wells.....	62	30	7	25
Private wells.....	72	33	9	30
Schools.....	32	19	8	5
Dairy farm.....	185	97	19	69
Potomac River.....	1			1
Total.....	352	179	43	130

Of the samples of water from public wells 40.32 per cent were condemned, 11.29 per cent were pronounced suspicious, and 48.38 per cent showed no evidence of injurious contamination.

Of the samples from private wells 41.66 per cent were condemned, 12.50 per cent were pronounced suspicious, and 45.83 per cent showed no evidence of injurious contamination.

Of the samples from public-school wells 15.62 per cent were condemned, 25 per cent were pronounced suspicious, and 59.37 per cent showed no evidence of injurious contamination.

Of the samples of water from wells on dairy farms 37.29 per cent were condemned, 10.27 per cent were pronounced suspicious, and 52.43 per cent showed no evidence of injurious contamination.

A sample of Potomac River water was taken near Giesboro Point, near mouth of the outfall sewer, in order to determine whether the water showed evidence of contamination. Such evidence was found.

MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

Bread.—The inspector detailed to obtain the samples visited a number of bakeries, and from each he received four loaves of bread directly after their removal from the oven, three of which were at once wrapped in the following kinds of paper, the ends of the wrappers being sealed with gummed labels: One was wrapped in unsized paper, known to the trade as "32-pound newspaper;" one was wrapped in paper known to the trade as "10-pound onion-skin paper;" and the third loaf was wrapped in "light wax paper." The fourth loaf was not wrapped. The loaves were at once brought to the laboratory, where they were set aside for a period varying from twenty-four to seventy-two hours. When the bread was received it was still warm and the wrappers were more or less damp. At the end of the periods of time specified the wrappers were removed and the bread subjected to certain tests to determine what changes, if any, had taken place. In all, 24 samples were examined.

Attention is invited to the following table:

Condition of samples numbered A 1 to F 4.

Sample, etc.	Remarks.
Examined at end of 24 hours:	
A 1 ^a	Crumb rather dry; not easily made into bolus.
A 2.....	Crumb slightly moist but not soggy; not easily made into bolus.
A 3.....	Do.
A 4.....	Crumb tough and soggy; bolus easily made.
Examined at end of 36 hours:	
B 1.....	Crumb doughy; easily made into bolus.
B 2.....	Do.
B 3.....	Do.
B 4.....	Do.
C 1.....	Crust hard; crumb somewhat dry; not easily made into bolus; odor sweet.
C 2.....	Crust slightly damp; crumb in good condition; not soggy; odor sweet.
C 3.....	Crust dry; crumb unaffected; not soggy; odor sweet.
C 4.....	Crust damp; crumb more moist than others, but not soggy; odor sweet.
D 1.....	Crust dry; crumb easily made into bolus; odor sweet.
D 2.....	No dampness in crust; crumb easily made into bolus, but not soggy; odor sweet.
D 3.....	Crust slightly damp; crumb easily made into bolus, but not soggy; odor sweet.
D 4.....	Crust damp; crumb easily made into bolus, but not soggy; odor sweet.
Examined at end of 48 hours:	
E 1.....	Crust hard and dry; crumb somewhat soggy; odor sweet.
E 2.....	Crust slightly damp; crumb rather doughy and easily made into bolus; odor sweet.
E 3.....	Crust hard and dry; crumb drier than D 3, but somewhat soggy; odor sweet.
E 4.....	Crust dry but not hard; crumb easily made into bolus, and is somewhat soggy.
Examined at end of 72 hours:	
F 1.....	Crust moderately hard; crumb easily made into bolus, but is not soggy; odor slightly sour.
F 2.....	Crust not hard but is dry; crumb easily made into bolus, but not soggy; odor slightly sour.
F 3.....	Crust dry; crumb easily made into bolus; odor slightly sour.
F 4.....	Crust slightly damp; crumb easily made into bolus; odor slightly sour.

^a No. 1, unwrapped; No. 2, unsized paper; No. 3, onion-skin paper; No. 4, paraffin paper.

The bread wrapped in unsized paper, and that wrapped in the onion-skin paper, appeared to be in better condition for consumption than the unwrapped bread. With the exception of the samples wrapped in paraffin paper, which presented a crust that was rather too moist, little difference was found in the wrapped and unwrapped loaves.

Acidity.—As acidity is an important factor in estimating the quality of bread, this determination was made in all samples. Ten grams of the crumb were triturated with distilled water, and phenol phthalein was used as an indicator, the mixture being titrated with tenth-normal sodium hydrate solution.

Moisture.—For the purpose of determining to what extent, if any, the moisture in the crumb was affected by wrapping the bread, 5 grams of the crumb, finely divided, were weighed in a tared platinum dish, and placed in a water oven, and allowed to remain there for a period of three hours, then removed to a desiccator, and when cold, weighed, the loss in weight being charged to moisture.

Attention is invited to the following table:

	Acidity. ^a	Water.
Sample A:		<i>Per cent.</i>
No. 1.....	2.8	(b)
No. 2.....	3.4	(b)
No. 3.....	2.8	(b)
No. 4.....	2.8	(b)
Sample B:		
No. 1.....	3.5	40.72
No. 2.....	3.6	41.36
No. 3.....	3.6	41.36
No. 4.....	3.6	40.97

^a Cubic centimeters of tenth-normal sodium hydrate solution required to neutralize 10 grams of the crumb.

^b Not determined.

	Acidity.	Water.
Sample C:		
No. 1.....	3.5	38.34
No. 2.....	3.2	37.72
No. 3.....	3.4	38.02
No. 4.....	3.4	38.52
Sample D:		
No. 1.....	3.4	38.87
No. 2.....	3.5	38.47
No. 3.....	3.5	40.00
No. 4.....	3.5	40.47
Sample E:		
No. 1.....	4.3	(a)
No. 2.....	4.3	(a)
No. 3.....	4.3	(a)
No. 4.....	4.3	(a)
Sample F:		
No. 1.....	4.0	(a)
No. 2.....	3.7	(a)
No. 3.....	3.8	(a)
No. 4.....	3.7	(a)

a Not determined.

It will be noted that neither the degree of acidity nor amount of moisture give any indication as to whether the bread was wrapped or unwrapped.

Nothing was discovered in this examination which would demonstrate the impracticability of wrapping bread in unsized paper previous to its delivery by the bakers. On the contrary, such bread was found to be in much better condition at the end of twenty-four hours than the unwrapped bread, and in equally as good condition as the fresh loaves.

Butterine.—Two samples of butterine, submitted by the property clerk for the purpose of determining their relative value as food, were examined. The analysis showed that—

	Water.	Salt.	Fat.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Sample A contained.....	7.51	3.45	89.04
Sample B contained.....	11.42	4.19	83.16

Candy.—Just previous to the advent of the Christmas holidays, 72 samples of assorted candies were examined. No injurious substance was found in any sample.

Celery.—Two samples of celery, suspected to have been treated with paris green, were examined. They were found to be free from contamination with the suspected substance.

Cider.—One sample of cider, suspected to contain an excessive amount of alcohol, was examined. The analysis showed it to contain of alcohol, by weight, 1.97 per cent; by volume, 2.05 per cent. It could not be classed, therefore, as an intoxicating beverage.

Ice.—A sample of manufactured ice procured from a wagon on the street was found, on analysis, to be contaminated with organic matter, probably of vegetable origin. An inspection of the ice plant revealed an insanitary condition which was corrected, after action by this department.

Ice cream.—Six samples of ice cream were examined, two of which were procured from push carts, and were found to contain 2.43 per

cent and 8.54 per cent of fat respectively. No injurious substances were found in any of the samples.

Insect powder.—One sample of insect powder, suspected to contain poison, was examined with a negative result.

Meat, chopped.—Of the 10 samples of chopped meat examined, 2 were found to contain sulphite of soda. Both of these adulterated samples were procured from the same dealer. Prosecution was instituted, and the defendant forfeited a collateral of \$5.

Medicine.—A sample of medicine, prepared by a druggist from a physician's prescription, was examined because of complaint that the purchaser had been severely burned in and about the mouth after taking a portion of the prescribed dose. The prescription called for fluid extract of digitalis, and strychnia sulphate dissolved in aromatic elixir, the potent drugs being prescribed in proper doses. An analysis of the medicine showed the same to contain 50 per cent of cresols. No strychnia, digitalin, or aromatic elixir was present in the compound.

Seasoning powder.—A sample of seasoning powder, intended to be used in the preparation of chopped meat, was examined for preservatives or other harmful substances. No injurious substance was found.

Vinegar.—Fifty-six samples of vinegar were examined. None was found to be adulterated.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

These consisted of a sample of sausage containing strychnia sulphate, the same having been used to poison a dog; drip water from a refrigerator, suspected to contain strychnia, none being found. Twenty-three samples of cocaine were examined in order to prove their identity as such, for purposes of prosecution in the police court. Of the 23 samples, 11 were procured by the police department from street vendors who make it their business to sell cocaine to the lower classes. The 11 samples represent 2 cases, and a fine of \$200 was imposed in each case. One sample was purchased from a drug store. The proprietor forfeited a collateral of \$200. The remaining 11 samples represent 3 cases, 2 against physicians and 1 against a drug firm. The physicians forfeited \$25 collateral each, and the firm, composed of three members, forfeited \$150 collateral. A sample of "hop," or opium prepared for smoking purposes, was purchased from a Chinaman and subjected to analysis to determine its identity and morphine content. It proved to be an opium compound containing 9.735 per cent of morphine. The case was prosecuted, and a collateral of \$25 was required of the Chinaman. A shirt and overcoat removed from a suspected rapist were examined for blood stains, with a negative result. A sample of sherry wine suspected to contain poison was examined and found to be colored with a harmless coal-tar dye. No poison was found therein.

An oyster knife suspected to have been used in committing a murder was examined for blood stains. No blood stains were found thereon.

A pocketknife, hat, overcoat, and shoe belonging to a suspected murderer were examined for blood stains. Such stains were found on the knife and hat. No blood stains were found on the shoe and

overcoat. Scrapings from the nails on his hands were also examined and blood was found thereon.

A sample of meat and earth suspected to contain poison was examined with negative results.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CORONER.

Specimens of viscera removed from the human body in a case of death from poisoning on examination showed the presence of 0.0328 grams of strychnia.

Recommendations.—It is again recommended that provision be made for the services of a laborer in the chemical laboratory; that a horse and wagon be procured for use in the service of said laboratory in order to enable inspectors to collect and deliver in a proper manner samples of milk and cream, and to facilitate the collection of samples of water, etc., and for such other work in connection with the laboratory as occasion may require.

Respectfully,

R. L. LYNCH, Phar. D., M. D.,

Chemist.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,

Health Officer, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY FARMS.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the inspection of live stock and dairy farms for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Number of dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	62
Number of inspections of dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	1, 095
Number of cows on dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	734
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	11, 144
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Number of cows condemned as unfit for dairy purposes on dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	43
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Cause of condemnations:	
Tuberculosis.....	35
Diseases of the udder.....	7
Other causes.....	1
<hr/>	
Number of dairy farms in Virginia shipping milk into the District of Columbia.	302
Number of inspections of dairy farms in Virginia shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	1, 349
Number of cows on dairy farms in Virginia shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	6, 428
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in Virginia shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	27, 548
<hr/>	
Number of cows condemned as unfit for dairy purposes on dairy farms in Virginia shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	78
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Cause of condemnation:	
Tuberculosis.....	52
Diseases of the udder.....	23
Other causes.....	3
<hr/>	
Number of dairy farms in Maryland shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	514
Number of inspections of dairy farms in Maryland shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	1, 935
Number of cows on dairy farms in Maryland shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	8, 448
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in Maryland shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	33, 788
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Number of cows condemned as unfit for dairy purposes on dairy farms in Maryland shipping milk into the District of Columbia.....	103
<hr/>	
Cause of condemnation:	
Tuberculosis.....	92
Diseases of udder.....	10
Other causes.....	1
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Number of dairy farms in Pennsylvania shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	12
Number of inspections of dairy farms in Pennsylvania shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	12
Number of cows on dairy farms in Pennsylvania shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	137
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in Pennsylvania shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	137
Number of cows condemned as unfit for dairy purposes on dairy farms in Pennsylvania shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	1
Cause of condemnation: Tuberculosis.....	1
Number of dairy farms in New York shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	16
Number of inspections of dairy farms in New York shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	16
Number of cows on dairy farms in New York shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	525
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in New York shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	525
Number of cows condemned as unfit for dairy purposes on dairy farms in New York shipping cream into the District of Columbia.....	7
Cause of condemnation:	
Tuberculosis.....	1
Diseases of udder.....	6
Total number of dairy farms inspected.....	904
Total number of inspections of dairy farms.....	4,407
Total number of cows on dairy farms.....	16,172
Total number of inspections of cows.....	73,142
Total number of cows condemned as unfit for dairy purposes.....	220
Number of small slaughterhouses operating irregularly in the District of Columbia.....	20
Number of inspections of stock yards and slaughterhouses.....	408
Number of animals slaughtered under inspection.....	1,537
Cattle.....	192
Hogs.....	446
Sheep.....	405
Calves.....	494
Number of animals condemned and tanked as unfit for food.....	18
Cattle.....	9
Hogs.....	5
Sheep.....	0
Calves.....	4

The foregoing report shows a synopsis of the work performed during the fiscal year by the six veterinary inspectors of the health department, Doctors Ashworth, Drake, Grapp, Rome, Turner, and Young. All dairy farms in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania supplying milk or cream to the city of Washington have been regularly inspected during the past year. The appointment of an extra inspector stationed at Frederick, Md., has made this work possible. The territory from which milk is produced is now divided into six inspection districts, each inspector being given a certain number of farms which he is required to visit regularly.

Each year shows a marked improvement in the conditions obtaining on the dairy farms throughout the milk-producing sections of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Many new barns are reported being erected in each inspection district and many other barns have been remodeled. Dairies and wash rooms are now found on all dairy farms, where formerly the opposite condition prevailed to a great extent. During the year hundreds of farmers have put large boilers in their wash rooms or dairies for the purpose of properly cleansing milk receptacles. During the present summer much attention has been given to properly screening dairies from flies. Cement floors for barns and dairies are growing more in favor each year among the milk producers. The inspectors are encouraging these changes and in many cases their advice is sought by the farmers in building new barns and remodeling old ones. In many cases plans for dairies and barns have been furnished the farmers. The practice of tuberculin testing dairy herds in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia is becoming more general. When last year's report was submitted 55 herds, numbering 941 cows, had been tuberculin tested by the Bureau of Animal Industry, with 159 reactions, or a total of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of diseased cows in those herds tested.

At this writing (September 1, 1908) 79 herds, numbering 2,251 cows, have been tuberculin tested by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Of this number 384 have reacted to the tuberculin, or 17 per cent of diseased cows have been found in the herds tested. During the period 670 cows have been given the annual retest with tuberculin, with a loss of 22 cows, or slightly over 3 per cent loss. It is again recommended that all cows in the District of Columbia be tuberculin tested and some compensation given the owners for cows destroyed after reacting to tuberculin.

When this practice is adopted the entrance of cows into the District of Columbia should be prohibited, save they be tuberculin tested, the only exception to this order being cows intended for immediate slaughter.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Most of the slaughtering of cattle is now done at abattoirs having United States inspection, either in the District of Columbia or just across the line in Virginia. There are yet 20 small slaughterhouses in operation at irregular periods in the District. These have been inspected as often as practicable. The inspection has caused a marked improvement in the conditions existing in most of them. It has been necessary to bring prosecutions in three cases to secure results. Their operation under the present laws is detrimental to the public health, owing to the fact that the slaughtering of animals is done at very irregular periods and often at night, hence the inspectors see but very few of the animals slaughtered; furthermore, the small number of animals slaughtered at each place does not warrant the proprietors putting their places in such a sanitary condition as is now demanded by modern hygienic practice. Most of the animals slaughtered at the places are sheep and calves, although a large number of cows find their way to these places, frequently because they are in such a diseased condition that they would be condemned

and tanked at the large local abattoirs maintaining United States inspection.

Legislation should be enacted which will eradicate this traffic in diseased meat.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

Rabies.—The live-stock inspectors in the District have been very actively engaged in suppressing this disease. All reported cases are examined, as well as all dogs reported bitten by rabid dogs. All dogs secured by the pound with records of having bitten persons are regularly inspected by the veterinarians, one of whom is on duty every morning for this purpose. Ninety-nine dogs have been examined and 68 proven cases of rabies have been reported during the fiscal year by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Thirty-one dogs exposed to rabies have been quarantined for a year; such dogs are kept under observation from time to time by the inspectors, aided by the police department. Several of these dogs have been surrendered to the pound and destroyed since being put in quarantine.

Glanders.—Four investigations for glanders have been made during the year and three cases were discovered and destroyed. Two horses were quarantined on account of exposure. Three stables have been disinfected on account of glanders during the year.

Hog cholera.—There have been no cases reported during the year.

Influenza.—This disease has occurred sporadically throughout the year, but has never assumed the appearance of becoming epidemic.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. TURNER, V. M. D.,
Inspector of Live Stock and Dairy Farms.

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF SMOKE INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 22, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations under the law for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

During the year there has continued a gradual improvement in the management of all of the more than 300 plants in the District. Complaints are less frequent and the observations continue to disclose the fact that every effort is being put forth by the owners and managers of the plants to strictly comply with the law.

While there has been a small increase in the number of violations reported and prosecution instituted, this is explained in the fact that the number of observations have been greatly increased (nearly three times as many as last year), and the hours of observations for mornings and evenings have been extended and increased.

I beg leave to repeat my recommendation of last year for the employment of another inspector that the plants in the county section may be kept under close observation.

I also renew my recommendation of last year that the law be amended to cover nuisances from smoke in all cases, whether from locomotives, or steamboats on the river, or private residences, where a nuisance in fact can be shown.

All fines imposed by the court during the year have been paid and no case has been appealed. In fact there has been no contest in the court over any case that has been referred by this department to the corporation counsel during the year. In each case the plea has been guilty and the only matter to be adjusted was to fix the amount of the fine.

The following tabular statement shows briefly the results of the operations during the year:

Observations.....	15, 855
Violations reported.....	1, 179
Cases referred to the corporation counsel.....	103
Cases pending at last report.....	14
Cases in which fines and forfeitures were paid.....	108
Cases in which personal bonds were taken.....	0
Cases in which nolle prosequi was entered.....	3
Cases acquitted.....	1
Cases pending at close of year.....	5
Amount of fines paid.....	\$985
Amount of forfeitures paid.....	\$1, 580
Total amount of fines and forfeitures paid.....	\$2, 565

I submit the following comparative table showing the operations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1906, 1907, 1908:

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of observations.....			15,855
Violations of law reported.....	565	906	1,179
Cases referred to corporation counsel.....	106	72	103
Cases of fines and forfeitures.....	94	64	108
Cases of personal bonds taken.....	0	2	0
Cases that were nolle.....	1	0	3
Cases acquitted.....	6	1	1
Cases pending.....	9	14	5
Amount of fines and forfeitures.....	\$3,275	\$1,615	\$2,565

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD W. WHITAKER,
Smoke Inspector.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX E.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN THE GENERAL SANITARY AND THE FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICES.

Number of nuisances reported in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, with reference to nature of nuisance and date of report.

Nature of nuisance.	1907.						1908.						Total.	Total for fiscal year 1906-7.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
Alleys:														
Filthy.....	78	49	50	46	43	12	32	6	73	34	87	71	581	268
Need repair..	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	13	16
Areas.....	8	6	8	10	17	13	15	13	16	19	31	36	192	105
Cellars.....	38	32	54	39	20	31	19	20	26	32	38	26	375	332
Drainage (surface)....	47	18	32	48	37	25	17	17	39	0	0	0	280	324
Hog pens.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44
Houses:														
Filthy.....	3	14	6	6	9	8	4	10	5	0	0	0	65	81
No privy.....	1	0	8	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	44
Lots:														
Filthy.....	37	33	29	34	29	10	37	16	51	26	57	20	379	303
Stagnant water.....	12	3	7	14	6	2	3	0	12	0	4	9	72	147
Manure.....	99	81	75	43	32	37	42	26	36	31	51	49	602	403
Miscellaneous.....	106	240	246	207	180	124	162	184	269	2,034	5,914	3,542	13,208	1,425
Privies:														
Filthy.....	8	20	25	34	20	16	18	10	17	0	0	0	168	113
Unlawful.....	42	29	58	85	78	53	17	37	22	15	32	25	493	411
Full.....	4	30	15	29	26	33	30	20	19	14	34	9	263	233
Leaky boxes.....	12	22	7	9	3	2	2	1	3	3	7	3	74	39
Roofs, leaky.....	5	16	24	24	23	20	12	21	4	14	33	7	203	219
Sewers.....	165	177	173	160	167	131	163	129	198	159	207	194	2,032	1,570
Sewer connections.....	10	41	29	74	35	23	62	60	34	97	54	26	545	349
Stables.....	107	57	88	72	44	48	69	46	52	59	65	62	769	421
Yards.....	441	344	565	435	424	243	387	437	687	512	863	402	5,740	2,732
Water-closets.....	157	172	180	253	227	160	263	295	344	280	435	287	3,053	1,619
Weeds.....	32	156	212	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	453	168
Total.....	1,413	1,540	1,891	1,645	1,423	991	1,356	1,349	1,916	3,329	7,913	4,810	29,576	11,366
Total fiscal year 1906-7.....	1,393	1,349	1,091	959	867	902	755	496	918	839	846	951	11,366	.....

Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

ARRIVALS.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bass.....barrels..	66	59	36	57	97	80
Bluefish.....do....	55	230	350	217	26	5
Butterfish.....do....	91	82	131	86	16	4
Carp.....number..	148	266	168	1,347	1,646	1,053
Catfish.....bunches.	2,105	3,173	6,451	6,685	3,999	1,573
Croakers.....barrels.	193	86	379	64	5	..
Eels.....bunches..	672	550	1,064	1,421	804	318
Flounders.....do....	150	360	940	3,270	2,670	600
Mackerel.....barrels.	32	33	69	26	25	124
Mullet.....do.....	..	1	23	4	51	53
Perch.....bunches..	3,002	3,288	5,082	10,227	8,482	5,005
Pike.....do.....	..	..	270	1,687	1,835	862
Rockfish.....do....	4,672	4,867	6,922	13,615	10,699	6,084
Trout.....barrels..	1,311	875	1,187	1,034	289	170
Whiting.....do.....	..	..	..	321	761	336
Oysters.....bushels.	984	716	13,172	57,476	60,260	50,758
Clams.....barrels..	792	749	554	375	248	176
Crabs.....do.....	4,255	3,359	1,650	232	1	..
Crab meat.....do....	209	153	195	146	84	60
Sturgeon.....number.	20	27	2	33	6	..
Spots.....bunches..	32	307	8,543	4,890	240	..
Porgies.....barrels.	24	26	33	30	20	3
Halibut.....do.....	20	20	24	29	17	15
Pollock.....do.....	3	9	6	30	25	15
Cod.....do.....	1	..	3	11	26	14
Frogs.....boxes...	2	1	..	..	..	..
Snappers.....do....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Salmon.....do.....	..	..	..	..	14	3
Drum.....number..	..	43	464	330	660	60
Hogfish.....boxes..	1	1	4	3	3	..
Soft crabs.....do....	384	72	57	1	..	..
Mud shad.....barrels.	..	..	34	94	126	85
Tailors.....do.....	..	..	13	..	..	..
Kingfish.....do....	..	..	4	12	2	..
Sheephead.....do....	..	..	1	20	23	41
Lings.....do.....	..	..	..	3	168	108
Blackfish.....do....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grindles.....do....	..	..	..	1	2	..
Pompano.....do.....	..	..	..	..	1	2
Tobaccoboxes.....bunches.	..	..	..	..	..	20
Smelts.....boxes...	..	..	..	..	..	90
Shrimp.....do.....	..	..	12	..	..	..
Haddock.....do.....	..	..	..	9	1	2
Turtle.....number..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Sliders.....barrels.	..	..	..	9	12	7
Terrapin.....do.....	..	..	..	1	9	13
Watermelons.....number.	..	174,581	230,342	10,000	..	..
Cantaloupes.....crates.	..	5,060	400	..	..	..
Apples.....barrels..	..	19	5	..	..	..
Peaches.....crates..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tomatoes.....do.....	..	46	2	..	..	..
Potatoes.....barrels.	..	30	220	272	..	..

Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

ARRIVALS—Continued.

Articles.	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Bass.....barrels..	105	68	91			158	817
Bluefish.....do..	7	4	35	64	147	91	1,231
Butterfish.....do..	6	4	7	4	398	319	1,148
Carp.....number..	1,216	841	2,476	1,507	1,652	565	12,885
Catfish.....bunches..	1,601	1,306	8,108	4,725	5,282	3,328	48,336
Crokers.....barrels..	18	13	19	1,304	431	231	2,743
Eels.....bunches..	408	183	970	1,774	1,059	572	9,795
Flounders.....do..	1,340	1,290	112	100	86	401	11,319
Herring.....number..	51,300	104,515	489,744	4,402,200	952,400		6,000,159
Jacks.....do..		420	10,805	6,575	2,289		20,099
Mackerel.....barrels..	347	16	7	86	119	66	950
Mullet.....do..	201	53	76	3			465
Perch.....bunches..	3,657	3,147	16,378	9,612	5,739	1,906	75,525
Pike.....do..	732	284	1,376	1,351	695	357	9,449
Rockfish.....do..	3,231	606	5,316	5,305	4,846	4,354	70,517
Shad.....number..	2,993	10,957	83,435	125,421	29,293	25	252,124
Trout.....barrels..	161	149	293	336	-2,441	1,463	9,709
Whiting.....do..	301	160	123	8	524	176	2,710
Oysters.....bushels..	57,133	20,782	33,347	13,479	2,295	1,064	311,406
Clams.....barrels..	144	146	360	673	1,344	1,261	6,822
Crabs.....do..			300	1,085	2,327	2,849	16,058
Crab meat.....do..	45	49		2	109	388	1,440
Sturgeon.....number..		10	2	23	101	84	308
Spots.....bunches..							14,012
Porgies.....barrels..	8	11			97	74	326
Halibut.....do..	29	28	44	6	34	36	302
Pollock.....do..	17			2	24		131
Cod.....do..	53	7	14	4	9		142
Frogs.....boxes..				60	138	48	249
Snappers.....do..				7	18		30
Salmon.....do..	1	8					32
Drum.....number..	1,110	600			131		3,398
Hogfish.....boxes..					18		29
Soft crabs.....do..				194	573	534	1,815
Mud shad.....barrels..	142	66	47				594
Tailors.....do..							13
Kingfish.....do..							18
Sheephead.....do..	20	6		5	15		131
Lings.....do..	55	2					336
Blackfish.....do..							3
Grindles.....do..							3
Pompano.....do..							3
Tobacco boxes.....bunches..	21						41
Smelts.....boxes..	191	305	90				676
Shrimp.....boxes..							12
Haddock.....do..	8	10	58				88
Turtle.....number..					152	162	332
Sliders.....barrels..	15	3		1	3		50
Terrapin.....do..	5	4					32
Watermelons.....number..							415,523
Cantaloupes.....crates..							5,460
Apples.....barrels..							24
Peaches.....crates..							3
Tomatoes.....do..							48
Potatoes.....barrels..							522

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

INSPECTED.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bass..... barrels..	49	47	27	45	78	59
Bluefish..... do....	44	185	261	184	19	5
Butter..... do....	68	67	97	70	13	3
Carp..... number..	109	209	139	1,070	1,175	842
Catfish..... bunches..	1,578	2,771	4,893	5,768	3,180	1,187
Crokers..... barrels..	144	71	234	53	4	.....
Eels..... bunches..	496	448	755	1,037	600	245
Flounders..... do....	120	360	860	2,550	1,980	840
Mackerel..... barrels..	23	39	31	22	23	96
Mullet..... do....	.....	1	13	3	40	42
Perch..... bunches..	2,341	2,822	3,857	9,159	7,076	4,217
Pike..... do....	.....	.....	155	1,355	1,320	677
Rockfish..... do....	3,655	4,097	5,360	12,189	8,833	5,083
Trout..... barrels..	1,188	717	729	812	216	134
Whiting..... do....	.....	.....	.....	260	581	283
Oysters..... bushels..	161	146	11,678	52,341	53,790	43,555
Clams..... barrels..	573	576	388	299	190	128
Crabs, hard..... do....	3,136	2,700	1,205	.....	.....	.....
Crab, meat..... do....	147	115	142	115	63	56
Sturgeon..... number..	16	25	2	28	5	.....
Spots..... bunches..	24	275	2,833	3,720	180	.....
Porgies..... barrels..	20	23	26	26	14	2
Halibut..... do....	15	18	19	26	13	13
Pollock..... do....	3	9	5	25	19	12
Cod..... do....	1	.....	1	11	21	11
Frogs..... boxes..	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snappers..... do....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2
Drums..... number..	.....	35	195	270	540	60
Hogfish..... boxes..	.....	1	3	3	3	.....
Soft crabs..... do....	302	68	42	1	.....	.....
Mud shad..... barrels..	.....	.....	25	72	100	61
Tailors..... do....	.....	.....	5	34	.....	.....
Kingfish..... do....	.....	.....	3	10	2	.....
Sheephead..... do....	.....	.....	1	18	18	34
Lings..... do....	.....	.....	.....	2	123	87
Blackfish..... do....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Grindles..... do....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Pompano..... do....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Tobacco boxes..... bunches..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Smelts..... boxes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Shrimps..... do....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Haddock..... do....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1
Turtle..... number..	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Sliders..... barrels..	.....	.....	.....	9	9	6
Terrapin..... do....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....
Watermelons..... number..	.....	174,581	212,614	10,600	.....	.....
Cantaloupes..... crates..	.....	5,060	300	.....	.....	.....
Apples..... barrels..	19	5
Peaches..... crates..	3
Tomatoes..... do....	46	2
Potatoes..... barrels..	30	202	232

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INSPECTED—Continued.

		1908.						
Articles.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total.
Bass.....	barrels	79	44	57			109	594
Bluefish.....	do.	5	3	22	57	101	60	946
Butter.....	do.	4		6	2	289	208	827
Carp.....	number	955	636	1,840	1,136	1,276	399	9,736
Catfish.....	bunches	1,310	1,006	6,203	3,703	4,081	2,679	38,359
Crokers.....	barrels	13		13	1,035	274	164	2,005
Eels.....	bunches	307	139	621	1,454	780	416	7,238
Flounders.....	do.	1,035	930	112	69	65	275	9,196
Herring.....	number	42,875	80,925	389,518	3,671,563	782,099		4,966,980
Jacks.....	do.		340	8,400	5,133	1,735		15,668
Mackerel.....	barrels	271	12	6	66	87	50	726
Mullet.....	do.	151	37	50	1			338
Perch.....	bunches	2,941	2,467	12,801	8,074	4,469	1,539	61,763
Pike.....	do.	543	207	1,043	1,042	462	249	7,053
Rockfish.....	do.	2,574	457	4,061	4,377	3,840	3,392	57,918
Shad.....	number	2,587	9,007	65,983	101,272	22,540	25	201,414
Trout.....	barrels	117	106	211	251	1,891	1,055	7,427
Whiting.....	do.	231	184	91	8	348	120	2,105
Oysters.....	bushels	49,225	17,714	27,908	10,990	1,691	754	269,953
Clams.....	barrels	151	104	264	508	927	957	5,065
Crabs, hard.....	do.			217	850	1,708	2,275	12,273
Crab meat.....	do.	31	36		2	79	266	1,052
Sturgeon.....	number		7		20	79	52	234
Spots.....	bunches							7,032
Forgies.....	barrels	7	8			64	51	241
Halibut.....	do.	21	21	30	6	28	25	235
Pollock.....	do.	14			2	21		110
Cod.....	do.	39	5	11	4	9		113
Frogs.....	boxes				47	98	32	180
Snappers.....	do.	1			7	17		26
Salmon.....	do.	4	7					23
Drums.....	number	840	570			96		2,606
Hogfish.....	boxes					14		24
Soft crabs.....	do.				156	387	371	1,327
Mud shad.....	barrels	101	47	28				454
Tailors.....	do.							39
Kingfish.....	do.							15
Sheephead.....	do.	15	7		5	10		108
Lings.....	do.	43	2					257
Blackfish.....	do.							3
Grindles.....	do.							3
Pompano.....	do.							3
Tobacco boxes.....	bunches	21						41
Smelts.....	boxes	142	214	67				500
Shrimp.....	do.							10
Haddock.....	do.	1	7	39				57
Turtle.....	number						109	255
Sliders.....	barrels	13	3		1	3		44
Terrapin.....	do.	4	4					18
Watermelons.....	number							397,795
Cantaloupes.....	crates							5,360
Apples.....	barrels							24
Peaches.....	crates							3
Tomatoes.....	do.							48
Potatoes.....	barrels							464

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

CONDEMNATIONS.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bass.....barrels..	1					
Butterfish.....do..			7	1		
Carp.....number..			16			
Catfish.....bunches..			74	42		
Crokers.....barrels..	3					
Flounders.....do..			30			
Mullets.....do..			2		2	
Perch.....bunches..		3	191	72	63	10
Rockfish.....do..		1	30			
Trout.....barrels..	35	2	2	2		
Whiting.....do..				3	2	
Oysters—shucked.....barrels..			1			
Crabs, hard.....do..	110		3			
Crabs, soft.....boxes..		2				
Crab meat.....barrels..	1	1	1	1	1	
Clams.....do..	1					
Frogs.....boxes..	2					
Hallbut.....barrels..	1				1	4
Mud shad.....do..			3			1
Cod.....do..			5	1		1
Hogfish.....boxes..			1		3	
Spots.....bunches..				30		
Pollock.....barrels..					1	1
Smelts.....boxes..						20

Articles.	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Bass.....barrels..			1				2
Bluefish.....do..			15	1	2		18
Butterfish.....do..						4	12
Carp.....number..				17	24	12	69
Catfish.....bunches..			2	101	80	29	328
Crokers.....barrels..				7	8	3	21
Eels.....bunches..				18	7	12	37
Flounders.....do..			1	92	1	8	132
Herring.....number..	3,550	8,850	4,500	76,000	68,000		161,500
Mackerel.....barrels..				1			5
Mullets.....do..	4						9
Perch.....bunches..	10						1,064
Pike.....do..			370	239	54	52	22
Rockfish.....do..			2	39	31	30	133
Shad.....number..			159	206	21		386
Trout.....barrels..			10	2	15	21	89
Whiting.....do..			11		8	2	26
Oysters, shell.....bushels..		75	550	200	175	20	1,020
Oysters, shucked.....barrels..							1
Crabs, hard.....do..			2	11	49	108	283
Crabs, soft.....boxes..				2	1	3	6
Crab meat.....barrels..				2	1	14	22
Clams.....do..				9	6		22
Frogs.....boxes..							1
Hallbut.....barrels..	2		2				3
Mud shad.....do..	1	1	1				17
Cod.....do..	3						10
Hogfish.....boxes..							8
Spots.....bunches..					3		4
Pollock.....barrels..	1						30
Smelts.....boxes..	30	4			1		4
Haddock.....do..	2				6		60
Porgies.....barrels..							2
Sliders.....do..	3			1		2	2

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

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Food other than marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

ARRIVALS.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ortolan.....dozen.....				457		
Sora.....do.....				75		
Quail.....number.....					45	9
Bar ducks.....pairs.....						3
Blackheads.....do.....					204	79
Butterballs.....do.....					66	22
Canvasbacks.....do.....					17	166
Dippers.....do.....					6	
Mallards.....do.....					596	316
Redheads.....do.....					522	604
Rooks.....do.....					407	195
Ruddys.....do.....						10
Geese.....number.....					38	12
Rabbits.....do.....					187	60
Squirrels.....do.....					18	

Articles.	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Ortolan.....dozen.....							457
Sora.....do.....							75
Quail.....number.....							54
Bar ducks.....pairs.....	2						5
Blackheads.....do.....	20						303
Butterballs.....do.....	3						91
Canvasbacks.....do.....	77	56					316
Dippers.....do.....							6
Mallards.....do.....	111	185					1,208
Redheads.....do.....	84	106					1,316
Rooks.....do.....	47	115					764
Ruddys.....do.....	4						14
Geese.....number.....	5	32					87
Rabbits.....do.....	25						272
Squirrels.....do.....							18

INSPECTED.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ortolan.....dozen.....						
Sora.....do.....						
Quail.....number.....					38	9
Bar ducks.....pairs.....						2
Blackheads.....do.....					171	59
Butterballs.....do.....					52	20
Canvasbacks.....do.....					15	142
Dippers.....do.....					4	
Mallards.....do.....					466	277
Redheads.....do.....					117	495
Rooks.....do.....					333	170
Ruddys.....do.....						8
Geese.....number.....					36	12
Rabbits.....do.....					162	50
Squirrels.....do.....					12	

Food other than marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

INSPECTED—Continued.

Articles.	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Ortolan.....dozen.....							47
Sora.....do.....							4
Quail.....number.....							244
Bar ducks.....pairs.....	2						75
Blackheads.....do.....	14						269
Butterballs.....do.....	3						4
Canvasbacks.....do.....	69	43					961
Dippers.....do.....							762
Mallards.....do.....	84	134					623
Redheads.....do.....	67	83					12
Rooks.....do.....	35	85					78
Ruddys.....do.....	4						237
Geese.....number.....	5	25					12
Rabbits.....do.....	25						78
Squirrels.....do.....							237

CONDEMNATIONS.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Watermelons.....number.....			1,700	2,000		
Redheads.....pairs.....						4
Mallards.....do.....						7
Blackheads.....do.....						

Articles.	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Watermelons.....number.....							3,700
Redheads.....pairs.....	7						11
Mallards.....do.....	7						14
Blackheads.....do.....	1						1

Food other than marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Articles.	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Beef.....pounds..	289	342	209	272	69	480
Mutton.....do..	143	90	31	58	59	1,996
Veal.....do..	52	30	29	10	25	534
Pork.....do..	95	180	128	75	135	227
Bacon.....do..	1,453		12		5	10
Sausage.....do..	13	60	13	25	3	
Chickens.....number..	3	2				28
Turkeys.....do..				40	27	
Ducks.....do..		17				
Birds.....do..					29	
Rabbits.....do..					39	118
Apples.....bushels..		3		3		
Peaches.....do..	6		2	1		
Pears.....do..	3	3	10			
Plums.....do..			2	1		
Bananas.....dozen..					5	
Oranges.....do..						
Lemons.....do..	40					
Grapes.....pounds..	22			30		
Berries.....quarts..	558	32	4			
Cherries.....do..						
Cantaloupes.....number..	1,915	2,210	275	220		
Watermelons.....do..	495	200	1,865	99	10	
Pineapples.....do..					180	
Asparagus.....bunches..						
Beets.....do..						
Carrots.....do..						
Celery.....do..			15			
Radishes.....do..				600		
Rhubarb.....do..						
Lettuce.....number..	150		100	600	150	660
Cabbage.....do..	615	330	700		100	
Cymlings.....do..	340	350	150			
Eggplants.....do..	200	24	24	107	30	
Cauliflowers.....do..						
Pumpkins.....do..						5
Corn.....dozen..						
Cucumbers.....do..	24	10				
Kale.....bushels..	2			7	8	4
Spinach.....do..				4	4	
Parsnips.....do..						
Potatoes.....do..	99	61				3
Peas.....do..						
Beans.....do..		1		5		
Turnips.....do..						
Tomatoes.....do..	3	41	5	23	4	
Onions.....do..	32	23	35			
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, bushels	15	7		44½	39	3
Eggs.....dozen..		17½	10			
Butter.....pounds..			10			
Fish a.....bunches..	31	30	25	25	19	10
Crabs.....pounds..	400	300	200		100	
Crab meat.....number..		250				
Crab meat.....gallons..			20	2		
Oysters.....do..			20			1
Sauerkraut.....bushels..						
Walnut kernels.....gallons..				10		
Sea turtle.....pounds..					80	870
Sea turtle.....number..						

^a The condemnations of marine products in above table were made in markets and market stores.

Food other than marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Articles.	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Beef.....pounds..	155	20	224	269	804	229	3,362
Mutton.....do..	258	40	60	50	27	35	1,847
Veal.....do..	3	109	15	35	10		852
Pork.....do..	258	60	587	387	280	165	2,577
Bacon.....do..		275	8		25	21	1,839
Sausage.....do..	5		38	15		5	177
Chickens.....number	41	8	204	164	3		453
Turkeys.....do..	3						70
Ducks.....do..	3		2	15			37
Birds.....do..	166						195
Rabbits.....do..	47						204
Apples.....bushels..	3			1			10
Peaches.....do..						23	32
Pears.....do..							16
Plums.....do..						2	5
Bananas.....dozen..		8					13
Oranges.....do..	2,232						2,232
Lemons.....do..			3				43
Grapes.....pounds..		4					56
Berries.....quarts..			54	178	860	176	1,862
Cherries.....do..					90	48	138
Cantaloupes.....number						25	5,645
Watermelons.....do..							2,669
Pineapples.....do..	50		5				235
Asparagus.....bunches..		35		12	190	20	257
Beets.....do..					6,407		6,407
Carrots.....do..				200	25	25	250
Celery.....do..		10	10				35
Radishes.....do..			50	1,080	1,261		2,991
Rhubarb.....do..				100	33		133
Lettuce.....number..	800	3,460	200	200	1,236	50	7,606
Cabbage.....do..			145	155	2,669	47	4,761
Cymbalings.....do..							840
Eggplants.....do..	200	250					835
Cauliflowers.....do..		50	20			7	77
Pumpkins.....do..							5
Corn.....dozen..						206	206
Cucumbers.....do..	54				7	110	205
Kale.....bushels..		18	44	46	9		138
Spinach.....do..		98	6	30	1		143
Farnips.....do..				12			12
Potatoes.....do..					9	40	212
Peas.....do..					43	14	57
Beans.....do..	13				8	5	32
Turnips.....do..			53	31	39	6	129
Tomatoes.....do..	36	24	3				139
Onions.....do..					29		119
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....bushels..	12	4	27	32	23	44	2504
Eggs.....dozen..			12		204	14	2574
Butter.....pounds..							10
Fish.....bunches..	24	22	36	82	34	31	369
Crabs.....number..			310		400		1,810
Crab meat.....gallons..					62		312
Oysters.....do..	9		10				22
Sauerkraut.....gallons..			30				40
Walnut kernels.....pounds..							10
Sea turtle.....number..					1		950
							1

• The condemnations of marine products in above table were made in markets and market stores.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. MOTHERSHEAD,
Food Inspector.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

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Statement showing the number and kinds of animals impounded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the manner in which such animals were disposed of.

IMPOUNDED.

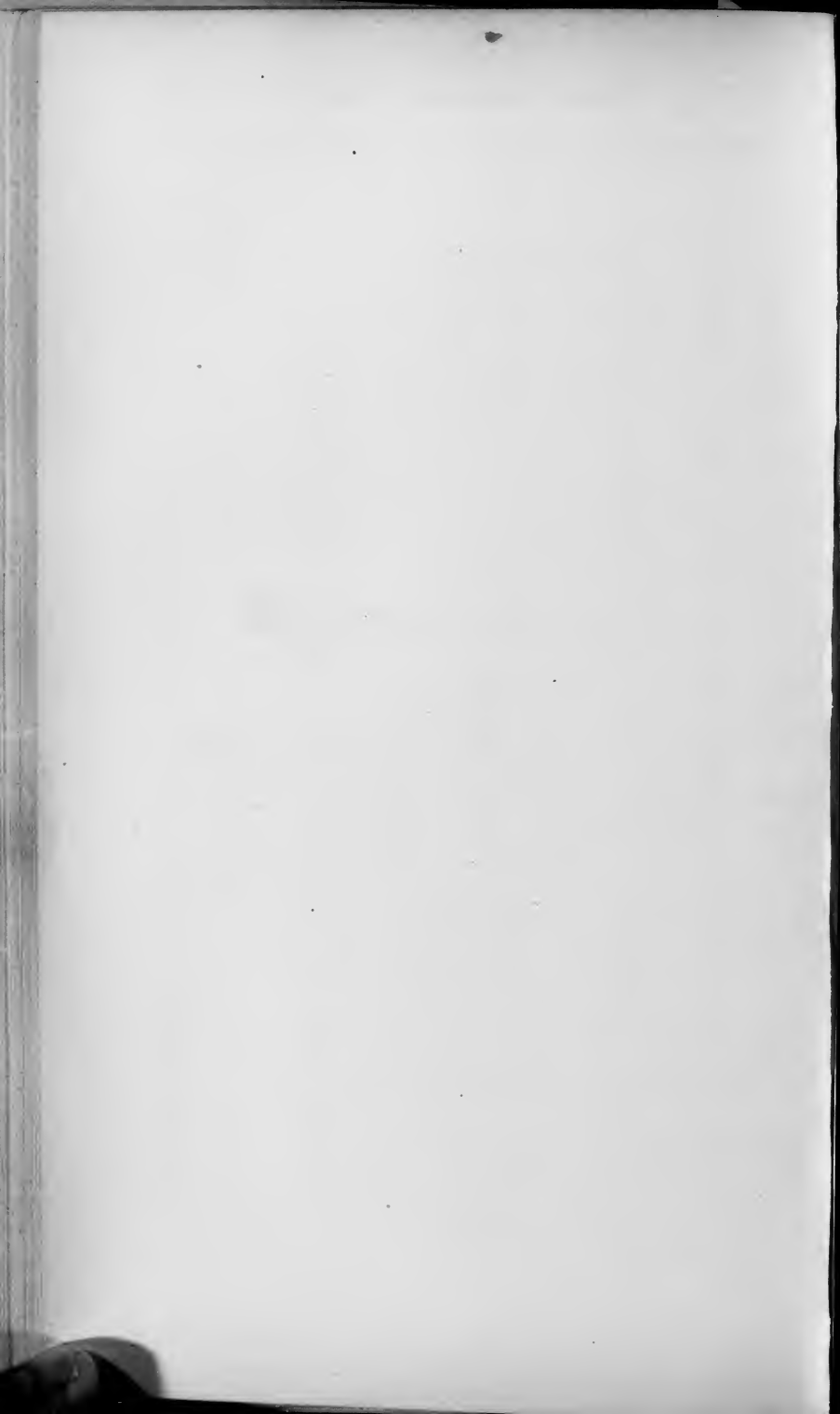
Month.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Hogs.	Goats.	Dogs.	Cats.	Requests responded to for removal of animals.	Total.
1907.									
July.....	5	1				446	673	534	1,125
August.....	1	1				766	536	505	1,304
September.....	4					518	290	334	812
October.....	2					506	159	204	667
November.....	4					278	123	163	405
December.....	1					260	84	132	345
1908.									
January.....	3	3	2			446	74	143	528
February.....	2					305	195	209	502
March.....	1					684	291	272	976
April.....	3	1	1			740	474	322	1,219
May.....	2					611	502	421	1,115
June.....	1					1,134	637	589	1,772
Total.....	29	6	3			6,694	4,038	3,828	10,770

DISPOSITION.

Month.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Returned.	Sold.	In pound.
1907.						
July.....	25	1,098	425		2	
August.....	43	1,252	714		9	
September.....	40	755	465		17	
October.....	83	569	409		15	
November.....	38	358	234		9	
December.....	19	324	239		2	
1908.						
January.....	65	458	383		5	
February.....	41	456	261		5	
March.....	83	882	591		11	
April.....	127	1,074	600	1	17	
May.....	74	1,035	533		6	
June.....	143	1,624	987		5	
Total.....	781	9,885	5,841	1	103	

AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

Month.	For food.	For fees.	From sales.	Total.
1907.				
July.....	\$1.25	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$55.25
August.....		86.00	18.00	104.00
September.....	4.00	80.00	53.75	137.75
October.....		166.00	30.00	196.00
November.....	1.50	76.00	19.50	97.00
December.....		38.00	4.00	42.00
1908.				
January.....	.50	130.00	10.00	140.50
February.....		82.00	10.00	92.00
March.....		166.00	22.00	188.00
April.....	2.50	254.00	41.00	297.50
May.....	2.50	152.50	25.50	180.50
June.....	.50	286.00	10.00	296.50
Total.....	12.75	1,566.50	247.75	1,827.00



APPENDIX F.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN FORCE, JANUARY 25, 1909.

AN ACT Providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

[20 Stats., 107, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 179.]

SEC. 8. That in lieu of the board of health now authorized by law, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint a physician as health-officer, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to execute and enforce all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and to perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by said Commissioners; and the board of health now existing shall, from the date of the appointment of said health-officer, be abolished.

SEC. 9. That there may be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the health-officer, a reasonable number of sanitary inspectors for said District, * * * to hold such appointment at any one time, of whom two may be physicians, and one shall be a person skilled in the matters of drainage and ventilation; and said Commissioners may remove any of the subordinates, and from time to time may prescribe the duties of each; and said inspectors shall be respectively required to make, at least once in two weeks, a report to said health-officer, in writing, of their inspections, which shall be preserved on file; and said health-officer shall report in writing annually to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and so much oftener as they shall require.

SEC. 10. That the Commissioners may appoint, on the like recommendation of the health-officer, a reasonable number of clerks, but no greater number shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed under said health-officer, than the public interests demand and the appropriation shall justify.

Approved, June 11, 1878.

AN ACT To create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes.

[20 Stat., 173, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 197, as amended by act of June 30, 1902, 32 Stat., 547.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied a tax of two dollars each per annum upon all dogs owned or kept in the District of Columbia; said tax to be collected as other taxes in said District are or may be collected.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the collector of taxes, upon receipt of said tax, to give to the person paying the same, for each dog so paid for, a suitable metallic tag, stamped with the year, showing that said

tax has been duly paid; and he shall keep a record of all such payments, with the date thereof, and the name, color, and sex of such dog, and the name of the person claiming any dog so paid for; and a copy of such record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said collector, which shall be given to any person demanding the same, upon payment of twenty-five cents therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of such payment in any court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That the pound master of the District of Columbia shall, during the entire year, seize all dogs found running at large without the tax tag issued by the collector aforesaid attached, and all female dogs in heat found running at large, and shall impound the same; and if within forty-eight hours the same are not redeemed by the owners thereof by the payment of two dollars they shall be sold or destroyed, as the pound master may deem advisable; and any sale made by virtue hereof shall be deemed valid to all intents and purposes in all courts of the District of Columbia. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 4. That any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for, except female dogs in heat, shall be permitted to run at large within the District of Columbia, and any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for shall be regarded as personal property in all the courts of said District, and any person injuring or destroying the same shall be liable to a civil action for damages, which, upon proof of said injuring or killing, may be awarded in a sum equal to the value usually put upon such property by persons buying and selling the same, subject to such modifications as the particular circumstances of the case may make proper. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 5. Any person owning any dog so recorded in the collector's office shall be liable in a civil action for any damage done by said dog to the full amount of the injury inflicted.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person owning or possessing a dog to place, or cause to be placed and kept, around the neck of such dog, a collar, on which shall be marked and engraved in legible and durable characters the name of the owner or possessor, and the letters "D. C.," and to which collar must be attached the insignia or tax tag furnished by the District tax collector, in accordance with the first and second sections of this law, under the penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars; and if any person shall put, or cause to be put, a collar, with the insignia or tax tag, around the neck of any dog owned or possessed by any person or persons residing in the District, without having obtained a license for keeping such animal, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Commissioners that there are good reasons for believing that any dog or dogs within the District are mad, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to issue a proclamation requiring that all dogs shall, for a period to be defined in the proclamation, wear good, substantial muzzles securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during the period defined by the Commissioners without such muzzle shall be taken by the poundmaster and impounded, subject to the provisions of section three.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar and insignia or tax tag from the neck of any dog, or entice any

properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or insignia, or shall for such purpose decoy or entice any animal out of the inclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or shall seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or shall bring any dog into the District for the purpose of taking up and killing the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 9. That if any owner or possessor of a fierce or dangerous dog shall permit the same to go at large in the District of Columbia, knowing said dog to be fierce or dangerous, to the danger or annoyance of the inhabitants, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and if such animal shall attack or bite any person, the owner or possessor thereof shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in addition to such punishment the court shall adjudge and order that such animal be forthwith delivered to the poundmaster, and said poundmaster is hereby authorized and directed to kill such animal so delivered to him.

If any owner or possessor of a female dog shall permit her to go at large in the District of Columbia while in heat he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 19, 1878.

AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for the taking up and impounding of domestic animals in the District of Columbia.

[21 Stat., 35, 1 Sup. R. S., 268.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized to prescribe rules for taking up and impounding of domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 27, 1879.

JOINT RESOLUTION Legalizing the health ordinances and regulations for the District of Columbia.

[21 Stat., 304, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 303.]

NOTE.—These ordinances as originally legalized appear in 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 304-311.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as revised, amended, and adopted November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health and to provide for the removal thereof,"

as printed in the report of said late board of health made to the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, being Executive Document, number one, part eight, be, and the same are hereby, legalized; and the respective penalties therein prescribed for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the respective offenses therein described, excepting the sections of said ordinance following, namely: Sections seven, nine, and fourteen, which said sections are not hereby legalized.

SEC. 2. That the ordinances, rules, and regulations of said late board of health contained in the report mentioned in the preceding section, and printed in the said executive document therein mentioned, namely:

First. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, passed by the board of health May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one;"

Second. "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Third. "An ordinance to provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish, and other marine products in the streets of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health;"

Fourth. "An ordinance to amend section ten of the code so as to read;"

Fifth. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to read as follows:"

Sixth. "An ordinance to prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Seventh. "Rules and regulations in regard to smallpox." (Repealed by act of March 3, 1897.)

Eighth. "Regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, legalized and made valid; and the penalties therein provided respectively for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the violations of the same respectively, as provided by section twenty-seven of the ordinances passed November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approved April 24, 1880.

AN ORDINANCE To revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof, as amended by ordinances of July 30, 1875, and by Commissioners' orders of June 25, 1901, and January 2, 1902.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 304.]

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That filth, the contents of cesspools, offal, garbage, foul water, dye water, refuse from manufactories, ordure, urine, stable manure, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or other offensive substance detrimental to health, thrown, placed, or allowed to remain, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, gutter, public reservation, or open lot, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or in the

more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit, create, or maintain the aforesaid nuisances, or either of them, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 2. That the carrying and transporting of bones, hides, fish, garbage, offal, or other animal or vegetable substances, in decomposing and offensive condition, in any other than covered and inclosed vehicles, through any street, avenue, alley, or public place, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 3. That manure accumulated in great quantities; manure, offal, or garbage piled or deposited within 300 feet of any place of worship, or of any dwelling, or unloaded along the line of any railroad, or in any street or public way; cars or flats loaded with manure, or other offensive matter, remaining or standing on any railroad, street, or highway, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall pile or deposit manure, offal, or garbage, or any offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling within the limits of said cities or their said suburbs, and any person who shall unload, discharge, or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street, or highway, or public place within said cities or their said suburbs any manure, garbage, offal, or other offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, or who shall cause or allow cars or flats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance to remain or stand in or along any railroad, street, or highway within the limits of said cities or their suburbs within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, and who shall fail, after notice duly served by this board, to remove the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 4. That the filling, leveling, or raising the surface of any ground or lot within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, with animal or vegetable substances, filth gathered in cleaning yards or streets, or waste material from mills or factories, or the removal of the surface of any ground or lot within the said cities, or their said suburbs, filled with such offensive matter or substance, in such manner as to cause noisome odors or noxious gases to arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 5. That throwing or placing any defiling or poisonous substance, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or filth into, or causing or allowing the same to pass or enter into, any spring, well, or river water used by the public for drinking or cooking purposes, or into the water of any public reservoir or water pipe within the District of Columbia, whereby such water is rendered impure and unwhole-

some, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit or create such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 6. That any wells, springs, or waters used for drinking or cooking purposes, which are impure and unwholesome, or which have been rendered impure and unwholesome by reason of any defiling or poisonous substance, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall maintain or continue such nuisance, after due notice from this board to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 8. That ailantus trees, the flowers of which produce offensive and noxious odors, in bloom, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 10. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That drainpipes, soil pipes, or passages into sewers which are of inadequate and insufficient size, or which are not provided with proper sewer traps, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances, injurious to health; and any person or persons, whether owner or tenant (board, department, or corporation officer), using or possessing any drainpipe, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer and any ground, building, or place of business, who shall fail to make such drainpipe, soil pipe, passage, or connection of adequate or sufficient size to allow the free and entire passage of all that enters or should enter the same, and provide them with proper sewer traps; and who shall fail, after notice duly served upon him, to supply such pipes of adequate and sufficient size, and provided with proper sewer traps, shall be deemed guilty of keeping and maintaining a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars. (Amendment of July 30, 1875. See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 308.)

SEC. 11. That all water-closets and privies connected with any house, building, or premises within the District of Columbia in and upon which people live, or where they do congregate or assemble, or any kind of business is done, kept in an uncleanly and foul condition, and from which offensive smells and noxious gases arise, and all water-closets located within and being a part of any such house or building not provided with proper sewer traps, so as to prevent the return and escape of noxious gases and offensive odors from any public or private sewer connected therewith, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, and maintaining such nuisance, after due notice served upon him by this board to abate the same within twenty-four hours or within such reasonable time as may be determined by this board, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day such nuisance is allowed to remain unabated. (An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May 13, 1873, adopted July 30, 1875. See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 308.)

SEC. 11½. No person shall place any refuse matter or permit any such matter to be placed in any water-closet, bath tub, washstand, sink, cesspool, downspout, or other fixture in the District of Columbia connected with any public sewer or with any sewage disposal field, when such connection is obstructed or defective and permits the escape of such refuse material elsewhere than into the public sewer and on such disposal field; any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Order of January 2, 1902.)

SEC. 12. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 15. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 16. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 17. That the keeping, herding, and feeding of hogs, in pens or otherwise, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 18. *A.* No person owning, occupying or having use of any stable, shed, pen, stall, or other place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where animals of any kind are kept shall permit such stable, shed, pen, stall, or placeto become or to remain filthy or unwholesome.

18. *B.* No person shall use any stable, nor shall any person having the power and authority to prevent permit any person to use any stable, within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, after the 1st day of July, 1907, unless the surface of the ground beneath every stall and for a distance of four feet from the rear thereof be covered with a watertight floor laid with such grades as will cause all fluids that fall upon it to flow as promptly as possible, if a public sewer be available, into the public sewer, and, if a public sewer be not available, to that portion of the premises where they will cause the least possible nuisance.—Order of May 3, 1907.

C. Every person owning or occupying any building or part of a building within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where one or more horses, mules, cows, or similar animals are kept, shall maintain in connection therewith a bin or pit for the reception of manure, and, pending the removal from the premises of the manure from the animal or animals aforesaid, shall place such manure in said bin or pit. The bin or pit required by this regulation shall be located at a point as remote as practicable from any dwelling, church, school, or similar structure, owned or occupied by any person or persons in the neighborhood of said bin or pit, other than the owner or occupant of the building or part of building aforesaid, and as remote as practicable from any public street or avenue; shall be so constructed as to exclude rain water, and shall in all other respects be watertight except as it may be connected with the public sewer or as other definite provision may be made for cleaning and flushing from time to time; shall be provided with a suitable cover, and constructed so as to prevent in so far as may be practicable the ingress and egress of flies. No bin or pit shall be constructed the

bottom of which is below the level of the surface of the surrounding earth unless it be of substantial masonry and connected with the public sewer. The provisions of this paragraph shall take effect from and after the expiration of three months immediately following its promulgation.

D. No person owning or occupying any building or part of a building located within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, in which building or part of a building any horse, mule, cow, or similar animal is kept, shall keep any manure, or permit any manure to be kept, in or upon any portion of the premises other than the bin or pit provided for that purpose; nor shall any person aforesaid allow any such bin or pit to be overfilled or to be needlessly uncovered.

E. The provisions of paragraphs *C* and *D* shall not apply to the keeping of manure from horses when such manure is kept tightly rammed into well-covered barrels for the purpose of removal in such barrels.

F. No person shall permit any manure to accumulate on premises under his control in such manner or to such an extent as to give rise to objectionable odors upon any public highway or upon any premises owned or occupied by any person other than the person owning or occupying the premises on which said manure is located. Every person having the use of any manure bin or pit and every person keeping manure, in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, shall cause all such manure to be removed from the premises at least twice every week between June first and October thirty-first, inclusive, of each year, and at least once every week between November first of each year and May thirty-first of the following year, both dates inclusive.

SEC. 18 *G.* Every person using within the District of Columbia any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, as a stable for one or more horses, mules, or cows, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing, within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of such stable, and the number and the kind of the animals stabled therein; and thereafter every person occupying any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name and the location of said stable and the number and kind of animals stabled therein, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such buildings; provided, that stables recorded at the health office as parts of dairy farms in the District of Columbia need not be so reported.

H. No person who has removed manure from any bin or pit, or any other place where manure has been accumulated, shall deposit such manure in any place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia without a permit from the health officer authorizing him so to do and then only in accordance with the terms of such permit. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the distribution of manure over lawns and parking when such manure has been so thoroughly rotted or decomposed that its distribution gives rise to no offensive odors on adjacent properties or on public thoroughfares.

1. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than forty dollars for each offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 4, 1906.)

SEC. 19. That any animal affected by glanders or other contagious or pestilential disease, kept or remaining in any stable, shed, pen, or place within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person keeping or maintaining such a nuisance who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 20. That all establishments or places of business for tanning, skinning, scouring, or dressing hides or leather within the District of Columbia, in a filthy condition, or from which noisome odors or noxious gases arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall erect, create, maintain, or continue such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 21. That the boiling of offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow, or lard; the crushing, grinding, or burning of bones or shells; cleansing guts; making glue from any dead animal or part thereof; making or boiling varnish or oil; making lampblack, turpentine, or tar; distilling ardent, alcoholic, or fermented spirits; storing or keeping scraps, fat, grease, or other offensive animal matter; rendering or trying out dead, undressed, and unslaughtered animals, or any other business or trade, whereby noisome stench and odors and noxious gases arise or are generated, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, erect, create, maintain, or continue any such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 22. That unclean and filthy slaughterhouses, rooms, buildings, or places where sheep, hogs, cattle, or other animals are slaughtered, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 23. That the crushing or breaking of stone within the cities of Washington or Georgetown or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, by machines or otherwise, in such manner as to create offensive and deleterious dust, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining said nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to remove or abate the same shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 24. That undressed dead animals being or lying in any part of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, viz: Any of the horse, mule, or jack kinds, or any cow, goat, calf, sheep, dog, or swine, are hereby

declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning, possessing, or controlling any such dead animal, or any person who shall knowingly place or allow such dead animal to remain in any part of said cities or their said suburbs, and who shall fail to give notice thereof to the board of health within eight hours after the death of said animal, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 25. That unmuzzled dogs going upon any street, avenue, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, mad dogs, and dogs bitten by hydrophobic dogs, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning or keeping any dog who shall allow the same to go unmuzzled upon any street, alley, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October, in any year, or who shall refuse to kill, or cause to be killed, any such dog owned or kept by him, which has gone mad, or given symptoms of hydrophobia, or who shall omit to confine any such animal exposed to such disease, or which has been bitten by a hydrophobic dog or animal, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars; and any dog going at large between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, without a proper muzzle, shall be taken up by the poundmaster, who shall charge the owner of the same one dollar for its redemption; and every such dog not redeemed within twenty-four hours after having been taken up as aforesaid shall be liable to be shot by said poundmaster. (See act of June 19, 1878.)

SEC. 25a. That no person owning or having possession or control of any land in the District of Columbia shall allow water to stand thereon in any manner whatsoever so as to endanger the health of persons living in the vicinity of such land. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. (Commissioners' Regulation of June 25, 1901.)

SEC. 26. That it shall be the duty of the health officer appointed by this board, upon receiving information or obtaining knowledge of the existence of any thing or things herein declared to be nuisances, or any thing or things which may hereafter be declared to be nuisances by any ordinance or resolution enacted or adopted by this board to notify the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining the same, to remove, or cause to be removed, the same within twenty-four hours, or such other reasonable time as may be determined by this board, after such notice be duly given; and if the same be not removed by such person or persons within the time prescribed in said notice it shall be the duty of the health officer aforesaid to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances, and all costs and expenses of such removal shall be paid by the persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance or nuisances; and if the said costs and expenses thus accruing shall not be paid within ten days after such removal by said health officer, the same shall be collected from the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisances by suit at law.

SEC. 27. That all fines and penalties imposed by any section of this ordinance shall be collected by prosecution in the police or other proper court of the District of Columbia, by information filed in said court, at the instance of the board of health.

And whenever the nuisance complained of is set forth as continuing and existing, and is shown to be such to the satisfaction of the court before whom the person creating or maintaining said nuisance is tried, the party so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, in addition to the fine imposed, be ordered by said court to abate or remove said nuisance.

SEC. 28. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, of this board inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

November 19, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE To amend "An ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown," passed by the board of health May 19, 1871.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 306.]

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and all domestic animals found running at large within the limits of said city shall be taken up and impounded.

SEC. 2. That every animal taken up and impounded as aforesaid, within forty-eight hours after such impounding, if not claimed, and the charges for taking up, impounding, and keeping the same paid, shall be sold at public auction; and the poundmaster appointed by this board, as hereinafter provided, is hereby authorized to act as auctioneer at said sale.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale shall be paid over to the treasurer of the board, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one copy of the same to be retained by the officer selling such animals, and the other copy to be by said officer filed with the secretary of the board; and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to keep an accurate account of all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance, and to report the same from time to time as required by the board.

SEC. 4. That all moneys received by said treasurer from the sale of animals, as aforesaid, shall, if demanded by the owner of such animals, at any time within one year from the sale thereof, upon satisfactory proof that such claimant was the owner of such animal sold, as aforesaid, after deducting of charges and expenses, as hereinafter specified, of taking up, and impounding, and keeping such animals, be paid to said claimant; otherwise said moneys shall be used by this board for sanitary purposes within and for the benefit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That the charges for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be as follows, to wit: For each horse, mule, bull, steer, cow, calf, heifer, two dollars; and for each sheep, goat, hog, one dollar; and for each goose, fifty cents; and, in addition to said several sums, the charges for keeping said animals shall be the reasonable and necessary expenses thereof, to be paid by the owner.

SEC. 6. That no person shall break open, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in breaking open, any pound established by the board of health, or take or let any animal out of such pound, without the consent of the officer keeping the same; nor shall any person or persons hinder, delay, or obstruct any person or persons engaged in driving or carrying to such pound any animal or animals liable to be taken up or impounded under the provisions of this ordinance; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such violation.

SEC. 7. That there shall be appointed by the board of health a poundmaster, whose duty it shall be to take up and impound all domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, to keep safely and carefully all property pertaining to said pound, and all animals impounded therein; and to report from time to time, through the health officer, as required by this board, the condition of said pound, and what repairs, if any, are needed; and the number and description of the animals therein impounded, and what disposition has been made of the same; and to report all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance. And it shall be the further duty of said poundmaster to pay over, daily, all moneys received as aforesaid to the health officer, taking receipt therefor; and said poundmaster shall give good and sufficient bonds for the proper discharge of his several duties as herein provided.

SEC. 8. That the poundmaster appointed by this board shall keep a register of all animals taken up by him, with an accurate description of the same, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public; and the said poundmaster is hereby forbidden to deliver any animal taken up and impounded to any person applying for the same, unless such person shall present good and sufficient evidence of his ownership or right to the possession of said animal.

And no sale of any animal or animals impounded as aforesaid shall be made until due notice by advertisement in at least one newspaper of such sale shall have been given, together with a description of the animal or animals to be sold, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 9. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance heretofore passed by the board of health of the District of Columbia, inconsistent with the foregoing, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

AN ORDINANCE To prevent the sale of unwholesome food and the distribution of medicinal and poisonous substances in the District of Columbia.^a

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That no person shall knowingly sell, or cause to be sold, within the District of Columbia, any impure, diseased, decayed, or unwholesome provisions, nor shall any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale within said District, any bread or other material intended to be used for food with any substance of a poisonous

^a Title as fixed by commissioners' order of June 2, 1902. Originally, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as amended by commissioners' orders of January 2, 1902, and April 21, 1903.

character, or any substance injurious to health; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 2. That no person shall offer for sale within the District of Columbia any liquor used for drink, whether malt, vinous, or ardent, or the milk of cows or goats, intended to be used for food or drink, which has been adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious ingredient; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 3. That no person shall convey into the District of Columbia, and offer for sale in any part of said District, any animal or part of animal that may be sickly, diseased, or unwholesome, or which may have died from disease or accident, or any fish or vegetables not fresh, sound, and fit for food; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 4. That no person shall slaughter any cattle for the purpose of sale as food within the District of Columbia when such cattle are in a feverish or diseased condition; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 5. That no person, whether owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender, or clerk, in any saloon, restaurant, boarding house, or eating house, located within the District of Columbia, shall offer for sale as food or drink anything poisonous or unwholesome; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6. That no person owning, renting, leasing, or occupying any stall, room, or stand where meats or vegetables are sold for food within the District of Columbia shall fail to keep said stall, room, or stand in a cleanly condition; nor shall such person allow said meats or vegetables to become poisoned, or infected, or unfit for food by reason of uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6a. That any person in the District of Columbia who receives milk or cream for sale shall, immediately after emptying the receptacle in which such milk or cream has been received, thoroughly rinse such receptacle so as to free the same from all remnants of milk and of cream, or shall cause such receptacle to be so rinsed; and no person in said District shall put or, having power and authority to prevent, permit to be put into any receptacle which is commonly used for the storage or delivery of milk or cream for sale anything which is filthy or offensive or any refuse matter of any kind. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 21, 1903.)

SEC. 6b. That no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in the District of Columbia, where cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals are slaughtered or killed, and no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in said District where milk, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries or other articles of food are prepared, kept, sold, or offered for sale, shall permit such place or an appurtenance thereto to be unnecessarily unclean and unwholesome. No person who slaughters or kills in said District any cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry or other animals, and no person who prepares, keeps, sells, or offers for sale any meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other article of food, shall permit any implement, knife, measure or utensil used in connection therewith to be unnecessarily unclean or unwholesome or in unfit condition for use in connection with the slaughtering or killing of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals, or for the preparation, keeping, selling, offering for sale, and delivery of meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other articles of food.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of October 6, 1904.)

SEC. 6c. No person shall expose for sale, on any public highway or in any open market, stand, or stall in the District of Columbia, candy, cake, or bread, dates or figs, or any other food of a kind not ordinarily cooked, peeled, or washed before being eaten, unless such candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, or other article of food is effectually wrapped, or covered and enclosed, so as to protect it from dust and insects.

SEC. 6d. No person selling candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, butter, or other article of food of a kind not ordinarily cooked, peeled, or washed before being eaten, shall wrap or cover the same with newspaper or with any other paper previously used for any other purpose.

SEC. 6e. No person shall expose any article of food for sale, on any public highway in the District of Columbia, within twenty-four inches from the surface of the ground, unless said article of food is covered or enclosed so as to prevent access of dogs or is constantly in the immediate presence of the owner of such article of food or of the proper representative of such owner having custody thereof.

SEC. 6f. No vendor or distributor of foods or beverages in the District of Columbia for immediate consumption on or about the place of business of such vendor or distributor shall permit any cup, glass, spoon, or fork that has been used for or in connection with the consumption of any such food or beverage to be used again for the same purpose until after it has been thoroughly washed in clean water.

Any person violating any of the provisions of Sec. 6c, Sec. 6d, Sec. 6e, or Sec. 6f, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such violation. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 24, 1906.)

SEC. 7. That no person shall offer for sale within the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or swill milk, or milk from cows kept up and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterious substance; nor shall any person offer for sale within said District any butter or cheese made from such unwholesome milk; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 8. That on and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or expose for sale within the District of Columbia any unsound, blown, or unwholesome meat or other article of food, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 9. No person shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia any sheep or lamb slaughtered for food until the pelt, head, and feet thereof shall have been removed; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 10. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left upon any public highway or place in the District of Columbia any medicinal or toxic substance, either in package or in bulk, except officers, employees, or agents of the United States or of the District of Columbia distributing such materials for the purpose of disinfecting or cleaning; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (See sec. 16, act of May 7, 1906.)

SEC. 11. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave any medicinal or toxic substance, in package or in bulk, or cause any such substance to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left in or upon any premises in the District of Columbia without the consent of the owner or occupant of such premises, except officers, employees, or agents of the District government lawfully engaged in the disinfection of such premises; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (See sec. 16, act of May 7, 1906.)

SEC. 12. Every manager of a store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or of any other place where a food or a beverage is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, which store, cafe, lunch-room, or other place is in operation at the time of the promulgation of this regulation, shall, on or before July 1, 1907, register his full name, and the location of said store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place, and the nature of the business transacted, in a book to be kept in the health office for that purpose; and every manager of a store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place where a food or beverage is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, that is first opened for business after the promulgation of this regulation shall, within five days after the opening of said store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place, register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place aforesaid, the manager thereof shall call at the health office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry. Any person who violates the provision of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' order of Apr. 5, 1907.)

SEC. 13. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or any other place in the District of Columbia, where a food,

or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall caused it to be screened effectually, or effectually protected by power-driven fan or fans, so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article, and shall keep such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article free from flies and other insects at all times. Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation.

SEC. 14. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or of any other place in the District of Columbia where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall equip said store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or other place, with running water, or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with facilities and material for the proper washing, and shall cause such washing to be done, of the hands of all persons employed therein, and for the proper cleansing, and shall cause such cleansing to be done, of said store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or other place, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith. Any persons violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation. (Commissioners' order of May 31, 1907, as amended by orders of June 10, 1907, and Apr. 11, 1908.)

SEC. 15. No person shall use any premises or any part of any premises in the District of Columbia, for the preparation, manufacture, or storage for sale, or for the offering for sale, exchange, or delivery, of any food, drink, confectionery, or condiment for man, unless such premises or part of premises be provided with running water or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with all necessary facilities, apparatus, and material, for the proper cleansing of said premises or part of premises, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith, and for the proper cleansing of the hands of all the persons employed therein. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense, and each day's violation shall be deemed to be a separate offense. (Commissioners' order of Nov. 17, 1908.)

AN ORDINANCE To provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish, and other marine products in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 307.]

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That there shall be appointed by the board of health a health officer and such inspectors as may be required, who shall be assigned to the several duties of inspection of streets, of food, of live

stock, of fish and other marine products, or detailed for the performance of such other duties as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer, as he may be directed by this board, to execute or cause to be executed the ordinances, resolutions, and orders of the board, and generally, according to its instructions, to exercise a practical supervision in respect to inspectors, poundmasters, and the clerical force in his office; and said health officer shall devote his services to the aforesaid purposes as the board may direct.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of streets to visit every part of his district daily, and carefully inspect all streets, alleys, yards, and inclosures, horse and cow stables, privies, slaughter-houses, wharves, and every other place where offensive or deleterious matter may exist, and to report promptly to the health officer any and all nuisances injurious to health; and the inspectors of streets shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of food to attend the market or markets within his inspection district every morning, at the time when sales commence, and carefully inspect all meats, fowl, game, and vegetables offered for sale, and condemn, seize, and cause to be removed such as may be diseased or from any other cause rendered unfit for food. He shall also visit, as early as practicable each day, every green grocery or other place within his district where articles of food are kept for sale, and perform his duty of inspection, condemnation, seizure, and removal as hereinbefore prescribed. He shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer, and in the performance of his duties shall be under the direction of said officer; and the inspectors of food shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of live stock to carefully inspect all cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals intended to be killed and sold for consumption as food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to condemn all such as may be diseased, or from any other cause rendered unfit for food; and it is hereby made the duty of said inspector to brand with the letter "C" all cattle, hogs, sheep or other animals condemned as aforesaid, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of fish and other marine products^a to examine and inspect all fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, and other marine products, landing by boat, arriving by rail, or otherwise brought by any person or persons into the cities of Washington and Georgetown; and if, upon such inspection, said inspector shall find any of the said marine products to be in an unsound, diseased, or unwholesome condition, it shall be his duty to prohibit their sale; and the said inspector of fish is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to condemn, seize, and remove any unsound, diseased, or unwholesome fish, oysters, clams, lobsters,

^a The duties of the inspector of fish and other marine products were transferred to the sanitary and food inspectors by act of May 26, 1908. See page 196.

crabs, or other marine products which may be offered for sale as food within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

SEC. 7. That in the performance of the duties herein prescribed the inspector of fish shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to board all boats, vessels, steamboats, and cars, and to stop all vehicles believed by him to contain fish or other marine products, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 8. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowls, fish or other marine products, vegetables, or other articles of food, being found by any inspector or other officer of the board of health in a condition which is, in his judgment, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a quality forbidden by the ordinances of this board, but with respect to the quality and condition of which articles of food said inspector or other officer may be in doubt, he shall forbid the sale thereof, and order that the same be set aside, and shall at once notify the health officer of such action; and if, upon inspection, the health officer shall concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, said health officer shall prohibit the sale and order the removal of said articles, according to the regulations of the board of health; and if the health officer shall not concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, the sale of said articles shall be allowed. But if, upon inspection, the health officer is in doubt as to whether said articles should be condemned or not, then the committee on food inspections of the board of health shall decide whether or not said articles shall be condemned and the sale thereof forbidden: *Provided*, That no article of food in a decayed or offensive condition shall be allowed to remain where found, but the same shall be caused to be removed forthwith by the inspector or officer aforesaid, according to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or any inspector appointed by this board from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

AN ORDINANCE To prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 309.]

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That fecal matter deposited in or about any public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, defecating in or about said urinal or urinals, or obstructing the same in any manner or by any means whatever, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health, and any person convicted of committing or creating either of said nuisances shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

December 28, 1876.

REGULATIONS To secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia, as amended by act of January 25, 1898, and by Commissioners' order of January 8, 1902.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 310.]

First. It is hereby ordered by the board of health of the District of Columbia that there shall be elected or appointed from its members, as the board may direct, an officer named and known as the registrar of vital statistics of the District of Columbia, but who may be designated registrar, and who shall, under the direction of said board, keep a full and correct record of vital statistics, issue such permits as are hereinafter required, make and publish a weekly statement of births, marriages, and deaths in said District, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter provided.

Second. (Repealed by Commissioners' order of January 2, 1902.)

Third. That any physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge who shall attend, assist, or advise at the birth of any child within the District of Columbia, shall report to the registrar aforesaid, within six days thereafter, stating distinctly the date of birth, sex, and color of the child or children born, its or their physical condition, whether stillborn or not, the full name, nativity, and residence of the parents, and maiden name of the mother of such child or children.

Fourth. That whenever any person shall die within the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the physician attending such person during his or her last sickness, or of the coroner of the District when the case comes under his official notice, to furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, nativity, (giving State or country), occupation, whether married or single, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, cause, date, and place of death (giving street and number), and duration of last sickness of such deceased person. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person in charge of the burial of such deceased person, to state in said certificate the date and place of burial, and having signed the same, to forward it to the registrar aforesaid within twenty-four hours after such death: *Provided*, That in case of death from any infectious or contagious disease said certificate shall be so made and forwarded within eight hours thereafter.

Fifth. (Repealed by sec. 675, Code, etc.)

Sixth. (Repealed by sec. 676, Code, etc.)

Seventh. (Repealed by sec. 675, of Code, etc.)

Eighth. That it shall be the duty of every physician, accoucheur, midwife, undertaker, sexton or superintendent of any cemetery, or other person having charge of the same, practicing medicine or doing business within the District of Columbia, to register his or her name in a book or books to be provided for such purpose, at the office of the board of health of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in said register accordingly. (Repealed as to physicians generally, and as to midwives, by act of June 3, 1896.)

Ninth. That any person who shall violate, or aid and abet in violating, any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations, shall, upon

conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

Tenth. That all rules, regulations, and ordinances heretofore passed by this board inconsistent with the provisions of these regulations be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Eleventh. That these regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of August, A. D. 1874.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, August 28, 1874.

First. (Repealed by act of June 3, 1896.)

Second. That the expression "physical condition," as employed in the statute heretofore enacted by the legislative assembly of the District, and incorporated in the third regulation, be defined as follows: "*The general physical condition,*" whether healthy or unhealthy. But in no case will the board require the enforcement of this rule that sick-bed or confidential communications made to physicians be revealed in the report required by this third regulation.

Third. (Obsolete.)

Extract from "An act for the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry."

[23 Stat., 33; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 437.]

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and to require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

Approved, May 29, 1884.

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.

[24 Stat., 368; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 523.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and

empowered to make, modify, and enforce usual and reasonable police regulations in and for said District, as follows:

* * * * *

Third. To locate the places where licensed venders on streets and public places shall stand, and change them as often as the public interests require, and to make all the necessary regulations governing their conduct upon the streets in relation to such business.

* * * * *

Sixth. To prohibit conducting droves of animals upon such streets and avenues as they may deem needful to public safety and good order.

Seventh. To regulate the keeping and running at large of dogs and fowls.

Eighth. To prohibit the deposit upon the streets or sidewalks of fruit, or any part thereof, or other substance or articles that might litter the same, or cause injury to or impede pedestrians.

Ninth. To regulate or prohibit loud noises with horns, gongs or other instruments, or loud cries, upon the streets or public places, and to prohibit the use of any fireworks or explosives within such portions of the District as they may think necessary to public safety.

* * * * *

Eleventh. To prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of any of the regulations in this act mentioned; and said penalties may be enforced in any court of the District of Columbia having jurisdiction of minor offenses, and in the same manner that such minor offenses are now by law prosecuted and punished.

SEC. 2. That the regulations herein provided for shall, when adopted, be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of said regulations shall be enforced until thirty days after such publication.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

AN ACT To prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia.

[26 Stat., 691; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 885.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every registered practicing physician or other person prescribing for the sick in the District of Columbia to make report to the health officer, on forms to be furnished by that officer, immediately after such practitioner becomes aware of the existence of any case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in his charge; and in case such person shall fail to so report within twenty-four hours he shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and in case of a second offense the penalty shall not be less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. In case no physician shall be in charge of such patient, the householder where such case occurred, or person in charge thereof, the parent,

guardian, nurse, or other person in attendance upon the sick person knowing the character of the disease shall make the report above mentioned, and in case of failure to report shall suffer the same penalties as provided for physicians in this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer cooperating with the attending physician to cause a suitable placard, flag, or warning sign to be displayed from the front of the premises or apartment where any one case of scarlet fever or diphtheria is present. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove such placard, sign, or warning flag, when so placed, without permission of the health officer. And it shall be the duty of the said health officer, in conjunction with the attending physician, to cause the premises to be properly disinfected, and to issue the necessary instructions for the isolation of the patient.

SEC. 3. That no person shall visit or attend any public or private school, or place of public assemblage, or appear on the public streets or in the parks while affected with scarlet fever or diphtheria, and any adult person, parent, or guardian of a minor convicted of having knowingly violated the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and it shall be the duty of physicians while in attendance upon cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria to exercise such reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of the said diseases as may be prescribed by the health officer of the District of Columbia in regulations.

SEC. 4. That no person who has convalesced from diphtheria or scarlet fever shall be allowed to attend any public or private school, seminary, or college until the attending physician shall have furnished a certificate that said patient has completely recovered, and that there is no danger of infection to other persons. All persons who shall, after convalescing from diphtheria or scarlet fever, visit schools, seminaries, or colleges, without providing themselves with such certificates, shall suffer the penalties provided for in section one of this act.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of this act shall apply to every ship, vessel, steamer, boat, or craft lying or being in the rivers, harbors, or other waters within the jurisdiction of said District, and to every tent, van, shed, hovel, barn, outhouse, cabin, or other like place, as if the same were an ordinary dwelling.

SEC. 6. That the word "regulations," as herein used, shall be held to mean also rules, orders, and amendments. The words "person in charge thereof" shall be held to mean the owner, his agent or factor; the tenant, his clerk or representative; the nurse, or any one or more persons who by reason of their position are charged with the management or care of the premises, or interested in the person afflicted. The words "practitioner of medicine," or "practitioner," shall be held to include all persons who undertake to treat persons afflicted, either gratuitously or for pay.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly make, sign, or deliver any false report or certificate herein provided for, upon conviction thereof in the police court of said District, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and, in default of payment thereof, be committed to jail for not less than one nor more than twenty days.

SEC. 8. That the expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of the provisions of this act shall be borne from the general appropriation for the maintenance of the health department of the District of Columbia. And the jurisdiction of civil and criminal procedure in the enforcement of this act is hereby vested in the police court of the said District, with the same right of appeal as in other civil and criminal trials in said District.

Approved, December 20, 1890.

JOINT RESOLUTION To regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[27 Stat., 394; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 71.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations in addition to those already made under the act of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the District of Columbia.

Approved, February 26, 1892.

AN ACT To authorize the appointment of an inspector of plumbing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[27 Stat., 21; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 10.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation, preservation, and maintenance in good order of house sewers and public sewers in the District of Columbia, and also regulations governing the examination, registration, and licensing of plumbers and the practice of the business of plumbing in said district; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the provisions of said regulations after ten days' notice of the specific thing required to be done thereunder, within the time limited by the Commissioners for doing such work, or as the said time may be extended by said Commissioners, shall upon conviction thereof be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 2. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to require every person licensed to practice the business of plumbing in the District of Columbia, before engaging in the said business, to file a bond in such amount not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars and with

such number of sureties as the said Commissioners shall determine, conditioned upon the faithful performance of all work in compliance with the plumbing regulations, and that the District of Columbia shall be kept harmless from the consequence of any and all acts of said licensee during the period covered by said bond.

SEC. 3. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to connect any building, premises, or establishment with any sewer, water, or gas main, or other underground structure located in any public street, avenue, alley, road, highway, or space; and also to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to make an excavation in any public street, avenue, alley, highway, road, or space for the purpose of repairing, altering, or extending any house sewer, water main, or gas main, or other underground construction. The fees authorized by this section shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the inspector of plumbing and his assistants shall be under the direction of said Commissioners, and they are hereby empowered accordingly, to inspect or cause to be inspected, all houses when in course of erection in said District, to see that the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof conform to the regulations hereinbefore provided for; and also at any time, during reasonable hours, under like direction, on the application of the owner, or occupant, or the complaint under oath of any reputable citizen to inspect or cause to be inspected any house in said District, to examine the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof, and generally to see that the regulations hereinbefore provided for are duly observed and enforced.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and they hereby are, repealed.

Approved, April 23, 1892.

AN ACT For the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, amended by act of February 5, 1904.

[27 Stat., 42; 2 Sup. R. S., 24, as amended by 33 Stat., 10.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia unless such person shall register with the health officer in compliance with the requirements hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a board to carry out the purposes of this act is hereby created to be known as the board of dental examiners, to consist of five reputable dentists resident of and for three years last before appointment actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said District for terms of five years and until their successors are appointed: *Provided*, That the first five appointments shall be made for

terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by appointment of eligible persons for unexpired terms.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the board of dental examiners, first, to organize by electing one of their number president and one secretary, to provide necessary books and blank forms, and publicly announce the requirements of this act and the time, place, and means of complying with its provisions within thirty days from its passage; second, to promptly certify to the health officer for registration all who are engaged in the practice of dentistry in said District at the time of passage of this act who apply therefor; third, to test the fitness and pass upon the qualification of persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act and certify to the health officer for registration such as prove, under examination in theory and practice of dentistry, qualified in the judgment of the board to practice dentistry in said District; fourth, to report immediately information of any violation of this act, and, annually, the transactions of the board to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the board of dental examiners may issue a license to practice to any dentist who shall have been in legal practice for a period of five years or more, upon the certificate of the board of dental examiners of the State or Territory in which he practiced, certifying his competency and moral character, and upon the payment of the certification fee without examination as to his qualifications. (As amended by act approved February 5, 1904.)

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every person practicing dentistry in said District at the time of the passage of this act to make application to said board, in form prescribed by said board, for certification, and present the certificates thus obtained for registration to the health officer within sixty days from the passage of this act. Every such person so registering may continue to practice without incurring the penalties of this act.

SEC. 5. That persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act shall first obtain a certificate of qualification from the board of dental examiners, granted under authority conferred upon said board by section three of this act, and present the same to the health officer for registration.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to register all persons presenting certificates from said board in a book kept for this purpose, and indorse upon each certificate the fact and date of such registration.

SEC. 7. That certificates issued and indorsed under the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the right of the person to whom granted to practice under this act.

SEC. 8. That anyone who shall practice or attempt to practice dentistry in the said District without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, said fines, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with physicians in the discharge of their pro-

fessional duties, nor with students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course or in bona fide pupilage with a registered dentist.

SEC. 9. That to provide a fund to carry out and enforce the provisions of this act the board of dental examiners may charge such fees, not exceeding one dollar for each certificate and ten dollars for each examination, as will from time to time, in the opinion of said board, approved by said Commissioners, be necessary. From such fund all expenses shall be paid by the board: *Provided*, That such expense shall in no case exceed the balance of receipts.

Approved, June 6, 1892.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[27 Stat., 162.]

And the chief clerk shall hereafter act as deputy to the health officer.

Approved, July 14, 1892.

AN ACT Regulating the construction of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia.

[27 Stat., 254; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 42.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley in the District of Columbia where such alley is less than thirty feet wide and is not supplied with sewerage, water mains, and light: *Provided*, That no dwelling house hereafter erected or placed in any alley shall in any case be located less than twenty feet back clear of the center line of such alley, so as to give at least a thirty-foot roadway and five feet on each side of such roadway clear for a walk or footway, and that it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley which does not run straight to, and open at right angles upon, one of the public streets bordering the square in which such alley is located, with at least one exit fifteen feet in the clear.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 22, 1892.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 247; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 228.]

* * * * *

Provided, That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment the public health, safety, or comfort require it, or whenever application shall be made therefor, accompanied by a deposit equal

to one-half the estimated cost of the work, to improve and repair alleys and sidewalks, and to construct sewers and sidewalks in the District of Columbia of such form and materials as they may determine, and to pay the total cost of such work from the appropriations for assessment and permit work.

* * * * *

Approved, August 7, 1894.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 257; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 231.]

That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as legalized by joint resolution of Congress, approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to have the same force and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress in the first instance, and that the powers and duties imposed upon the late board of health, in and by the said ordinances, are hereby conferred upon the health officer of said District, and that all prosecutions for violations of said ordinances and regulations shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the said District: *Provided*, That said regulations shall not be enforced against established industries which are not a nuisance in fact.

Approved, August 7, 1894.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 758; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 412.]

Provided, That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within three hundred feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building. All private hospitals in the District of Columbia, shall be required to secure a permit from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said hospitals shall be at all times subject to inspection by the health officer of said District or his deputy, and any person or persons refusing to permit such inspection shall each be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each of such refusals.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

AN ACT To regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[28 Stat., 709; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 401.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no person shall, within the District of Columbia, keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm without a permit

so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. It shall be the duty of said health officer, upon receipt of said application in due form, to make or cause to be made an examination of the premises which it is intended to use in the maintenance of said dairy or dairy farm; if after such examination said premises are found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms within the District of Columbia, said health officer shall issue the permit hereinbefore specified, without charge: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time, without notice, by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 2. That no person shall bring or send into the District of Columbia for sale any milk without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description of the dairy farm or dairy where said milk is produced or stored as said health officer may require, and by a sworn statement as to the physical condition of the cattle supplying said milk: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. If after examination of said application said health officer is satisfied that said milk will be brought into the District of Columbia for sale or consumption without danger to public health, he shall issue, without charge to the applicant, a permit so to do, on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk shall be, with knowledge of its impurity, brought into said District; that in the management of said dairy or dairy farm said applicant shall be governed by the regulations of the health office of the District of Columbia, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, issued for dairies and dairy farms in said District, when said regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which said dairy or dairy farm is located, and that said dairy or dairy farm may be inspected at any time without notice by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 3. That no person suffering from, or who has knowingly, within a period specified by the health officer of the District of Columbia, been exposed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, smallpox, anthrax, or other dangerous contagious disease, shall work or assist in or about any dairy or dairy farm; no proprietor, manager, or superintendent of any dairy or dairy farm within the District of

Columbia shall knowingly permit any person suffering, or exposed as aforesaid, to work or assist in or about said dairy or dairy farm.

SEC. 4. That all milk wagons shall have the name of the owner, the number of the permit, and the location of dairy from which said wagons haul milk, painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 5. That all grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale shall have been obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

SEC. 6. That no person shall offer or have for sale in the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that are fed on swill, garbage, or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk.

SEC. 7. (Repealed by act of February 27, 1898. See *Weigand v. D. C.*, 31 Wash. Law Rep., 730.)

SEC. 8. That no person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per cent of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

SEC. 9. That no dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place, above the center or upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package thereof, in which milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in gothic letters, not less than one inch in length.

SEC. 10. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale, within the District of Columbia, milk taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is known to be suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome.

SEC. 11. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under direction of the Commissioners of said District, to make and enforce regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all dairies and dairy farms within said District; to secure the isolation of cattle suffering from any contagious disease, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That the health officer of the District of Columbia, or his duly appointed assistants, shall have the right to enter, without previous notice, for the purpose of inspection, any dairy or dairy farm within said District.

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of February 17, 1898. See *Weigand v. D. C.*, 31 Wash. Law Rep., 730.)

SEC. 14. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the attorney of the District or one of his assistants, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars,

to be collected as other fines and penalties, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period of not more than thirty days, and for the second offense and each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the person so convicted of a second or subsequent offense hold a permit under this act, the same shall be canceled and no permit shall be issued to said person for a period of six months: *Provided*, That any person or persons under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in the police court.

SEC. 15. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

AN ACT To provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 112.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any medical or dental college claiming the authority to confer, or actually conferring, the degree of doctor of medicine, or doctor of dental surgery, not incorporated by a special act of Congress, to conduct its business in the District of Columbia, unless such college shall be registered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and granted by them a written permit to commence or continue business in said District in compliance with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of any such college, before commencing or continuing business, to apply to the said Commissioners for registration and a permit to commence or continue business; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make such regulations concerning the form of such application, the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, and the method of taking such evidence as they may deem best, and shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to give public notice of all hearings upon such applications; and no registration and permit shall be granted until after the Commissioners shall have, by the inquiry and hearing hereinbefore provided for and such other inquiry as they may see fit to make, satisfied themselves that all such medical or dental colleges are fully equipped, both by the character and fitness of the faculty and the sufficiency of their appliances, to give suitable and sufficient instruction in the theory and practice of medicine or dental surgery.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of every medical or dental college, not incorporated by a special act of Congress which is now doing business in said District to apply for such certificate and registration within thirty days of the passage of this act; and no such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District shall commence business without first obtaining such registration and permit.

SEC. 4. That such of the officers and of the faculty of any such medical or dental college now in existence, and every such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District, which shall continue or commence to offer instruction in such capacity without first obtaining registration and permit, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court of said District, upon an information similar to that filed in the case of violations of the police regulations made by the said Commissioners, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the common jail of said District not less than thirty nor more than ninety days; said fines when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That in any case when such action shall be necessary in opinion of the said Commissioners to give full effect to the intent of this act they shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to file in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District, a bill in equity against the proper parties praying an injunction against the opening or continuance of any such college not registered and granted a permit as aforesaid; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such court to hear and determine such causes.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts and all charters heretofore obtained by any medical or dental college under the general incorporation laws in force in said District, so far as inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 4, 1896.

AN ACT To provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 125.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each original lot or subdivisional lot situated on any street in the District of Columbia where there is a public sewer shall be connected with said sewer in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, except human urine and fecal matter, shall flow into said sewer; and if such original lot or subdivisional lot is situated on any street in said District where there is a public sewer and water main, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with said sewer and also with said water main in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, shall flow into said sewer: *Provided,* That the connections required to be made by this act shall be made under the following conditions: When there is on any such original lot or subdivisional lot aforesaid any building used or intended to be used as a dwelling, or in which persons are employed or intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or any stable, shed, pen, or place where cows, horses, mules, or other animals are kept, then, and in that instance, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with a public sewer and water main or with a public sewer, as may be required with this act; and whenever there is no such building, stable, shed, pen, or place, as aforesaid, on such original lot or subdivisional lot, then such lot shall be required

to be connected with a public sewer only when it has been certified by the health officer of said District that such connection is necessary to public health.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to notify the owner or owners of every lot required by this act to be connected with a public sewer or water main, as the case may be, to so connect such lot, the work to be done in accordance with the regulations governing plumbing and house draining in said District.

SEC. 3. That if the owner or owners of any such lot neglect or refuse to make such connections as are required by this act within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, such owner or owners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction in the police court of said District, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each day he, she, or they fail or neglect to make such connections.

SEC. 4. That in case the owner or owners of any such lot be a non-resident or nonresidents of the District of Columbia, or can not be found therein, then, and in that case, the said Commissioners shall give notice, by publication twice a week for two weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, to such owner, directing the connection of such lot with such public sewer or with such public sewer and water main, as the case may be: *Provided, however,* That if the residence or place of abode of the said nonresident lot owner be known or can be ascertained on reasonable inquiry, then, and in that case, a copy of the aforesaid notice shall be mailed to said nonresident, addressed to him in his proper name at his said place of residence or abode, with legal postage prepaid; and in case such owner or owners shall fail or neglect to comply with the notice aforesaid within thirty days it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause such connection to be made, the expense to be paid out of the emergency fund; such expense, with necessary expense of advertisement, shall be assessed as a tax against such lot, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

AN ACT To establish certain harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 126.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any master or captain of any vessel, or any person or persons to cast, throw, drop, or deposit any ballast, dirt, oyster shells, or ashes in the water in any part of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia, or on the shores of said river below high-water mark, unless for the purpose of making a wharf, after permission has been obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for that purpose, which wharf shall be sufficiently inclosed and secured so as to prevent injury to navigation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any captain or master of any vessel, or any other per-

son or persons to cast, throw, deposit, or drop in any dock or in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia any dead fish, fish offal, dead animals of any kind, condemned oysters in the shell, watermelons, canteloupes, vegetables, fruits, shavings, hay, straw, ice, snow, filth, or trash of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with the work of improvement in or along the said river and harbor, under the supervision of the United States Government.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, as amended by act of January 19, 1905.

[29 Stat., 198, as amended by 33 Stat., 609.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, created a board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of the presidents of the three boards of medical examiners hereinafter provided for and two persons, not physicians, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, each for a period of three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That not more than two members of the board of supervisors shall be adherents of any one system of medical practice: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may remove, after due notice and hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 2. That the said board of medical supervisors shall elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary. Said board shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Said board shall hold such meetings as may be necessary for the transaction of business. Said board shall supervise all examinations provided for in this act, and shall issue all licenses to practice medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, also an official register of all applicants for examination for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. Said register shall show the name, age, place and duration of residence of each candidate, the time he or she spent in medical study, in or out of medical schools, and the names and locations of

all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine. Said register shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act. Said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The secretary aforesaid may be elected by said board from others than its own members; said secretary shall also act as treasurer, and shall give such bond as may be required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; said secretary shall have the power to administer oaths upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board; said secretary shall mail to the address of each applicant a notice of the time and place of examination, not less than seven days before the examination, and at a longer period if requested by the applicant at the time of making application.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act all persons desiring to practice medicine and surgery in any of their branches in the District of Columbia shall apply to said board of medical supervisors for a license to do so. Applicants shall submit to examination upon the following-named branches, to wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board shall deem advisable. Each applicant shall be certified by said board for examination as speedily as possible to the board of medical examiners whose members are adherents to the system of medicine which said applicant desires to practice; but said board shall not certify for examination any applicant until satisfactory proof is furnished that he or she is of good moral character and over twenty-one years of age, nor until he or she has presented a diploma conferring upon him or her the degree of doctor of medicine, issued by some medical college authorized by law to confer such degree: *Provided*, That said diploma, if issued prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that said applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than three years prior to the issue thereof, and if issued subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than four years prior to the issue of said diploma. All examinations shall be both theoretical and practical, and of sufficient severity to test a candidate's fitness to practice medicine and surgery.

SEC. 4. That said application for a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia shall be made to the secretary of said board of medical supervisors upon a form prescribed by said board, and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Each application shall be in the hands of said secretary not less than two weeks before the day set for examination, and any application may be rejected for refusal to furnish any of the information called for, or for other irregularity. All applications shall be kept on file by said secretary.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three boards of medical examiners, one to be known as the board of medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the regular system of medical practice;

one to be known as the board of homeopathic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society, and one to be known as the board of eclectic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the eclectic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Of the members of each board first appointed one shall be appointed to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years, and thereafter each member of each board shall be appointed to serve three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That no member of either of said boards shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia for less than five years at the time of his appointment: *And provided further*, That in event of the failure of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society or of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, after fifteen days' notice by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to submit the list of names aforesaid, said Commissioners may appoint the members of the board of homeopathic medical examiners or of the board of eclectic medical examiners without restriction as to nomination by the society in default: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may at any time remove any member of either of the boards named in this act for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 6. That each member of said boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to administer fairly and impartially the provisions of this act. Each board shall elect from its own members a president and a secretary. Each board shall hold a meeting for examination in the city of Washington on the second Thursday in January, April, July, and October of each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary to examine all applicants, and other meetings shall be held at such times as the board of medical supervisors shall direct. Each of said boards shall examine, at the meeting immediately following the receipt of the proper certificates from the board of medical supervisors, all applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia so certified.

SEC. 7. That the several boards of medical examiners shall, not less than one week prior to each examination, submit to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board of medical supervisors may direct. From the lists of questions so submitted said board of medical supervisors shall select the questions for each examination, and such questions shall be the same for all candidates, except that in the departments of therapeutics, practice of

medicine, and *materia medica* the questions shall be in harmony with the system of medicine selected by the candidate. Said examinations shall be conducted orally and in writing, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the board of medical supervisors, and shall embrace the subjects as stated in section three of this act. An official report of the result of each examination, signed by the president and the secretary and each acting member of the board of medical examiners conducting such examination, stating the average attained by each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of the examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be transmitted to the board of medical supervisors within fifteen days from the date of such examination. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers, questions, and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. That if in the opinion of a majority of the board of medical supervisors, after a careful examination of the report of the board of medical examiners by which any applicant was examined, said applicant has fairly and successfully passed such examination as hereinbefore provided for, the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall, as soon thereafter as possible, issue to him a license signed by the president and the secretary of said board and attested by the seal of the District of Columbia, which license shall entitle said applicant, after it is registered as hereinafter provided, to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. All licenses issued by said board shall be numbered consecutively, and a register shall be kept by the secretary showing the number of each license, the date of issue, and to whom issued. -(As amended by act approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 8a. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to license to practice medicine and surgery in said District, without examination, any applicant for such license who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in any other jurisdiction, whether a State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States, or a foreign country, subject to the following conditions:

"a. No applicant shall be licensed who is not of good moral character and free from mental defects and drug habits liable to interfere with the proper practice of medicine and surgery;

"b. Nor who, at the time of making application, and for not less than two years prior to the date thereof, has not been lawfully authorized to practice medicine and surgery, and actually engaged in such practice, in the jurisdiction wherein he resides;

"c. Nor unless the applicant acquired the right to practice medicine and surgery in such jurisdiction under conditions equivalent to those with which he would have had to comply in order then to have practiced medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia;

"d. Nor unless the jurisdiction, by virtue of whose license the applicant seeks exemption from examination in the District of Columbia, grants to licentiates of the board of medical supervisors of said District privileges equivalent to those which the applicants seeks;

"e. Nor until the applicant has paid to the board of medical supervisors aforesaid such fee as may be fixed and required by the regula-

tions of said board, but not more than the fee charged under similar circumstances by the jurisdiction by virtue of whose license the applicant seeks exemption from examination.

"And said board of medical supervisors is further authorized and directed to issue in favor of its licentiates such certificates, if any, as may be necessary to enable such licentiates, without examination, to obtain licenses to practice medicine and surgery in other jurisdictions, and to collect for the issue of such certificates such fees as may be necessary to defray the cost of issuing the same and to use such fees for that purpose.

"And said board of medical supervisors is further authorized to determine all matters of fact required to be determined in the execution of the provisions of this section." (Amendment approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 9. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of said District, such regulations as may be necessary to determine the qualifications of women desiring hereafter to commence the practice of midwifery in the District of Columbia, and shall issue licenses to such as are, after examination, found qualified; but no fee shall be charged for the examination of any applicant for such licenses, and no applicant who has been rejected shall be reexamined within one year from such rejection: *Provided*, That a license shall be issued upon application, free of cost and without examination, to each midwife registered at the health office of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia may, by a vote of four members, refuse to grant or may revoke a license, and may cause the name of any person to be removed from the record of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and from the register of the health office for any of the following causes, to wit: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations provided for in this act, chronic inebriety, the practice of criminal abortion, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, or of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. In complaints under this section the accused shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint and given a hearing before said board in person or by attorney, and witnesses may be heard for and on behalf of the accused, and for and on behalf of the said board. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final. Said board may at any time within two years from the refusal or revocation of a license, or the cancellation of registration under this section, by a vote of four members, issue, without examination, a new license to the person so affected, restoring to him or her all the rights and privileges of which he or she had been deprived by said board.

SEC. 11. That any person receiving a license as hereinbefore provided shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia within three months from the date of said license, and the place and date of record shall be certified thereon by said clerk; and the holder of the license shall pay to the clerk of said court a fee of fifty cents for making the record. The holder of said license shall, after the same has been recorded, exhibit the same at the health office, and shall register, in a book provided

for that purpose, his or her name and address. Whenever a license is revoked by said board of medical supervisors the secretary thereof shall report that fact in writing to the clerk of said court and to the health officer of the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon cancel such registration.

SEC. 12. That this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine-Hospital Service, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons in actual consultation from other States or Territories, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons actually called from other States or Territories to attend specified cases in the District of Columbia, nor to the treatment of any case of actual emergency, nor to the practice of massage or the so-called Swedish movement cure, nor to the use of ordinary domestic remedies without fee, gift, or consideration of any kind.

SEC. 13. That from and after the passage of this act any person practicing medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia, or who shall publicly profess to do so, without first having obtained from the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia a license and registered the same as herein provided, or in violation of any of the provisions of this act or any of the rules and regulations made by authority conferred herein, or after his license or registration, has been canceled by order of said board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the District jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. That the secretary of the board of medical supervisors shall be paid for taking testimony the same fee that is allowed to an examiner in chancery for the same service. The expense of said board and of the examinations shall be paid from the license fees herein provided for; and if any surplus remain on the thirtieth day of June of each year the members of the board of medical supervisors appointed as such shall be paid such reasonable compensation as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine, and any balance then remaining shall be divided among the three boards of medical examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined, each member of each board of medical examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid as that board itself shall determine.

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with an act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, nor to interfere with graduates of standard dental colleges, registered under the provisions of said act, in the exercise of their profession to the extent and within the limits of the curriculum of such standard dental colleges.

SEC. 16. That all acts or parts of acts, general or special, not in accordance with the provisions of this act, be, and are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1896.

Extract from an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc.

[29 Stats., 281.]

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of said smallpox hospital.

Approved, June 3, 1896.

AN ACT To punish the impersonation of inspectors of the health and other departments of the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 619.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person in the District of Columbia to falsely represent himself or herself as being an inspector of the health department of said District, or an inspector of any department of the District government; and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the police court of said District shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the District not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 2, 1897.

AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to charge a fee for the issuance of transcripts from the records of the health department.

[29 Stats., 695.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to collect a fee of fifty cents, to be paid to the collector of taxes, and by him to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia for each transcript from the records of births, deaths, and marriages in the health department of said District: *Provided*, That no one transcript shall be made so as to apply to more than one birth, death, or marriage: *And provided further*, That no fee shall be charged for transcripts furnished the various departments of the United States Government for official purposes.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

AN ACT To prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 635.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of this act the term "contagious disease" shall be held to mean

Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, and glanders, or any of these diseases by whatsoever name it may be designated; the term "case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean any person suffering from any such disease. Any person shall be held to be suffering from a contagious disease who is so infected by such disease as to be capable of transmitting it to others. The presence of the ordinary clinical symptoms of any contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that such case is or was such a disease; and the presence in such case of the specific bacteria of such disease shall be conclusive evidence that such case is or was such disease. The provisions of this act shall apply to every ship, vessel, steamer, boat, or craft lying or being in the rivers, harbors, or other waters within the jurisdiction of said District, and to every tent, van, hovel, barn, outhouse, cabin, or other place in said District. The term "person in charge of a case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean, first, the head of the family in which such case belongs; second, in his absence or disability or in case he be the person sick, the nearest relative or relatives of such case present on the premises where such case is, and being in attendance on him; third, in the absence of such relatives everyone in attendance on such person; fourth, in the absence of anyone so in attendance, everyone in charge of the premises where such person is.

SEC. 2. That every physician attending on or called in to visit, or examining any case of contagious disease in the District of Columbia, shall immediately cause such case to be properly isolated, and at once send to the health officer of said District a certificate signed by him, which said certificate shall state the name of the disease and the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and shall set forth by street and number, or otherwise sufficiently designate the house, room, or other place in which said person may be located, together with such other reasonable information relating thereto as may be required by said health officer: *Provided*, That attending, visiting, or examining any person suffering from a contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that any physician so doing was aware that such person was suffering from such disease: *And provided further*, That any case of sickness, the symptoms of which so resemble the symptoms of any contagious disease that such case can not be immediately distinguished from such disease, shall be properly isolated by the person in charge thereof until the nature of such sickness is positively determined, or until the case has completely recovered or died; and if such case recovers or dies without the true nature of the disease having been ascertained, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to adopt such measures of isolation and disinfection as are required by this act in cases of contagious diseases.

SEC. 3. That any physician attending on or visiting any case of contagious disease in said District shall send to said health officer a certificate signed by him, certifying to the recovery or death of such case, within twenty-four hours after he becomes aware of such recovery or death. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall be certified as having recovered therefrom until he is entirely free from danger of communicating such disease to others.

SEC. 4. That whenever any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, or suspected of being suffering from such

disease, and no physician is in attendance on or called in to visit, or examine such person, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to properly isolate the same and to send to said health officer certificates relative thereto, in the same manner as is required by this act of physicians attending on or called in to visit, or examining like cases.

SEC. 5. That whenever it comes to the knowledge of said health officer, either by the certificate hereinbefore provided for or otherwise, that any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable placards or warning signs to be placed at once in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the front entrance or entrances to the premises in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by passers-by; said placards or signs shall contain, printed thereon in large letters, the name of the disease from which said person is suffering, and, in small letters, a statement of the law in reference to entrance to and exit from such house, and in reference to interfering with such placard or warning sign; if such premises be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house said placards or warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said premises, at such place or places as said health officer may determine; said placards or warning signs shall be displayed as aforesaid until such premises and the contents thereof are disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him, and for such time thereafter as may be necessary to demonstrate the freedom of occupants of said premises from contagious disease, namely, in the case of cholera and yellow fever, five days; typhus fever, twenty-one days; smallpox, sixteen days; the plague, fourteen days; and glanders, twenty-one days: *Provided*, That in addition to or in lieu of the placard or warning signs provided for above said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building or premises for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That no person shall in said District, without written consent of said health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or in any manner conceal any placard or warning sign displayed as aforesaid; the person in charge of the building or premises where such placard or sign is or has been displayed, and which said placard or warning sign has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall forthwith report that fact in writing to said health officer unless he has good reason to believe that such placard or sign has been removed by authority of said health officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District to cause such case, immediately upon the discovery thereof, to be removed to a room or rooms on the premises where it occurs, as far as practicable from rooms occupied by other person not affected by such contagious disease; to prevent the entrance into the building in which such sick person is of any person or persons except those dwelling therein at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the physician or physicians in attendance, the nurse or nurses, and such persons as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to enter such building; to properly disinfect or cause to be properly disinfected all articles in use in the room or rooms in which such sick person is, and all excreta

from such sick person before such articles or excreta are removed from said room; and within three days after the complete recovery, the death, or removal of such case, to cause the premises in which such sick person has been and the persons and articles thereon to be properly disinfected.

SEC. 8. That the disinfection required by this act shall be performed as follows:

(A) All dejecta, vomit, and sputum of persons suffering from contagious diseases shall be received and shall remain for not less than one hour in vessels containing a sufficient quantity of an acid solution of bichloride of mercury (bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, one thousand parts), or other germicidal agent which has been approved by said health officer.

(B) All articles which have been exposed to infection but not included among those enumerated in the preceding paragraph shall be (a) exposed for not less than thirty minutes to steam at a temperature of not less than one hundred and five degrees centigrade, or (b) boiled for not less than thirty minutes, articles to be disinfected to be completely submerged, or (c) soaked in the acid solution of bichloride of mercury aforesaid for not less than one-half hour, or in a two per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid for not less than four hours, or in other germicidal solution approved by said health officer, or thoroughly washed with such solution, or (d) exposed to the vapor of formaldehyde or other germicidal agent for such time and in such strength as may be specified by said health officer.

(C) Persons who have convalesced from any contagious disease or who have been exposed to such disease shall be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and sponged with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, as follows: Bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, two thousand parts; or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer. The bodies of persons who have died from any contagious disease shall be immediately enveloped in a sheet saturated with five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer.

SEC. 9. That if the person who is or has been in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District shall fail or refuse to properly disinfect said premises, and persons and articles thereon, or cause the same to be properly disinfected, within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of such case, said health officer is hereby authorized to cause the same to be properly disinfected and to pay the cost thereof out of any appropriation available for the purpose, and the court before whom such person is tried may require him to pay such costs in addition to suffering such penalty as is hereinafter specified: *Provided*, That when such person is unable, in the opinion of said health officer, to properly disinfect such premises, or any part thereof, or any person or persons, article or articles thereon, such premises or parts thereof, person or persons, article or articles may be disinfected by said health officer and the cost of such disinfection paid out of any appropriation available therefor, including payment for articles belonging to the poor necessarily destroyed.

SEC. 10. That no person in said District suffering from any contagious disease, or residing either permanently or temporarily in any building where there is such disease (or, if such building be a hospital,

asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartments where there is such disease), shall leave such building, or apartments, except with a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit; or with a certificate from said health officer certifying that such person can leave said building or apartments without danger to public health.

SEC. 11. That no person in said District shall knowingly enter any building or if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartment in which exists any case or cases of contagious disease or any building infected by such disease except persons dwelling in such building at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the attending physician or physicians, the nurse or nurses, and such other person as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to do so.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, keep or retain the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease, except in accordance with the following provisions: Such body shall not be placed in an ice box, but shall, immediately after death, be completely enveloped, and shall thereafter remain so enveloped, in a sheet saturated with a five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution, as provided in section eight; such body shall then be immediately placed in a coffin or casket, which shall at once be tightly closed with screws or clamps and remain so closed; such body shall be buried, cremated, or transported beyond the limits of said District within thirty-six hours after death.

SEC. 13. That no body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, including varioloid, the plague, leprosy, or glanders, shall be carried into or out of the District of Columbia except in transit: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the transportation of bodies in hearses or undertakers' wagons for burial in adjoining States.

SEC. 14. That in said District the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease shall not be carried from place to place except for the purpose of burial, cremation, or shipment, nor in any conveyance other than a hearse or undertaker's wagon; such body shall not be taken into any place of public assemblage, nor shall any person attend the funeral of any such body except adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, his nearest friends, not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is actually necessary.

SEC. 15. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any person suffering from any contagious disease, or who has been recently exposed to infection by such disease, and is liable soon to develop the same, or to carry the infection of such disease. No person shall, in said District, expose himself, or any other person, or permit his minor child or ward to expose himself, while suffering from any contagious disease or when, having been exposed to such disease, liable soon to develop the same or to carry the infection thereof.

SEC. 16. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any thing or things which have been ex-

posed to any case of contagious disease and which have not been properly disinfected since such exposure as certified by said health officer.

SEC. 17. That the principal, teacher, or other person or persons in charge of any school, seminary, college, or Sunday school in said District shall not permit any person to attend such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school who is or has been suffering from or exposed to any contagious disease and whose exclusion from such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school has been certified to by said health officer as in his opinion necessary to prevent the spread of such contagious disease; persons so excluded may be permitted to return to such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school upon the presentation of a certificate from said health officer that they may do so without danger of spreading such contagious disease.

SEC. 18. That no parent, master, or custodian of any child or minor, having power or authority to prevent, shall, in said District, permit such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed or to needlessly expose any other person to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 19. That no person suffering from any contagious disease shall, in said District, enter any public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of anyone so suffering permit such an one to enter such conveyance without previously making it known to the owner or driver thereof that he, or the person in charge, as the case may be, is suffering from such contagious disease; any person suffering from such disease and any person in charge of one so suffering having entered any public conveyance shall forthwith report in writing to said health officer the time of such use, the number and kind of conveyance used, and, if known, the name of the driver. The owner or driver of any public conveyance, either or both of them, in which has been conveyed any person suffering from a contagious disease shall immediately have such conveyance properly disinfected, and said conveyance shall not again be used until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 20. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly let, or cause to be let to any person, or put any other person in possession of, any house, room, or part of a house or room, in which any person has been confined by reason of any contagious disease, until such house or room or part of a house or room has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 21. That whenever any person in said District is an inmate of any premises occupied by three or more families, or of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, and is suffering from any contagious disease, and can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be properly isolated in such premises, tenement house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, said person shall be removed as expeditiously as possible, under direction of said health officer, to the public hospital or to such other place, satisfactory to said health officer, provided by and at the expense of said person, his parents or guardians; if such person can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be removed as aforesaid without endangering his life, said health officer may cause such persons in the vicinity to be removed as are in danger of contracting the disease. Any person suffering from any contagious disease, and requiring to be treated at public expense, may, at the discretion of said health officer, be removed to the public hospital for treatment.

SEC. 22. That in every hospital and dispensary in said District there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the isolation of persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious; such persons shall, immediately upon the discovery of the nature of their sickness, be separated from the other persons and other patients at such dispensary or hospital. It shall be the duty of the physician or physicians, of the officers, managers, and of everyone in charge of a hospital or dispensary, and of everyone who has any duty or office in respect to patients in course of treatment, or persons who apply for treatment or care at a dispensary or hospital, to see that a report is immediately made to said health officer of every person so applying, infected with any contagious disease mentioned in section one of this act, who comes to their knowledge, and that such person or persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, are properly isolated and kept separated from other persons and other patients.

SEC. 23. That every person in said District having been exposed to the infection of smallpox (including varioloid) shall be at once successfully vaccinated, or vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person in said District to be successfully vaccinated, or to be vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible, whenever the Commissioners of said District shall, by proclamation, declare such action on the part of every person, within a reasonable time, to be stated in said proclamation, necessary for public health: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons who prove to the satisfaction of said health officer that they have been successfully vaccinated, or repeatedly vaccinated as aforesaid, within five years from the date of said proclamation, or that they have had smallpox or varioloid.

SEC. 25. That the Commissioners of said District be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered whenever said District is, in their judgment, threatened or afflicted with any contagious disease to cause house-to-house inspections to be made, to require, especially, the cleansing and disinfection of premises or parts of premises, to provide accommodations for such persons as may be threatened by or afflicted with any of the diseases aforesaid, to provide gratuitous vaccination and distribution of disinfectants, and to do or cause to be done such other acts not contrary to law as may be necessary, in their judgment, to prevent the introduction or spread in said District of any disease aforesaid.

SEC. 26. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly make, sign, or deliver any report or certificate, herein provided for, not in accordance with fact.

SEC. 27. That said health officer, and any employee or employees of the health department of said District duly detailed for such purpose, shall have the right to enter and inspect premises or places in said District where there is, or is believed to be, one or more cases of contagious disease; such inspection to be made between the hours of seven o'clock antemeridian and seven o'clock postmeridian, or at such other times as may, in the opinion of said health officer, be found necessary to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 28. That no person in said District shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer, or any person in the service of said health department, from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia, or in such other place as may be designated by the court, for not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 30. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of said District, on information signed by the attorney of said District or one of his assistants at the instance of said health officer: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 31. That any person arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in the police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of any such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, may be confined in any hospital in which are treated patients suffering from such contagious disease as that by which said person is believed to be infected, or in such other place as may be designated by the court.

SEC. 32. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

AN ACT To regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 231.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to maintain, upon any original lot or subdivisional lot, situated on any street in the District of Columbia, where there is a public sewer and water main available for the use of such lot, any system of disposal of human excreta except by means of water-closets connected with such sewer and water main.

SEC. 2. That no privy shall be constructed or maintained in said District, every part of which is not at least five feet from the line of any adjoining lot, two feet from any street or public or private passageway, and ten feet from any building used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, or wherein persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business; nor within fifty feet of any well or spring used or likely to be used by man as a source of water for drinking or domestic purposes.

SEC. 3. That every privy in said District shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner and position as to afford ready means of access thereto for the purpose of cleaning the same, and to admit

of the removal of the contents from the premises whereon such privy is situated to the public street without being carried through any dwelling house or building where persons are employed in any trade or business; and said privy shall be so constructed as to prevent undue exposure of the occupants thereof, and provided with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near the top as practicable, communicating directly with the external air. The floor thereof shall be paved with some nonabsorbent material, and constructed so that it shall be in every part at a height of not less than four inches above the level of the surface of the surrounding ground and have a fall or incline toward the door of the privy of half an inch to the foot. Said privy shall be provided with a suitable receptacle or suitable receptacles for filth, which may be movable or fixed, which shall have suitable covers and be kept closed therewith whenever practicable.

SEC. 4. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a movable receptacle there shall be constructed over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of the privy a floor at a height of not less than four inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, said floor and the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of some nonabsorbent material. The seat, the aperture therein, and the space beneath must be of such dimensions as to admit of the removable receptacle for filth being placed or fitted beneath the seat in such manner and position as may effectually prevent the deposit of any filth elsewhere than in the receptacle. The seat shall be so constructed that the whole or sufficient part of it may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath for the purpose of cleaning the same and removing the receptacle therefrom or placing or fitting it therein. Such receptacle for filth shall not exceed in capacity two cubic feet, and shall be made of metal, water-tight, and provided with handles, and so constructed that it may be closed with a cover and made air-tight at the time of its removal. Such receptacle shall at all times be kept in good repair.

SEC. 5. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a fixed receptacle, the bottom and floor of said privy shall be in every part at least four inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, and adequate means of access must be provided for the purpose of cleansing the receptacle and removing the filth therefrom. Said receptacle shall not exceed in capacity eight cubic feet, and shall be constructed of such material or materials and in such manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of it of any filth deposited therein or any escape of its contents by leakage or otherwise, except in process of cleaning. Said receptacle shall be maintained at all times in good repair.

SEC. 6. That no person shall, in said District, deposit in any receptacle for filth in any privy any substance except human fecal matter, urine, and liquid house refuse, except for the purpose of disinfecting or deodorizing; and it shall be the duty of the occupant or occupants of any premises on which a privy is located, or, if such premises be unoccupied, of the owner or owners thereof, to keep the same and the contents thereof disinfected and deodorized at all times.

SEC. 7. That no occupant of any premises in said District whereon is situated any privy, or, if such premises be unoccupied, no owner or

owners thereof, shall permit the approaches to such privy, the walls, floors, seats, or fittings thereof, to be in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance or annoyance to any person or persons, for want of proper cleansing thereof, nor allow any receptacle for filth used in connection with any privy to be filled within less than four inches of the top thereof.

SEC. 8. That no part of the contents of any privy shall, in said District, be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through or over any streets or highways, except as the same shall be removed and transported by means of some air-tight apparatus, pneumatic or other process, so as to prevent the contents from being agitated or exposed to the open air during the process of such removal or transportation.

SEC. 9. That every building in said District used for dwelling purposes, or where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable privy accommodations, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such building; and also where persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with sufficient, suitable, and separate privy accommodations for persons of each sex. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to put any person or persons in possession of any building, or any part thereof, not provided with privy accommodations as aforesaid, except a watchman for the purpose of guarding such building or part thereof.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, in said District, deposit any human fecal matter in any place except in some properly constructed privy or water-closet, nor shall any person, having removed the contents, or any part thereof, of any privy in the District of Columbia, deposit it in any place other than such as may be approved by the health officer of said District.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person other than such as shall be authorized by the health officer of said District to clean for pay any privy therein. Said authority shall be granted by said health officer upon application to any person who is properly equipped as to apparatus and means of disposal for performing the work to be done.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, erect or maintain a privy without having secured from the health officer of said District a permit so to do. Such permits shall be issued subject to the conditions of this act upon written applications without cost, shall be numbered consecutively, and shall describe the location where each privy is to be maintained. (Amended by act of March 20, 1902.)

SEC. 13. That no person shall, in said District, construct or maintain any system of sewage disposal by means of broad irrigation, sub-soil irrigation, or otherwise, except upon a permit issued by the Commissioners of said District. Applications for said permit shall be in writing to said Commissioners and shall be accompanied by detailed plans of the system which it is proposed to construct and maintain; and no permit shall be issued under this section until said Commissioners are satisfied that said system can be maintained without nuisance or danger to public health.

SEC. 14. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor,

and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia for not exceeding fifteen days.

SEC. 15. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District of Columbia, on information signed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 16. That the term privy, as used in this act, shall be held to mean any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for the reception of human fecal matter or urine, and which is not connected with the public sewer or with some duly authorized system of sewage disposal, so as to immediately remove such material from such building; that the owner or owners of the premises on which any such privy is situated shall be held liable for its erection and maintenance in conformity to law, and for the removal of the contents thereof as may from time to time be necessary; and if such owner or owners can not be found in the District of Columbia a notice of any work required by this act to be done, specifying a reasonable time for the performance thereof, shall be left with the agent of such premises, or if no such agent can be found in said District, such notice shall be mailed to the last known address of such owner or owners; and if the work specified in said notice be not done within the time allowed therein, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to cause such work to be done and to assess the cost thereof as a tax against the property benefited, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 17. That this act, in so far as it affects privies hereafter to be erected or existing in said District at the time of its passage, otherwise than in conformity to the laws in force at that time, shall take effect upon its passage; in so far as it affects privies existing in said District at the time of its passage, in conformity to the laws in force at that time, it shall take effect one year after date of said passage.

SEC. 18. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, January 25, 1898.

AN ACT Relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 246.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall within the District of Columbia, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any article of food or drug which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for external or internal use, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetics. The term "food," as used herein, shall include confectionery, condiments, and all articles used for food or drink by man, and if there be more than one quality of any article of food or drug known by the same name the best quality thereof shall be furnished to the purchaser, unless he otherwise requests at the time of making such purchase, or unless he be notified at such time of the inferior quality of the article delivered.

SEC. 3. That an article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

(a) In the case of drugs: First, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, laid down in the edition thereof at the time official; second, if, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in the German, French, or English Pharmacopœia, it differs from the strength, quality, or purity laid down therein; third, if, when sold as a patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture, it is not composed of all the ingredients advertised or printed or written on the bottles, wrappers, or labels of or on or with the patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture: *Provided*, That if the defendant in any prosecution under this act, in respect to the sale of any such patented medicine, compounded drug or mixture, shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect; that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

(b) In the case of food: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; second, if an inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a *deceased*,^a decomposed, putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substances, whether manufactured or not; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render it injurious to the health of a person consuming it; eighth, in the case of milk, if it contains less than three and one-half per centum of fat, less than nine per centum of solids not fat, and contains more than eighty-seven and one-half per centum of water; in the case of cream, if it contains less than twenty per centum of butter fat; ninth, in the case of butter or cheese, if it is not made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt; the butter, if it contains more than twelve per centum of water, more than five per centum of salt, and less than eighty-three per centum of fat; tenth, in the case

^a So printed in statute.

of coffee, if it is not composed entirely of the seed of the *Coffea arabica*; eleventh, in the case of lard, if it is not made exclusively from the rendered fat of the healthy hog; twelfth, in the case of tea, if it is not composed entirely of the genuine leaf of the tea plant not exhausted; thirteenth, in the case of all kinds of vinegar, if it contains an acidity equivalent to the presence of less than four per centum of absolute acetic acid; and cider vinegar, if it is not made from the pure apple juice and contains less than one and five-tenths per centum of total solids; fourteenth, in the case of cider, if it is not made from the legitimate product of pure apple juice; in the case of wines and fruit juices, if not made from the pure fruit as represented; and in the case of cider, wines, fruit juices, and malt liquors, if not free from salicylic acid or other preservatives; and in the case of malt liquors, if not free from picric acid, *cocculus indicus*, *colchicine*, *colocynth*, *aloes*, and *wormwood*; fifteenth, in the case of glucose, if it contains more than five one-hundredths per centum of ash; sixteenth, in the case of flour, if it is not composed entirely of one single ground cereal; seventeenth, in the case of bread, if there is any addition of alum, sulphate of copper, borax, or sulphate of zinc, or other poisonous or harmful ingredient, and if it contains more than thirty-one per centum of moisture, more than two per centum of ash and less than six and twenty-five one hundredths per centum of albuminoids; eighteenth, in the case of olive oil, if it is not made exclusively from the olive berry (*Olea europea*), and its specific gravity at fifteen and six-tenths degree centigrade (sixty degrees Fahrenheit) "actual density" to be not more than nine hundred and seventeen one-thousandths nor less than nine hundred and fourteenth one-thousandths: *Provided*, That an offense shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say, first, where the order calls for an article of food or drug inferior to such standard, or where such difference is made known by being plainly written or printed on the package; second, where the article of food or drug is mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time such article is delivered to the purchaser it is made known to him that such article of food or drug is so mixed.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners of said District, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the enforcement hereof, and prepare rules and regulations with regard to the proper method of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food in said District.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate a complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of this act on the information of any person who lays before him satisfactory evidence by which to substantiate such complaint.

SEC. 6. That every person offering for sale or delivering to any purchaser any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any analyst or other officer or agent of the health department, who shall apply to him for the purpose and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the purpose of analysis of any such drug or article of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 7. That in all cases where any drug or article of food shall be taken as a sample to be examined and analyzed the person making the analysis shall reserve a portion of the sample, which shall be sealed, for a period of thirty days from the time of taking such sample, and in case of a complaint the reserved portion alleged to be adulterated shall, upon application, be delivered to the defendant or his attorney.

SEC. 8. That no person shall hinder, obstruct, or in any way interfere with any inspector, analyst, or other person of the health department in the performance of his duty in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and on its behalf; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as modifying or repealing any of the provisions of "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or of "An act defining cheese, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of 'filled cheese,'" approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Approved, February 17, 1898.

AN ACT To prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 398.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person or corporation shall, by himself, his servant, or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person or corporation, manufacture for sale or knowingly sell or offer to sell any candy adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc, or any other mineral substance, by poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

SEC. 2. That any person or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. The candy so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the court.

SEC. 3. That it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the District of Columbia to appear for the people and to attend to the prosecution of all complaints under this act in all the courts of said District.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1898.

AN ACT For the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes.

[30 Stat., 415.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia after the tenth day of June in any year any fresh fish of the shad or herring species.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expose for sale in the District of Columbia at any time during the year any striped bass or rockfish or black bass having a length of less than nine inches.

* * * * *

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor before the police court or any other court of the District of Columbia shall be fined for each and every such offense not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of fine shall be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding six months; and any officer or other person securing such conviction before the police court of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to and receive one-half of any fine or fines imposed upon and paid by the party or parties adjudged guilty.

* * * * *

Approved, May 17, 1898.

Extract from an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, etc.

[30 Stat., 635.]

* * * * *

For construction and completion by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of an isolating building for minor contagious diseases on the grounds of the Providence Hospital, * * * *Provided*, That said hospital shall receive at any time such patients suffering with minor contagious diseases as may be sent to it by the said Commissioners at the request of the health officer of said District. * * *

For construction and completion of an isolating building for minor contagious diseases on the grounds of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, * * * *Provided*, That said hospital shall receive at any time such patients suffering with minor contagious diseases as may be sent to it by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the request of the health officer of said District.

* * * * *

Approved, July 1, 1898.

AN ACT Regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 765.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of

the District of Columbia shall appoint for said District two inspectors of flour, who shall be competent judges of flour; said inspectors to hold said offices two years, unless sooner removed by the said Commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the said inspectors, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall make oath or affirmation before a notary public that without favor, affection, malice, partiality, or respect of person they will diligently and carefully view, examine, and inspect, to the best of their skill and knowledge, all flour required by this Act to be inspected by them; that they will not pass or cause to be passed any barrels or half barrels or sacks of flour which are not in their judgment clean, sweet, and merchantable, according to the directions of this Act; also that they will not charge, ask, or take or receive any other or larger fees for doing their duty as inspectors of flour than are mentioned and directed by this Act; that they will diligently and carefully view and examine all barrels, half barrels, and sacks containing flour, and that they will not mark or pass, or cause to be passed, any barrel, half barrel, or sack of flour, unless such barrel, half barrel, or sack be of the size and quality required as by this Act; and said oaths shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. That all barrels and half barrels containing flour, manufactured within the District of Columbia, or brought to the same for sale, shall be well made, of good, clean material, and tightened with ten or twelve hoops, sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chime hoop, and of the following dimensions, namely: The staves of all barrels to be in length not less than twenty-seven inches; the diameter at the head to be seventeen inches; and the staves of all half barrels to be twenty inches in length, and the diameter of the head thirteen inches. Flour barrels weighing not less than sixteen pounds tared or marked on the branded head shall be deemed merchantable.

SEC. 4. That every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured within the District of Columbia or brought to the same for sale shall, by the manufacturer, be made merchantable and of due fineness, without false packing or mixing; and if there is any false packing or mixture, the manufacturers or persons offering the same for sale or inspection shall forfeit and pay to the District of Columbia a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every such barrel and half barrel or sack, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

SEC. 5. That every miller or bolter of flour shall put into barrels the quantity of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and into half barrels the quantity of ninety-eight pounds; and if any miller or bolter of flour shall pack any barrel or half barrel with a less quantity of flour than by this Act is required, he shall forfeit, if the deficiency be one pound, a sum not exceeding ten cents, and for every pound above one deficient, twenty-five cents; and said inspectors are hereby required, whenever they, or either of them, have reason to suspect that any barrel or half barrel containing flour is falsely tared, to cause the flour to be started and the barrel or half barrel weighed; and whenever it shall appear that the barrel and half barrel weigh more than they are marked by the miller or owner, the said miller or owner shall forfeit and pay to the said District for each such offense at the rate of ten cents for every pound after the first that the barrel or half barrel may weigh short, and shall moreover pay

twenty-five cents for each and every barrel or half barrel, unless on examination the tare should prove correct, then in that case the cost and charges shall be paid by the inspector.

SEC. 6. That each and every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured in the District or brought to the same for sale, or to be manufactured into bread, shall be subject to the examination of the inspector by borings and searchings with an instrument not exceeding five-eighths of an inch in diameter for barrels and one-fourth of an inch for jute or cotton sacks, to be provided by the inspector for that purpose, or by opening the sacks, or by opening sacked flour to such an extent as the inspector may deem necessary, who shall afterwards plug up the hole in the barrel or half barrel with a round plug, made of soft wood, so as to prevent the entrance of water; and if the inspector shall judge the same to be merchantable according to the directions of this Act, he shall, at the time of the inspection, mark, brand, or stencil on the side of every barrel or half barrel, in letters one-half inch in length, the name "Washington," together with a word or words designating the degree of fineness which he shall, at the time of inspection, determine said flour entitled to, with the exception of the degree of superfine, which he shall mark or brand over the quarter; and the several degrees in quality shall be distinguished as follows: Family, extra, superfine, fine, and first middlings. And for the inspection of each barrel or half barrel of flour the said inspector shall have and receive of the owner or agents of said flour, for each and every barrel and half barrel, one cent and one drawing of flour, and for all sacks at the rate of one cent for one hundred and ninety-six pounds without drawings, except for sampling purposes; and every barrel or half barrel or sack of flour which shall prove on examination thereof to be unmerchantable according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, said inspector shall mark on the head with a broad arrow; and no barrel or half barrel of flour not examined and branded by the inspector, as aforesaid, shall be sold within the District under fine of one dollar for each and every barrel, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint three good and competent judges of flour (practical millers, bakers, or flour merchants) as commissioners of flour inspectors, whose duty it shall be on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and monthly thereafter, to select the standard for each grade of flour named in the sixth and tenth sections of this Act; and each commissioner shall keep a standard for each grade for the examination of inspectors and for their government in inspection.

SEC. 8. That when any person shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of the inspector, it shall be lawful for him within six days to apply to the commissioners of inspection, who shall immediately view and carefully examine the flour in question; and if a majority of the commission declare the quality different from that adjudged by the inspector, the brand of broad arrow shall be erased, and the inspectors shall be required to put such brand as they shall adjudge and determine, the cost of such review to be paid by the inspector; but should the judgment of the inspector be confirmed, then, in that case, the owner shall pay the cost of the review; and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars for his services.

SEC. 9. That said inspectors be, and they are hereby, authorized to require the cooperation of any wet or light flour which they may inspect, in order to make it merchantable; and no inspector shall purchase, directly or indirectly, any flour other than for his own use, under a penalty of ten dollars for each barrel or half barrel purchased.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the grades of flour established by the sixth section of this Act, there are hereby established two grades of rye flour, namely, first and second quality; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to brand or mark under his inspection mark the words "rye flour" on all flour made of this grade and packed in barrels or half barrels.

SEC. 11. That any person or persons who shall alter, erase, or deface the mark or brand made on any barrel or half barrel of flour by the inspector, or who shall make or brand any barrel or half barrel of flour which has not been inspected with any mark or brand similar to or in imitation of that made by the inspector, or, after the inspector shall have passed any barrel or half barrel of flour as merchantable, shall add any mark or brand designating the quality different from that determined upon and made by the inspector, or who shall pack into any barrel or half barrel flour which shall have been branded or marked with the broad arrow, or who shall in any manner pack flour into barrels or half barrels already branded, without erasing therefrom the marks or brands, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for each such offense, to be collected in the name of the District of Columbia in the police court of said District.

SEC. 12. That before said inspectors shall enter upon the duties of their office they shall give bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with security to be approved by said Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 13. That all flour blended in the District of Columbia shall not be liable to a second inspection; but the inspectors of flour shall, free of charge, brand barrels and half barrels or sacks of such flour with a mark designating the grade or quality of the same.

SEC. 14. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and relating exclusively to the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

AN ACT For the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 812.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after six months from the passage of this act the emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke or cinders from any smokestack or chimney used in connection with any stationary engine, steam boiler, or furnace of any description within the District of Columbia shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be a public nuisance: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as applied to chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences.

SEC. 2. That the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any building of any description from the smokestack or chimney of which there shall issue or be emitted thick or dense black or gray smoke or cinders within the District of Columbia on or after the day above named shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense; and each and every day wherein the provisions of this act shall be violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act there shall be detailed from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an inspector or inspectors of the health department of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the health officer of the District of Columbia, to cause to be prosecuted all persons violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That no discrimination shall be made against any method or device which may be used for the prevention of smoke and which accomplishes the purpose of this act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances.

[30 Stats., 1390.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, in making regulations under the authority conferred by Congress, to alter, amend, or repeal any of the ordinances of the late board of health of said District which were legalized by joint resolution approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, whenever in their judgment the public interest requires it.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

AN ACT To cause the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 959.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant, or agent in charge of any land in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in the more densely populated suburbs of said city to remove from such land any weeds thereon of four or more inches in height within seven days (Sundays

and legal holidays excepted) after notice from the health officer of said District so to do, and upon failure to comply with such notice he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each day said notice is not complied with.

SEC. 2. That whenever there are upon any unoccupied land aforesaid weeds of four or more inches in height, and no person can be found in said District who either is or claims to be the owner thereof, or who either represents or claims to represent such owners as aforesaid, the Commissioners of said District shall give notice, by publication twice a week in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington aforesaid, requiring their removal. Said notice shall specify the land from which such weeds are to be removed, the character of the work to be done, and the time allowed for doing the same; and if such weeds be not removed within the time so specified, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause their removal; and the cost of such removal, including the cost of advertising, shall be a lien upon and shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which said weeds were located, and the said tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum till paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes.

SEC. 3. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, upon information filed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes.

[30 Stat., 923.]

SEC. 4. That the existence on any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington, or its more densely populated suburbs, of any uncovered well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation is hereby declared a nuisance dangerous to life and limb, and any person owning a lot or parcel of land in said city or said suburbs on which such a nuisance exists who shall neglect or refuse to abate the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after five days' notice from them to do so, shall, on conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each and every day he or she fails to comply with such notice. And in case the owner of any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs on which there exists an open well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation be a non-resident of the District of Columbia, then after public notice by said Commissioners, given at least twice a week for one week in one newspaper published in the city of Washington, by advertisement, describing the property, specifying the nuisance to be abated, then if such nuisance shall not be abated within one week after the expiration of such notice, said Commissioners may cause the lot or parcel of land on which the nuisance exists to be secured by fences or otherwise inclosed, and the cost and expense thereof shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which such nuisance

exists, and the tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

AN ACT For the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 1012.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the first day of January and the first day of September, under a penalty of ten dollars for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia, with sworn information presented to such officer or warden, is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and, upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. That wherever in this Act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact of the said birds, fowls, or meats were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this Act, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation, and prosecution shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

* * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1899.

AN ACT To amend the acts for the protection of birds, game and fish in the District of Columbia.

[31 Stat., 1091.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections one

and three of an Act entitled "An Act for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons, in the District of Columbia," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and they are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of November, under a penalty of five dollars for each partridge, otherwise quail, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each woodcock killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey or ruffled grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the twenty-sixth day of December and the first day of November, except the English, ring-neck, or other pheasants of foreign origin hatched and raised in farm poultry enclosures, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild turkey or ruffled grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any squirrel or rabbit except the species known as the English rabbit, Belgian hare, between the first day of February and the first day of November, under a penalty of two dollars for each squirrel or rabbit killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than three months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, or plover between the first day of April and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe or plover killed, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird or other game bird not previously mentioned, between the first day of February and the first day of September, under a penalty of two dollars for each water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird or other game bird not previously mentioned, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than six months.

"SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this Act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud hens and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails, and the species of Icteridæ, commonly known as marsh blackbirds and reed birds or rice birds.

"That no person shall kill, catch, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk or great horned owl; nor rob the nest of any such wild bird of eggs or young; nor destroy such nest except in the clearing of land of trees or brush, under a penalty of five dollars for every such bird killed, caught, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and for each nest destroyed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to birds or eggs collected for scientific purposes under permits issued by the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia in accordance with such instructions as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, such permits to be in force for one year from date of issue and non-transferable.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. That section two of "An Act for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac river in said District, and for other purposes," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That not person shall catch or kill in the waters of the Potomac river or its tributaries within the District of Columbia any black bass (otherwise known as green bass and chub), crappie (otherwise known as calico bass and strawberry bass), between the first day of April and the twenty-ninth day of May of each year, nor have in possession nor expose for sale any of said species between the dates aforesaid, nor catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year except by angling, nor catch nor kill any of the aforesaid species by what are known as out lines or trot lines, having a succession of hooks or devices."

Approved, March 3, 1901.

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

[32 Stats., 74.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding anything contained in the act entitled "An act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the health officer of said District may issue permits for the erection and maintenance of temporary privies under such restrictions as may be essential in the judgment of said health officer to prevent nuisance or danger to public health; and no person shall erect or maintain a temporary privy in said District without a permit from said health officer so to do, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such permit.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of said District for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. All prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the city solicitor or one of his assistants.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 20, 1902.

AN ACT For the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia.

[32 Stats., 173.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board for the control of the dead human bodies hereinafter described, and for the distribution of such bodies among and to the schools in said District conferring the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of dental surgery, or both; the Post Graduate School of Medicine, incorporated by an act of Congress, approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Post Graduate School of Medicine of the District of Columbia;" the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy; the medical examining boards of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service; and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. Said board shall be known as the Anatomical Board of the District of Columbia, and shall consist of the health officer of said District and two representatives from each school aforesaid actually engaged in teaching, to be selected by and from the faculty thereof in accordance with the by-laws of such faculty, except in the case of the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy, the representatives from which shall be selected and detailed by the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General

of the Navy. Said health officer shall call a meeting of said anatomical board for organization at a time and place to be fixed by said health officer as soon as practicable after the passage of this act. Said anatomical board shall have full power to establish by-laws for its government and to appoint and to remove proper officers and agents, and shall keep full and complete records of its transactions and of all material facts pertaining to the receipt and distribution of bodies. Said records shall be open at all times for inspection by any member of said anatomical board and by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That every public officer, agent, and servant, and every officer, agent, and servant of any and every almshouse, prison, jail, asylum, morgue, hospital, and other public institutions and offices having charge or control of dead human bodies requiring to be buried at public expense, shall notify said anatomical board, or such person as may be designated by the said board, whenever any dead human body comes into his possession, charge, or control for burial at public expense. And every such officer, agent, and servant shall, upon application by said anatomical board or its agent, without fee or reward, and complying with the laws and regulations governing the removal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia, deliver every such body to said board and permit said board or its agent to take and remove the same. The notice aforesaid shall be given in writing and forwarded to said anatomical board within twenty-four hours after said officer, agent, or servant comes into possession, charge, or control of such body for burial, and shall include such material information as said board may designate. But no such body shall be delivered if the deceased person, during his last illness, without suggestion or solicitation, requested to be buried or cremated; or if within the time specified above and before the actual delivery thereof any person claiming to be and satisfying the officer in charge of such body that he is of kindred or is related by marriage to the deceased shall claim the said body for burial or cremation, or request in writing that it be buried at public expense; or if within the time specified above and before actual delivery any person claiming to be and satisfying the officer in charge of such body that he is a friend of the deceased arranges to have the same properly buried or cremated without expense to the District; or if the deceased person was a traveler who died suddenly; but in any such case said body shall be buried or delivered to said applicant for burial.

SEC. 3. That the said anatomical board may receive the bodies reported to it as aforesaid, and may distribute and deliver such as are received among and to such of the schools and boards entitled thereto as request in writing to receive the same, except as otherwise expressly directed in this act. Each such school and board shall receive annually, as nearly as may be practicable, such proportion of the entire number of bodies distributed as the number of students enrolled and in regular attendance at such school, and the number of candidates appearing for examination before such board, respectively, engaged bona fide at such school, or examined by said board in dissecting, and operative surgery on the cadaver, bears to the total number of students so enrolled in attendance, and engaged, and of persons so examined, in the District of Columbia. The secretary, dean, or other proper officer of each such schools and board shall

report to said anatomical board the names of all such students in attendance at such school or persons examined by said board, as the case may be, at such times and in such form as said board may direct. All bodies shall be delivered among such schools and boards in regular order so as to maintain, as nearly as may be practicable, an equitable allotment at all times; and bodies assigned to any school or board in regular order and refused by such school or board without sufficient cause shall be charged against the quota of such school or board in such manner as not to prejudice any other school or board. But no body shall be delivered to any school or board unless within not less than twenty-four hours prior to such delivery notice of the death has been given by said anatomical board to the nearest known kinsman, relative by marriage, or friend of the deceased, or if none such be known, published by said anatomical board at least once in a daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The notice required by this section shall be deemed to have been given if served in writing on the person to be notified, or if left at his usual place of residence with some adult person residing therein, or a member of the family of such person. Said board shall take receipts by name, or, if the name be unknown, by a description, for each body delivered; all receipts so obtained by said board shall be properly filed by it.

SEC. 4. That no school except the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy shall receive any body under the provisions of this act until said school has given bond to the District of Columbia, and the Board of Commissioners of said District has approved such bond, which said bond shall be in the penal sum of two hundred dollars and conditioned that all bodies which said school shall receive shall be used in said District and only for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each and every officer, agent, and employee of every school and board receiving bodies under the provisions of this act to see that such bodies are used in the District of Columbia and for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and that after being so used the remains thereof are disposed of in accordance with law.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall, in the District of Columbia, sell or buy any body aforesaid, or in any way traffic therewith, or transmit or convey any such body to any place outside of said District, or cause or procure any such body to be so transmitted or conveyed, or who shall, in said District, disturb or remove, without legal permit, any body from any grave or vault, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the workhouse of said District for not more than one year.

SEC. 7. That neither the United States nor the District of Columbia, nor any officer, agent, or servant thereof, shall be at any expense by reason of the delivery of any body or bodies aforesaid, except such as may be properly chargeable on account of bodies delivered to the medical schools of the Army and Navy, the medical examining boards of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine-Hospital Service, and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia; but all expenses of such delivery and distribution, except as hereinbefore specified, and of said anatomical board, shall be paid by the schools

receiving such bodies, in such manner as may be specified by said board and by such school in proportion to the number of bodies which it has received; and no school which has failed or refused to pay its just proportion of such expense as determined by said board shall be allowed to receive any body or bodies, or parts thereof, while the amount so due remains unpaid.

SEC. 8. That any person having any duty enjoined upon him by the provisions of this act who willfully neglects, refuses, or fails to perform the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than one year.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, on information brought in the name of said District on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1902.

Extracts from the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, enacted March 3, 1901; amended by the act approved June 30, 1902.

[31 Stats., 1295; 32 Stats., 534.]

RELATING TO CEMETERIES AND THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

SEC. 670. *Distance from city and from dwellings.*—No person or persons or cemetery association shall lay out any new cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, nor in said District, within one mile and a half from the boundaries of said city; no person or cemetery association shall, in said District, lay out any cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within less than two hundred yards of any dwelling house, except with the written consent of the owner, lessee, and occupant of such house, nor without a permit to do so from the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 671. *Inclosures.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to inclose such cemetery or cemeteries with good and sufficient walls or fences to prevent entrance thereto or exit therefrom except by gates provided for that purpose. Such cemetery or cemeteries shall, if required by the Commissioners of said District, be underdrained to such a depth as will prevent water remaining in any grave or vault therein.

SEC. 672. *Lots and plats.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to divide the area to be used for graves into lots of reasonable size, to be permanently designated by conspicuous marks, so that the position of each may be readily determined, each lot to be duly numbered. A plat of such cemetery showing the area so divided, the division into lots, and the number of each such lot shall be filed in the office of the surveyor of said District; the grave spaces hereafter laid out for the burial of persons above ten years of age to be at least eight feet by three feet, and those for the burial of children under ten years of age

at least six feet by two feet, or, if preferred by said owner or owners, one-half the measurement of the adult grave space, namely, four feet by three feet.

SEC. 673. *Register.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to cause to be kept in the office of the superintendent or person in charge of such cemetery or cemeteries a register showing the number of each lot, the name, age, cause of death, and date of burial of each person or persons buried in any such lot or grave space, and the number of the burial permit authorizing such burial. In cases of disinterment said register shall show the date of such disinterment and the number of the official permit therefor opposite the name of the person whose remains are disinterred. Such register shall be at all times open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the health department and of the police department of said District.

SEC. 674. *Superintendent to register at the health department.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of any cemetery or other place for the disposal of dead bodies of human beings in the District of Columbia to register his or her name at the office of the health department of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in such register accordingly.

SEC. 675. *Removal of dead bodies.*—No dead body of any human being or any part of such body shall, in said District, be removed from place to place, interred, disinterred, or in any manner disposed of without a permit for such removal, interment, disinterment, or disposal granted by the health officer of said District, nor otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit; permits for the removal, interment, or disposal to be issued upon the presentation of a proper death certificate, signed by a physician registered at the health department of said District, who has attended the deceased during his or her last illness, or by the coroner of said District or his deputy, or by the proper municipal, county, or State authorities at the place where the death occurred; permits for disinterment (including permission to reinter or transport the body disinterred) to be issued upon the written application of the nearest relative or the legal representative of the deceased; and no superintendent or other person in charge of any cemetery in said District or other place for the disposal of dead bodies shall assist in or assent to or allow any such interment, disinterment, or disposition to be made in such cemetery or place until permit shall be given as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every such superintendent or other person who shall receive any such permit aforesaid to indorse thereon the date of the interment, disinterment, or disposal, and to preserve, sign, and return the same to the health officer of said District before six o'clock postmeridian of the Saturday following the day of burial, disinterment, or disposal.

SEC. 676. *Conveyance through the District.*—No dead body or part of the dead body of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through said District by any person, or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by any public or private conveyance, without a permit therefor first granted by the health officer of said District: *Provided*, That bodies

or parts of dead bodies aforesaid, except such as have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, may be brought into said District, or carried through the same in transit, upon a permit of the proper municipal, county, or State authorities of the place at which such person died; and whenever the remains of any deceased person have been conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits of said District it shall be the duty of the person or agent or officer of the corporation having charge of such conveyance, transfer, or removal to detach, date, sign, and return to the health officer the permit authorizing such conveyance, transfer, or removal before six o'clock postmeridian of the Saturday following the day of such conveyance, transfer, or removal of said remains.

SEC. 677. *Reports of death.*—It shall be the duty of any person or persons having custody or control of the dead body of any human being or any part of such body to report in writing, or cause to be reported in writing, to the health officer of said District, within forty-eight hours after the death of the deceased, the name of said deceased and the location of the body or part thereof. No such body or part thereof shall be kept in said District in such manner as to give rise to any offensive odors to the annoyance of any person or persons in the neighborhood or to the public, nor so as to be exposed to the public view; nor shall any such body or part thereof be permitted by the person or persons having custody or control of it to remain unburied for a longer period than one week after death without permission of the health officer, unless it has been cremated or deposited in the vault of some cemetery; nor shall any person publicly exhibit in said District, for pay or otherwise, any dead body of any human being, or any part of such body, without a permit from the health officer of said District so to do, except such exhibition be in connection with some Government museum or with some institution of learning permanently located in said District.

SEC. 678. *Place of burial.*—No person shall bury or cause to be buried within said District the body or part of the body of any deceased person, except in such grounds as are now known and used as public or private burial grounds, or such as shall hereafter be designated by the Commissioners of said District and authorized by them to be used as such.

SEC. 679. *Mode of burial.*—No body shall be buried in said District in any vault unless the coffin be separately entombed in properly cemented stone or brick work, so as to render such vault air-tight; such vault, after having been sealed, shall not be opened within ten years; no body shall be temporarily deposited in any vault for a longer period than one month, unless such body is in an hermetically sealed metallic case, nor in any instance for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 680. *Reopening graves.*—No grave in said District shall be reopened, except for the purpose of disinterment, within ten years after the burial of a person above twelve years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under twelve years of age, unless the grave has been, in the first instance, of sufficient depth to permit subsequent interments, in which case a layer of earth of not less than one foot thick shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried coffin, unless such coffin has been separately entombed in properly

cemented stone or brick work; but if on reopening any grave the soil be found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed. In no case shall a grave be opened in which has been buried the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, tetanus, diphtheria, or scarlet fever.

SEC. 681. *Depth of graves.*—No coffin shall be buried in said District so that any part thereof is within less than four feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under twelve years of age, when it shall not be less than three feet below that level.

SEC. 682. *Cremation.*—No person shall, in the District of Columbia, build or maintain a crematory or other device for destroying human bodies, except within the limits of some duly established cemetery in said District, unless such person or persons has in writing the consent of the owners of more than one-half of the property within a radius of two hundred feet from the place where such crematory is to be erected and maintained, and a permit from the Commissioners of said District for the erection and maintenance of such crematory or other device; such permit to be for a term of years, not exceeding five, to be specified therein: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to such crematories or other devices for destroying human bodies as may have been erected and are in operation at the time of the passage of this law.

SEC. 683. *Permit to cremate; embalming.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to cremate or otherwise destroy the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District before the issue of the burial permit by the health officer of said District, and then only when said permit is countersigned by the coroner of said District, authorizing such cremation or destruction. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to embalm, inject, or by any similar method preserve the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District within four hours after death or before the issue of the death certificate; and in case the death is believed to be due to other than natural causes, or the cause thereof is unknown, such embalming, injecting, or preserving shall at no time be done unless such death certificate has been signed or approved by the coroner of said District.

SEC. 684. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall violate or aid and abet in violating any of the provisions of this subchapter shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished, for each offense, by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both.

SEC. 685. *Prosecutions.*—Prosecutions hereunder shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District: *Provided*, That any person or persons so tried shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 686. *Disinterment by order of court.*—Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or prevent the disinterment of any body when such disinterment is ordered by one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or by the coroner of said District, after due notice to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The provisions hereof shall not be held to interfere with the disposal of the ashes of bodies which have been cremated.

RELATING TO THE TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS IN THE COURTS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SEC. 1073. *Physicians, testimony of.*—In the courts of the District of Columbia no physician or surgeon shall be permitted, without the consent of the person afflicted, or of his legal representatives, to disclose any information, confidential in its nature, which he shall have acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to evidence in criminal cases where the accused is charged with causing the death of or inflicting injuries upon a human being, and the disclosure shall be required in the interests of public justice.

AN ACT To regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

[32 Stat., 728.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after six months after the promulgation of the regulations authorized by section four of this act no person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country into the United States, or from the United States into any foreign country, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, unless (a) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product has been propagated and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter authorized, to propagate and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid, nor (b) unless each package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results: *Provided*, That the suspension or revocation of any license shall not prevent the sale, barter, or exchange of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid which has been sold and delivered by the licentiate prior to such suspension or revocation, unless the owner or custodian of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury not to sell, barter, or exchange the same.

SEC. 2. That no person shall falsely label or mark any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid; nor alter any label or mark on any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid so as to falsify such label or mark.

SEC. 3. That any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department, duly detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that

purpose, may during all reasonable hours enter and inspect any establishment for the propagation and preparation of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States.

SEC. 4. That the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board with authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to promulgate from time to time such rules as may be necessary in the judgment of said board to govern the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, intended for sale in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought for sale from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States: *Provided*, That all licenses issued for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation in any foreign country of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid, for sale, barter, or exchange in the United States, shall be issued upon condition that the licentiates will permit the inspection of the establishments where said articles are propagated and prepared, in accordance with section three of this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this act and of such rules and regulations as may be made by authority thereof; to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments aforesaid, and to detail for the discharge of such duties such officers, agents, and employees of the Treasury Department as may in his judgment be necessary.

SEC. 6. That no person shall interfere with any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this act or by regulations made by authority thereof.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 1, 1902.

An Act To increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

[32 Stats., 712.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Ma-

rine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, and the Supervising Surgeon-General and the officers now or hereafter commissioned under the Act of January fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to regulate appointments in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States," and Acts amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be known as the Surgeon-General, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held or construed to discharge any of the officers above named, or any of the acting assistant surgeons, pharmacists, and other employees of the Marine-Hospital Service, or to deprive any officer of his commission or the benefits derived by longevity of service. The care of sick and disabled seamen and all other duties now required by law to be performed by the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be performed by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and all funds and appropriations now provided by law for use by the Marine-Hospital Service and all properties and rights pertaining to said service shall be available for use for like purposes and in like manner, under the Treasury Department, by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 2. That the salary of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries and allowances of the commissioned medical officers of said service shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 3. That commissioned medical officers, when detailed by the Surgeon-General for duty in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, in charge of the administrative divisions thereof, namely, marine hospitals and relief, domestic quarantine, foreign and insular quarantine, personnel and accounts, sanitary reports and statistics, and scientific research, shall, while thus serving, be assistant surgeons-general of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, but their pay and allowances shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service for officers in charge of said divisions; and the senior officer thus serving shall be the assistant within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy-eight, Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided, however,* That no such officer shall be detailed in charge of said divisions who is below the rank of passed assistant surgeon.

SEC. 4. That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in times of threatened or actual war to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest without, however, in any wise impairing the efficiency of the service for the purposes for which the same was created and is maintained.

SEC. 5. That there shall be an advisory board for the hygienic laboratory provided by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, for consultation with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service relative to the investigations to be inaugurated, and the methods of conducting the same, in said laboratory. Said board shall consist of three competent experts, to be detailed from the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Animal Industry by the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-

General of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, which experts, with the director of the said laboratory, shall be ex officio members of the board, and serve without additional compensation. Five other members of said board shall be appointed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be skilled in laboratory work in its relation to the public health, and not in the regular employment of the Government. The said five members shall each receive compensation of ten dollars per diem while serving in conference, as aforesaid, together with allowance for actual and necessary traveling expenses and hotel expenses while in conference. Said conference is not to exceed ten days in any one fiscal year. The term of service of the five members of said board, not in the regular employment of the Government, first appointed shall be so arranged that one of said members shall retire each year, the subsequent appointments to be for a period of five years. Appointments to fill vacancies occurring in a manner other than as above provided shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose place has become vacant.

SEC. 6. That there shall be appointed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are not available for this duty by detail, competent persons to take charge of the divisions, respectively, of chemistry, zoology, and pharmacology of the hygienic laboratory, who shall each receive such pay as shall be fixed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The director of the said laboratory shall be an officer detailed from the corps of commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as now provided by regulations for said detail from the Marine-Hospital Service, and while thus serving shall have the pay and emoluments of a surgeon: *Provided*, That all commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not below the grade of passed assistant surgeon shall be eligible to assignment to duty in charge of the said divisions of the hygienic laboratory, and while serving in such capacity shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of their rank.

SEC. 7. That when, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference of said service with State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, the District of Columbia included, he may invite as many of said health and quarantine authorities as he deems necessary or proper to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory and District of Columbia, to said conference: *Provided*, That an annual conference of the health authorities of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be called, each of said States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to be entitled to one delegate: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the said Surgeon-General to call a conference upon the application of not less than five State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, each of said States and Territories joining in such request to be represented by one delegate.

SEC. 8. That to secure uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics it shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, after the annual conference required by section seven to be called, to prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and compilation of such statistics, and said statistics, when transmitted to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau on said forms, shall be compiled and published by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service as a part of the health reports published by said service.

SEC. 9. That the President shall from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. He shall also prescribe regulations respecting its internal administration and discipline, and the uniforms of its officers and employees. It shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General to transmit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission by said Secretary to Congress, a full and complete report of the transactions of said service, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

Extract from "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes."

[32 Stats., 969.]

For medical inspectors.—For twelve medical inspectors of public schools, four of whom shall be of the colored race, at five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said inspectors shall be appointed by the Commissioners only after competitive examination, and shall have had at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, and shall perform their duties under the direction of the Health Officer and according to rules formulated from time to time by him, which shall be subject to the approval of the board of education and the Commissioners.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

AN ACT Authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes.

[33 Stats., 244.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, whenever in their judgment the same may be necessary for the public safety, health, comfort, or convenience, to construct water mains and service sewers in any street, avenue, road, or alley in the District of Columbia; and the assessor of said District shall levy assessments for the same against abutting property in the amount and manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That for laying or constructing water mains in the District of Columbia assessments shall be levied at the rate of one

dollar and twenty-five cents per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon that part of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which a water main shall be laid, and that for laying or constructing service sewers in the District of Columbia assessments shall be levied at the rate of one dollar per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon that part of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which a sewer shall be laid: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains and service sewers in the case of lots or parcels of land not more than one hundred feet in depth shall be levied upon the fronts or rears of such lots or parcels of land, and not upon both the fronts and rears of such lots or parcels of land; but lots or parcels of land more than one hundred feet in depth, except corner lots, shall be assessed upon both their fronts and rears when water mains or service sewers are laid abutting the same: *Provided*, That corner lots shall be assessed for water mains and service sewers only on their short fronts with a depth of not exceeding one hundred feet; any excess of the other front over one hundred feet shall be subject to assessment, as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the areas of all lots or parcels of land which have been assessed for water mains by the square foot under any previous Act of Congress, or of the late legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, shall not be again assessed for water mains: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains or service sewers shall not be levied under this Act against lots or parcels of land not more than one hundred feet in depth which have theretofore been assessed by the linear front feet by authority of any Act of Congress or of the late corporation of Georgetown, and in any assessment or reassessment levied under the provisions of this Act credit shall be allowed for any amount which may have been heretofore paid upon any water main or service sewer assessment levied against the same portion of the area of any lot or parcel of land: *Provided further*, That when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem it advantageous to lay water mains or service sewers on each side of any street, avenue, road, or alley assessments shall be levied at the rate, within the time and in the manner in this section provided for, against the lots abutting the side of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which the water main or service sewer is laid.

SEC. 3. That the assessor of the District of Columbia shall give notices as herein provided of the levying of assessments for water mains and service sewers. Assessments shall be levied within sixty days after the completion of the main or service sewer, and the owner or owners affected by such assessments shall be notified that the same have been levied by a notice which shall be served upon the owner of the lot or parcel of land if he or she be a resident of the District of Columbia, and his or her residence be known. If the owner be a nonresident or his or her residence be unknown, the notice shall be served on his or her agent or tenant. The service of such notice, where the owner or her or his agent or tenant resides in the District of Columbia, shall be personal or by leaving the same with some person of suitable age, either a member of his family or in his employ, at the residence or place of business of such owner, agent, or tenant; and return of such service, stating the manner thereof, shall be made in writing under oath and filed in the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia. If there be no agent or tenant known to

said assessor, and the owner or owners be not residents of the District of Columbia, or if the owner be a resident of the District of Columbia and can not be found therein, and no person of suitable age as aforesaid can be found at his or her residence or place of business, notice shall be given by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in some daily newspaper published in said District, and in said publication of said notice each several piece of property shall be described in a separate paragraph, and the cost of such advertisement shall be added to the amount of said assessment and collected in the same manner that said assessment is collected.

SEC. 4. That assessments for water mains and service sewers shall be payable in three equal installments, the first of which shall be due and payable without interest within thirty days from date of service of notice or of the last publication of notice as the case may be, the second within one year, and the third within two years from the date of assessment, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be charged on all amounts which shall remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the date of service of notice or last publication as the case may be; but the owner of the property assessed may, at his option, at any time after the levying of such assessment, pay the same in full; and the discount heretofore allowed for payment of assessments for water mains within thirty days from date of service of notice of assessments shall not be allowed hereafter: *Provided*, That if any installment of any assessment for water main or service sewer levied under the provisions of this Act shall not be paid when due and payable the property against which said assessment was levied may be sold for said delinquent installment at the next ensuing annual tax sale in the same manner and under the same conditions as property sold for delinquent general taxes, if said installment shall not have been paid prior to said sale.

SEC. 5. That property in the county of Washington, not subdivided into blocks or lots, or both, shall not be assessed for water mains or service sewers until subdivided: *Provided*, That where houses are built on any unsubdivided land and connection is made with a water main or service sewer, assessment shall be made as herein provided for in the case of subdivided property by assessing a frontage of fifty feet on each side of said connection with a depth of one hundred feet, except that no double assessment shall be levied; said assessment to be levied within sixty days after said connection is made; and if such unsubdivided land is thereafter subdivided into blocks or lots, such lots shall be assessed as herein provided as to subdivided lands, but the fifty feet on each side of said connection, with a depth of one hundred feet, shall not be again assessed: *Provided further*, That hereafter assessments at the rate and in the manner herein provided for shall be levied against each lot or parcel of land abutting any water main or service sewer in all subdivisions of land, within sixty days after the recording of such subdivision in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, except in cases where said lots or parcels of land have been previously assessed for the same main or service sewer.

SEC. 6. That in all cases where water mains have heretofore been laid and assessments therefor against abutting lots or land not levied pending the introduction of water into such lots or land, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hun-

dred and ninety-eight, such assessments shall be levied under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That the assessor of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed in cases where water-main assessments, or assessments for service sewers, may be quashed, canceled, set aside, or declared void by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or may otherwise be canceled or set aside, by reason of an imperfect or erroneous description of the lot or parcel of ground against which the same shall have been levied, by reason of such tax or assessment not having been authenticated by the proper officer or by reason of a defective return of service of notice, or for any technical reason other than the right of the authorities of the District of Columbia to levy assessment or lay the main or service sewer in respect of which assessment was levied, to relevy such assessment at the rate and in the manner provided for in this Act: *Provided*, That such reassessment shall be made within sixty days from date of such cancellation.

SEC. 8. That all sums received by the collector of taxes under the provisions of this Act on account of assessments levied for the construction of service sewers shall be credited to the appropriation under which the sewer was constructed for the fiscal year in which such sums shall be received.

SEC. 9. That a service sewer within the meaning of the provisions of this Act shall be a sewer with which connection may be directly made for the purpose of providing sewerage facilities to abutting property, and such sewers shall be so indicated on the records of the sewer division of the engineer department of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 22, 1904.

Extract from the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc."

[33 Stats., 383.]

Provided, That no officer or employee of the Health Department shall, during his continuance in office, serve in his private capacity for fee, gift, or reward any person licensed to keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm in said District, or to bring or to send milk into said District, or any person who has applied or is about to apply for such license, or any manufacturer or dealer in foods, drugs, or disinfectants, or similar materials: *Provided further*, That every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection.

Approved, April 27, 1904.

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into contract for the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, and so forth.

[33 Stats., 621.]

* * * * *

Provided further, That said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all regulations necessary for the collection and disposal of

garbage, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, dead animals, and night soil, and to annex to such regulations such penalties as may in the judgment of said Commissioners be necessary to secure the enforcement thereof.

Approved, January 27, 1905.

AN ACT To amend chapter fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

[33 Stat., 733.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter fifty-five of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections sixteen hundred and eight, sixteen hundred and nine, sixteen hundred and ten, sixteen hundred and eleven, sixteen hundred and twelve, and sixteen hundred and thirteen, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 1608. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to open, extend, widen or straighten alleys and minor streets in the District of Columbia under the following conditions, namely: First, upon the petition of the owners of more than one-half of the real estate in the square or block in which such alley or minor street is sought to be opened, extended, widened, or straightened, accompanied by a plat showing the opening, extension, widening, or straightening proposed; second, when the Commissioners deem that the public interests require such opening, extension, widening, or straightening; third, when the health officer of said District certifies to the necessity for the same on the grounds of public health: *Provided*, That a minor street shall be of a width of not less than forty feet nor more than sixty feet and shall run through a square or block from one street to another.

"SEC. 1608a. That if in the opening, extension, widening or straightening of an alley or minor street, or in the extension or widening of public streets or highways, an alley or part of an alley may have been, or may hereafter be, in the judgment of the said Commissioners rendered useless or unnecessary, said Commissioners are authorized to close the same. That if the alley to be closed is an original alley, they may sell the land contained therein for cash at a price not less than the assessed value of contiguous lots. That if the alley is not an original alley, the title thereto shall revert to the owners of the land abutting thereon, but all such land shall be subject to the assessment for benefits hereinafter referred to.

"SEC. 1608b. That the said Commissioners are authorized to accept the dedication of an alley or alleys and in connection therewith to close any existing alley or alleys in the square or block in which such dedication is made upon the application of the owners of all the property abutting on such existing alley or alleys. That if the alley proposed to be closed is an original alley, the party or parties making the dedication and the parties applying for the closing of the alley or alleys shall present with such application a mutual agreement in

writing and under seal, in duplicate, as to the future ownership of the land contained in the alley or alleys to be closed, together with two plats showing the alley or alleys divided into parcels, with the name of the future owner marked on each parcel, in accordance with such agreement. That copies of the order of the Commissioners accepting the dedication and closing the original or subdivisional alley, together with the said agreements and plats in the case of an original alley, shall be forwarded by said Commissioners to the surveyor and recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia for record, and thereafter the title to the land in such subdivisional alley shall revert to the owners of the land abutting thereon, and the title to the land in the original alley shall vest in the parties whose names appear on said plat in accordance with said agreement.

"SEC. 1608c. That the Commissioners are authorized to close any alley or part of alley the width of which is less than ten feet upon the application in writing of the owners of all the abutting property. If the title to such closed alley is in the United States, the land shall be sold, as provided in section sixteen hundred and eight a hereof; and if the title is not in the United States, the land shall revert as provided in said section.

"SEC. 1608d. That whenever the title in fee simple to an entire square is vested in one person or tenants in common or partners, and such owner or owners desire to improve said square by the erection thereon of a building covering not less than two-thirds of the area thereof, or to use said square for the purpose of some business enterprise, the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to order any alley or alleys in such square to be closed, and a copy of said order shall be filed with the surveyor and recorder of deeds of said District for record.

* * * * *

Approved, February 23, 1905.

AN ACT For the establishment of public convenience stations in the District of Columbia.

[33 Stats., 984.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to construct and establish, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, two public convenience stations, each of the same to afford accommodations for twenty males and ten females.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. That upon the construction and establishment of said public convenience stations the said Commissioners are further authorized and empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the management of the same, as well as to fix the charge, if any, to be made for the use of these conveniences.

* * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1905.

AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations respecting the rights and privileges of the fish wharf.

[34 Stats., 72.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make such regulations as they may deem proper for the sale of the rights and privileges of the fish wharf in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no letting or sale of such rights or privileges shall be for a longer term than one year.

Approved, March 19, 1906.

AN ACT To provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of said District, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 114.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the owner of any real property in the District of Columbia shall fail or refuse, after the service of reasonable notice in the manner hereinafter provided, to correct any condition which exists on or has arisen from such property in violation of law or of any regulation made by authority of law, with the correction of which condition said owner is by law or by said regulation chargeable, or to show cause, sufficient in the judgment of the Commissioners of said District, why he should not be required to correct such condition, then, and in that instance, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, and they are hereby authorized to, cause such condition to be corrected; assess the cost of correcting such condition and all expenses incident thereto (including the cost of publication, if any, hereinafter provided for) as a tax against the property on which such condition existed or from which such condition arose, as the case may be; and carry such tax on the regular tax rolls of said District, and collect such tax in the same manner as general taxes in said District are collected: *Provided*, That the correction of any condition aforesaid by said Commissioners under authority of this section shall not relieve the owner of the property on which such condition existed, or from which such condition arose, from criminal prosecution and punishment for having caused or allowed such unlawful condition to arise or for having failed or refused to correct the same.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect section one of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and all other persons, including contractors and employees of contractors acting under their authority or by their direction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter upon and into any lands and tenements in said District, during all reasonable hours, to inspect the same and to do whatever may be necessary to correct, in a good and workmanlike manner, any condition that exists on or has arisen from such lands or tenements in violation of law or of any regulation made by authority of law, with the correction of which condition the owner of said lands or tenements is by law or such regulation chargeable. Any person who shall hinder, interfere with, or prevent any inspection or work

authorized by this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this Act any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served shall be deemed to have been served (a) if delivered to the person to be notified, or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or (b) if no such residence or place of business can be found in said District by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or, (c) if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or, (d) if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on three consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or, (e) if by reason of an outstanding, unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served on a corporation shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been served on any such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and, if required to be served on any foreign corporation, if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia. Every notice aforesaid shall be in writing or printing, or partly in writing and partly in printing; shall be addressed by name to the person to be notified; shall describe with certainty the character and location of the unlawful condition to be corrected, and shall allow a reasonable time to be specified in said notice, within which the person notified may correct such unlawful condition or show cause why he should not be required to do so.

SEC. 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 14, 1906.

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 123.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the dead body of any person who has died from smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, the plague, leprosy, glanders, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epi-

demic cerebro-spinal meningitis comes into the custody of any officer, employee, or agent of the District of Columbia to be disposed of at public expense, the said officer, employee, or agent shall cause said body to be incinerated.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to erect and operate on reservation thirteen, commonly known as the Washington Asylum grounds, in the city of Washington, in said District, a crematorium of size sufficient for the incineration of all bodies that can not, except at public expense, be disposed of within a reasonable time after death, and for the incineration of such other bodies as may be presented for that purpose by the persons having custody thereof. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make and enforce all rules necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of said crematorium, and to prescribe and collect for the incineration of bodies not necessarily disposed of at public expense fees in such amounts as may be required to defray the cost of incineration: *Provided*, That in any case the Commissioners may, by special order, waive or reduce the usual charges whenever, in the opinion of said Commissioners, to enforce such charges would be burdensome or oppressive upon the person or persons responsible for the disposal of the remains. All fees collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and be deposited by him in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or in any way modifying any of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia," approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 4. That for the construction of a crematorium on reservation thirteen, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and of all necessary approaches thereto, and for all necessary grading and fencing, for the equipment of said crematorium, and for the maintenance and operation of said crematorium until the thirtieth day of June next following its completion, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half payable out of the funds of the United States and one-half out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 20, 1906.

AN ACT Increasing the penalty for certain offenses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 126.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first and last paragraphs of the Act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in the District of Columbia,' approved July twenty-ninth,

eighteen hundred and ninety-two," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

FIRST PARAGRAPH.

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to wilfully or wantonly destroy, injure, disfigure, cut, chip, break, deface, or cover or rub with or otherwise place filth or excrement of any kind upon any property, public or private, in the District of Columbia, or any public or private building, statue, monument, office, dwelling, or structure of any kind, or which may be in course of erection, or the doors, windows, steps, railing, fencing, balconies, balustrades, stairs, porches, or halls or the walls or sides, or the walls of any inclosure thereof; or to write, mark, or paint obscene or indecent words or language thereon, or to draw, paint, mark, or write obscene or indecent figures representing obscene or indecent objects; or to write, mark, draw, or paint any other word, sign, or figure thereon, without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof, or, in case of public property, of the person having charge, custody, or control thereof, under penalty of a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment."

* * * * *

Approved, April 21, 1906.

AN ACT To create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 157.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, created in and for the District of Columbia a board to be known as the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, to consist of the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner in charge of buildings, the health officer, and the inspector of buildings of said District, and to have jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in said District, to condemn those buildings which are in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, and to cause all buildings to be put into sanitary condition or to be vacated, demolished, and removed, as may be required by the provisions of this Act. Said board may authorize and direct the performance of any of the ministerial duties of said board by officers, agents, employees, contractors, and employees of contractors duly detailed or employed by the Commissioners of said District for that purpose. Said board, the members thereof, and all persons acting under its authority, may, between the hours of eight o'clock ante-meridian and five o'clock postmeridian, peaceably enter into and upon any and all lands and buildings in said District for the purpose of inspecting the same. Said board shall report its operations to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from time to time as said Commissioners direct. Said Commissioners shall furnish said board such

assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of its work, by details from various departments and offices of the government of said District.

SEC. 2. That a majority of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of the members present shall be necessary to condemn any building under this Act. Whenever for any reason the health officer is unable to act as a member of said board one of the deputy health officers shall act as a member thereof in place of said health officer, and whenever for any reason the inspector of buildings is unable to act as a member of said board the principal assistant inspector of buildings shall act as a member thereof in place of said inspector of buildings; but no person shall act as a member of said board who has any property interests, direct or indirect, in his own right or through relatives or kin, in the building the sanitary condition of which is under consideration. The deputy health officer and the principal assistant inspector of buildings, when acting as members of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, shall have all authority and duties which are vested by this Act in the health officer and the inspector of buildings, respectively, when acting in the same manner.

SEC. 3. That said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings be, and is hereby, authorized to investigate, through personal inquiry and inspection by the members thereof, and through inquiry and inspection by officers, agents, and employees appointed or detailed for that purpose, into the sanitary condition of any building or part of a building in said District, except such as are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If any building or part of a building be found, as the result of such investigation, to be in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or the lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, said board shall cause a notice to be served on each owner or part owner of such building requiring him to show cause within not less than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of the service of said notice why such building or part of building should not be condemned. And if within the time specified in said notice no cause be shown sufficient in the opinion of the majority of said board to prevent the condemnation of such building or part of building said board shall issue an order condemning such building or part of building, and shall cause a copy of such order to be served on each owner or part owner thereof, and a copy or copies to be affixed to the building or part of building condemned.

SEC. 4. That from and after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after a copy or copies of any order of condemnation has been affixed to any condemned building or part of building no person shall occupy such building or part of building.

SEC. 5. That no person having authority to prevent shall permit any building or part of building condemned to be occupied except as specially authorized by the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, under authority of section six of this Act, after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from and after the date of the service of a copy of the order of condemnation on the owner of such building; or, if there be several part owners of such building, from the latest date of service on any part owner; or, if a copy or copies of such order of condemnation has been

affixed to the condemned building or part of building at a date subsequent to the date of service of the notice on any owner or the latest date of service on any part owner, after thirty days from the date on which said copy or copies of such order of condemnation was so affixed.

SEC. 6. That if the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act shall make such changes or repairs as will remedy in a manner satisfactory to said board the conditions which led to the condemnation of such building or part of building, said board shall cancel its order of condemnation and the building may be again occupied; and if such owner or owners can not make such changes or repairs within the period within which they may lawfully permit such building or part of building to be occupied under section five of this Act, but proceed with such changes or repairs with reasonable diligence during that period, said board may, by special order, extend from time to time the period within which the occupants of said building or part of building may remain therein and within which the owner or owners thereof may permit them so to do.

SEC. 7. That the owner or owners of any building or buildings condemned under the provisions of this Act, which can not be so changed or repaired as to remedy the condition which led to the condemnation thereof, shall demolish and remove such building or part of building within a time to be specified by said board in the order of condemnation. And if any owner or part owner shall fail or refuse to demolish and remove said building or part of building within the time so specified he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalties provided by section thirteen of this Act, and such building or part of building shall be demolished and removed under the direction of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and the cost of such demolition and removal, less the amount, if any, received from the sale of the old material, but including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in the demolition of such building and the cost of publication, if any, herein provided for, shall be assessed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a tax against the premises on which such building or part of building was situated, such tax to be collected in the same manner as general taxes are collected, and when collected shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

SEC. 8. That whenever the title to any building or part of a building the condemnation of which is contemplated is in litigation, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall notify all parties to the suit and shall report the circumstances to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall bring such circumstances to the attention of the court in which such litigation is pending for the purpose of securing such order or decree as will enable said board to continue such proceedings looking toward condemnation, and such court is hereby authorized to make such decrees and orders in such pending suit as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 9. That whenever the title to any building or part of building is vested in a person non compos mentis, or a minor child or minor children without legal guardian, said board for the condemnation of

insanitary buildings shall report that fact to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall take due legal steps to secure the appointment of a guardian or guardians for such person non compos mentis, or minor child or children aforesaid, for the purpose of the condemnation proceedings authorized by this Act. And any justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding the equity court is hereby authorized to appoint a guardian or guardians for that purpose.

SEC. 10. That any notice required by this Act to be served shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to be notified, or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or if no such residence or place of business can be found in the District of Columbia by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on ten consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or if by reason of an outstanding unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice to a corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served on such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and notice to a foreign corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the usual place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. That no person shall interfere with any member of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings or with any person acting under authority and by direction of said board in the discharge of his lawful duties, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any lawful inspection or the performance of any work authorized by this Act to be done by or by authority and direction of said board.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, without the consent of said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any copy of any order of condemnation which has been affixed to any building or part of building by order of said board; and the owner and the person having custody of any building or part of building to which a copy or copies of any such order has been affixed shall, if said copy of said order has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, or removed, forthwith report that fact in writing to said board, unless he has good reason to believe that such copy of such an order has been removed by authority of said board, and if such

copy of such order has been concealed shall forthwith expose the same to view.

SEC. 13. That any person violating or aiding or abetting in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, upon information filed in the name of said District, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days; and each day on which such unlawful act is done or during which such unlawful negligence continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 14. That the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act may, within the time specified in the order of condemnation, institute proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, for the modification or vacation of the order of condemnation aforesaid, and the court shall give precedence to any such case and shall hear the testimony adduced therein; and unless the court shall find that there is sufficient proof made of the necessity of the destruction of such building or part of building, the order of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall be modified or set aside, as said court shall direct; otherwise the court shall issue such orders and decrees as may be necessary to carry the order of said board, as made by the board or as modified by the court, into effect; and the court may appoint a committee of award, consisting of three persons, each of whom shall have the qualifications of jurors in the District of Columbia, who, after taking the oath required of jurors in the trial of civil causes, shall proceed to hear and receive evidence respecting the amount of damages to be awarded to the owner or owners of such condemned building or part of building aforesaid, and said committee may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses before them and may administer oaths to such witnesses. Witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify before said committee in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify in the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and, if need be, said committee shall be entitled, upon application, to the aid of said court to compel such attendance and giving of testimony. Unless the court shall order otherwise, the hearing of evidence before said committee need not be in the presence of the court, but they may meet in any room assigned to them by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, who shall, in person or by deputy, attend such hearings. In such proceedings evidence shall be received by the committee of award appointed as aforesaid, to prove—

First. That the rental of the building was enhanced by reason of the same being used for illegal purposes, or being so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; or

Second. That the building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair; or

Third. That the building is unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation; and if the committee, or a majority of the members thereof, is satisfied by such evidence that compensation should be awarded, then the compensation—

(a) Shall in the first case, so far as it is based on rental, be on the rental of the building (as distinct from the ground rent), which would have been obtainable if the building was occupied for legal purposes,

and only by the number of persons whom the building was, under all the circumstances of the case, fitted to accommodate without such overcrowding as is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; and

(b) Shall in the second case be the amount estimated as the value of the building if it had been put into a sanitary or safe condition, or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of putting it into such condition or repair; and

(c) Shall in the third case be the value of the materials of the building.

That after hearing and considering the testimony offered by the owner and offered on behalf of the District of Columbia, the said committee of award shall report to the court in writing the compensation allowed by them to the owner according to the provisions of this section. Unless cause be shown to the court within ten days from the filing of said report why the same should not be confirmed, the court shall confirm the same and judgment be entered thereon accordingly; but from the damages awarded in any case the cost of removing the building, including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in such removal, and the cost of publication, if any, authorized by section ten of this Act, shall be deducted unless the owner shall, at his own expense, remove the same within such time as may be fixed by the court in the order confirming the report of the said committee as hereinbefore provided.

That each member of the committee of award appointed by the court as aforesaid shall receive for each day's attendance the sum of five dollars, and any vacancy caused by death, sickness, or disqualification may be filled by appointment by the court.

SEC. 15. That except as herein otherwise authorized all expenses incident to the enforcement of this Act shall be paid from appropriations made from time to time for that purpose, one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 16. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 1, 1906.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.^a

[34 Stats., 175.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to conduct or manage any pharmacy, drug or chemical store, apothecary shop, or other place of business for the retailing, compounding, or dispensing of any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, or for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, or to keep exposed for sale, at retail, any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, except as hereinafter provided; or, except as hereinafter provided, for any person not licensed

^a See amendment, page 191, 34 Stats., 1005.

as a pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation upon the prescription of a physician, or otherwise, or to compound physicians' prescriptions, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a pharmacist licensed under this Act. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or manager of a pharmacy, drug store, or other place of business to cause or permit any person other than a licensed pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, medicine, or poison, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a licensed pharmacist: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with any legally registered practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery in the compounding of his own prescriptions, or to prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as he may deem proper; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer who shall be licensed as a pharmacist, or who shall keep in his employ at least one person who is so licensed, except as hereinafter provided; nor with the sale by others than pharmacists of poisonous substances sold exclusively for use in the arts, or as insecticides, when such substances are sold in unbroken packages bearing labels having plainly printed upon them the name of the contents, the word "poison," when practicable the name of at least one suitable antidote, and the name and address of the vendor: *Provided further*, That such person, firm, or corporation has obtained a permit from the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, which grants the right and privilege to make such sales, such permit to be issued for a period of three years, and that each sale of such substance be registered as required of a licensed pharmacist, and it shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to sell such substances, and in no case shall the sale be made to a person under eighteen years of age except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult: *And provided further*, That persons other than registered pharmacists may sell household ammonia and concentrated lye, in sealed containers plainly labeled, so as to indicate the nature of the contents, with the word "poison," and with a statement of two or more antidotes to be used in case of poisoning, and may sell bicarbonate of soda, borax, cream of tartar, olive oil, sal ammoniac, and sal soda; and persons other than registered pharmacists may, furthermore, sell in original sealed containers, properly labeled, such compounds as are commonly known as "patent" or "proprietary" medicines, except those the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of sections eleven and thirteen of this Act.

SEC. 2. That every person now registered as a pharmacist in the District of Columbia, under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to be licensed under this Act without examination or payment of fee, provided that he make application therefor on or before the thirty-first day of December next ensuing after the passage of this Act. Any person registered as aforesaid shall, until said date, by virtue of such registration be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities to which pharmacists licensed under this Act are entitled, and be subject to all the obligations and duties of such licentiates.

SEC. 3. That every person not registered under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June

fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, who shall desire to be licensed as a pharmacist shall file with the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy an application, duly verified under oath, setting forth the name and age of the applicant, the place or places at which he pursued, and the time spent in, the study of pharmacy, the experience which the applicant has had in compounding physicians' prescriptions under the direction of a licensed pharmacist, and the name and location of the school or college of pharmacy, if any, of which he is a graduate, and shall submit evidence sufficient to show to the satisfaction of said board that he is of good moral character and not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs so as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and said applicant shall appear at a time and place designated by the board of supervisors aforesaid and submit to an examination by the board of pharmaceutical examiners as to his qualifications for license as a pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have had at least four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy or shall have served three years under the instruction of a regular licensed pharmacist, and any applicant who has been graduated from a school or college of pharmacy recognized by said board as in good standing shall be entitled to examination upon presentation of his diploma: *Provided further*, That any applicant intending to limit his practice to compounding and dispensing homeopathic remedies and prescriptions may be licensed, if otherwise qualified. Any applicant intending to compound and dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions shall so state in his application for license as a pharmacist, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the board of supervisors aforesaid to appoint a committee of three, physicians or pharmacists, or both, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to examine said applicant in homeopathic materia medica and pharmacy, and to report the result thereof to said board. Every such applicant, however, shall be subjected in all respects to the same examinations by the board of pharmaceutical examiners as are applicants generally, except that an applicant intending to limit his practice to the compounding and dispensing of homeopathic remedies and prescriptions shall not be examined by said board of pharmaceutical examiners in materia medica and pharmacy. But the license issued to any applicant after a limited examination as aforesaid shall permit him to compound or dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions only. No person shall compound or dispense homeopathic remedies or prescriptions who has not been licensed so to do, nor shall any person who has been licensed to compound and dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions alone compound or dispense other remedies or prescriptions, except "patent" or "proprietary" remedies in original packages.

SEC. 4. That if the applicant for license as a pharmacist has complied with the requirements of either of the two preceding sections, the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall issue to him a license which shall entitle him to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. That the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall issue licenses to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia without examination, or after limited examination, as said board may determine, to such persons as have been legally registered or

licensed as pharmacists in States, Territories, or foreign countries: *Provided*, That the applicant for such license present satisfactory evidence of qualifications equal to those required of licentiates examined under this Act, and that he was registered or licensed after examination in such State, Territory, or foreign country not less than one year prior to the date of application; that the standard of competence required in such State, Territory, or foreign country is not lower than that required in the District of Columbia, and that such State, Territory, or foreign country accords similar recognition to licentiates of the District of Columbia, all of which shall be determinable by the board of supervisors aforesaid. Applicants for license under this section shall forward with their application a fee of ten dollars.

SEC. 6. That the license of any person to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia may be revoked if such person be found to have obtained such license by fraud; or to be addicted to the use of any narcotic or stimulant, or to be suffering from physical or mental disease, in such manner and to such an extent as to render it expedient that in the interests of the public his license be canceled; or to be of an immoral character; or if such person be convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of any offense involving moral turpitude. It shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police of said District to investigate any case in which it is discovered by him, or made to appear to his satisfaction, that any license issued under the provisions of this Act is revocable and to report the result of such investigation to the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, which board shall, after full hearing, if in their judgment the facts warrant it, revoke such license.

SEC. 7. That in the month of November of each year every licensed dealer in poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, whose permit has been issued not less than three years prior to the first day of such month, shall apply to the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy for the renewal of such permit. And said board is hereby authorized, upon the payment of such fees as are hereinafter provided, to renew such permit in the month of November for a period of three years from the thirty-first day of October immediately preceding the date thereof. And every permit not renewed within the month of November as aforesaid shall be void and of no effect unless and until renewed. Any license, permit, or renewal obtained through fraud, or by any false or fraudulent representation, shall be void and of no effect. No person shall make any false or fraudulent representation for the purpose of procuring a license, permit, or renewal thereof, either for himself or for another.

Every license to practice pharmacy, and every permit to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, and every current renewal of such permit shall be conspicuously displayed by the person to whom the same has been issued in the pharmacy, drug store, or place of business, if any, of which the said person is the owner or manager.

SEC. 8. That there shall be in and for the District of Columbia a board of pharmaceutical examiners, consisting of five licensed pharmacists, appointed by the Commissioners of said District, each of whom shall have been for the five years immediately preceding, and shall be during the term of his appointment, actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy in said District. All appointments shall be made

in such manner that the term of office of one examiner shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, but every examiner shall hold office after the expiration of the term for which he has been formally appointed until his successor has been appointed and qualified. No appointee shall enter upon the discharge of his duties until he has taken oath fairly and impartially to perform the same. Said Commissioners may remove, after full hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause.

That annually the board of pharmaceutical examiners shall organize by the election of a president and a secretary, both of whom shall be members of said board, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. Said board shall hold meetings for the examination of candidates and for the discharge of such other business as may come before it, commencing on the second Thursdays in January, April, July, and October of each year and at such other times as the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall direct; and said board of pharmaceutical examiners shall examine all applicants for license to practice pharmacy certified to it for that purpose by the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, and shall report the results of such examination to said board of supervisors as speedily as practicable.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this Act the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall be known as the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of the District of Columbia; and the president of the board of pharmaceutical examiners shall be ex officio a member of said board of supervisors in addition to the members now provided for by law; and said board of pharmaceutical examiners shall bear in all respects the same relations to the board of supervisors aforesaid as each of the boards of medical examiners of said District now bears to the board of medical supervisors thereof; and said board of supervisors shall have all such rights, powers, and duties with respect to the examination of applicants for license as pharmacists and with reference to the issue of licenses to practice pharmacy and of permits to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides as said board now has with reference to the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and with reference to the issue of licenses to such persons, except in so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Said board shall elect from its membership a secretary and treasurer, respectively. The treasurer of said board shall give such bond for the proper performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem proper and shall render to said Commissioners accounts of his receipts and disbursements from time to time as said Commissioners shall direct. All licenses issued by said board of supervisors shall be countersigned by the president of the examining board by which the candidate was examined. Said board of supervisors shall keep records of its proceedings, and such records shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein in all courts in the District of Columbia. Said board of supervisors shall, in the month of July of each year, make to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a written report of its proceedings, of its receipts and disbursements, and of all licenses and permits issued. All records, funds, and other property in the possession of the commissioners of pharmacy of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this Act shall be

delivered to such officer, or officers of the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy as may be designated by said board. And such funds may be used for the payment of such necessary expenses as said board of supervisors may incur in the execution of the provisions of this Act during the twelve months immediately following the passage thereof, and any balance which remains on hand at the expiration of that time shall be deposited with the collector of taxes in said District and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That applicants for license to practice pharmacy and for permits to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides shall pay the following fees: For examination for license as pharmacist, ten dollars; for a permit for the sale of poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, one dollar, and for each renewal thereof, fifty cents.

And hereafter all fees for licenses to practice medicine and surgery and all fees aforesaid shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of the District of Columbia before any applicant may be admitted to examination and before any license or permit, or any renewal thereof, may be issued by the said board. And all expenses of said board and of the boards of examiners incident to the execution of the provisions of this Act and of an Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall be paid from the fees collected by the board of supervisors aforesaid. If any balance remain on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the members of said board appointed as such shall be paid therefrom such reasonable amounts as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine. And the balance then in hand, or so much thereof as said board of supervisors may deem proper, shall be divided among the several boards of examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined by each, each member of such board of examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid to that board as that board itself may determine.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, or of any firm or corporation, to sell, furnish, or give away any cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine; morphine, salts of morphine, or preparation containing morphine or salts of morphine; or any opium, or preparation containing opium; or any chloral hydrate, or preparation containing chloral hydrate, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or, if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine, shall state the kind of animal for which ordered, and shall be signed by the person giving the order or prescription. Such order or prescription shall be, for a period of three years, retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who compounds or dispenses the article ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be compounded or dispensed after the first time, except upon the written order of the original prescriber: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than

one-quarter grain of cocaine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate in the fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce. The above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such when plainly labeled "for external use only," nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, when sold in quantities not exceeding twenty grains: *Provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, manufacturers, and retail druggists to retail druggists, hospitals, colleges, and scientific or public institutions.

SEC. 12. That no physician in the District of Columbia, knowing, or when he might by reasonable inquiry know, that any person is addicted to the use of cocaine, morphine, opium, or chloral hydrate, shall furnish to or for the use of such person, or prescribe for such person, the drug aforesaid, to the use of which such person is addicted, or any compound thereof, or any preparation containing the same, except as it may be necessary to furnish or prescribe such drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid for the cure of drug addiction aforesaid, or for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity: *Provided*, That no physician shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who shows to the satisfaction of the court before which he is tried that, having exercised due diligence and acting in good faith, he furnished or prescribed such drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid believing the same to be necessary for the cure of drug addiction aforesaid, or for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity, and for no other purpose whatsoever. No dentist shall furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid to, or for the use of, any person not under his treatment in the regular course of his professional work, nor in any case otherwise than may be required by such work. No practitioner of veterinary medicine shall furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid for the use of any human being, or when he has reasonable ground for believing that the drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid is desired or intended for the use of any human being: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give to dentists or to practitioners of veterinary medicine the right to furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation whatsoever otherwise than as is usual and customary in the practice of dentistry and veterinary medicine, respectively.

SEC. 13. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver to any other person any of the following-described substances, or any poisonous compound, combination, or preparation thereof, to wit: The compounds of and salts of antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc; the caustic hydrates of sodium and potassium, solution or water of ammonia, methyl alcohol, paregoric, the concentrated mineral acids, oxalic and hydrocyanic acids and their salts, yellow phosphorus, Paris green, carbolic acid, the essential oils of almonds, pennyroyal, tansy, rue, and savin; croton oil, creosote, chloroform, cantharides; or aconite, belladonna, bitter almonds, colchicum, cotton root, cocculus indicus, conium, cannabis indica, digitalis, ergot, hyoscyamus, ignatia, lobelia, nux vomica, physostigma, phytolacca, strophanthus, stramonium, veratrum viride,

or any of the poisonous alkaloids or alkaloidal salts derived from the foregoing, or any other poisonous alkaloids or their salts, or any other virulent poison, except in the manner following, and, moreover, if the applicant be less than eighteen years of age, except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult.

It shall be first learned, by due inquiry, that the person to whom delivery is about to be made is aware of the poisonous character of the substance, and that it is desired for a lawful purpose, and the box, bottle, or other package shall be plainly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "poison," the name of at least one suitable antidote when practicable, and the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation dispensing the substance. And before delivery be made of any of the foregoing substances, excepting solution or water of ammonia, and sulphate of copper, there shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose the name of the article, the quantity delivered, the purpose for which it is to be used, the date of delivery, the name and address of the person for whom it is procured, and the name of the individual personally dispensing the same; and said book shall be preserved by the owner thereof for at least three years after the date of the last entry therein. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to articles dispensed upon the order of persons believed by the dispenser to be lawfully authorized practitioners of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery: *Provided*, That when a physician writes upon his prescription a request that it be marked or labeled "poison," the pharmacist shall, in the case of liquids, place the same in a colored glass, roughened bottle, of the kind commonly known in trade as a "poison bottle," and, in the case of dry substances, he shall place a poison label upon the container. The record of sale and delivery above mentioned shall not be required of manufacturers and wholesalers who shall sell any of the foregoing substances at wholesale to licensed pharmacists, but the box, bottle, or other package containing such substance, when sold at wholesale, shall be properly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "poison," and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary, in sales either at wholesale or at retail, to place a poison label upon, nor to record the delivery of, the sulphide of antimony, or the oxide or carbonate of zinc, or of colors ground in oil and intended for use as paints, or calomel, or of paregoric when sold in quantities not over two fluid ounces; nor, in the case of preparations containing any of the substances named in this section, when a single box, bottle, or other package, or when the bulk of one-half fluid ounce, or the weight of one-half avoirdupois ounce, does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose of such substance; nor in the case of liniments or ointments, sold in good faith as such, when plainly labeled "for external use only;" nor in the case of preparations put up and sold in the form of pills, tablets, or lozenges, containing any of the substances enumerated in this section and intended for internal use, when the dose recommended does not contain more than one-fourth of an adult medicinal dose of such substance.

For the purpose of this and of every other section of this Act no box, bottle, or other package shall be regarded as having been labeled "poison" unless the word "poison" appears conspicuously thereon, printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters in red ink.

SEC. 14. That no person seeking to procure in the District of Columbia any substance the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of this Act shall make any fraudulent representations so as to evade or defeat the restrictions herein imposed.

SEC. 15. That every proprietor or manager of a drug store or pharmacy shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file, in which shall be preserved, for a period of not less than three years, the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy, or a copy of such prescription, except when the preservation of the original is required by section eleven of this Act. Upon request, the proprietor or manager of such store shall furnish to the prescribing physician, or to the person for whom such prescription was compounded or dispensed, a true and correct copy thereof. Any prescription required by section eleven of this Act, and any prescription for, or register of sales of, substances mentioned in section thirteen of this Act shall at all times be open to inspection by duly authorized officers of the law. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, compound or dispense any drug or drugs, or deliver the same to any other person, without marking on the container thereof the name of the drug or drugs contained therein, or directions for using the same.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale by peddling, or to offer for sale from house to house, or to offer for sale by public outcry, or by vending in the street, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, or any implement, appliance, or other agency for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity. That, except as may be otherwise authorized by law, no person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, upon any public highway or place, or, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, upon any premises in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any person not legally licensed as a pharmacist to take, use, or exhibit the title of pharmacist, or licensed or registered pharmacist, or the title of druggist or apothecary, or any other title or description of like import.

SEC. 18. That all persons licensed under this Act as pharmacists, and actively engaged in the practice of their profession, shall be exempt from jury duty in all courts of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 19. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the offense be continuing in its character, each week or part of a week during which it continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. And it shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and of the corporation counsel of said District to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 7, 1906.

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

[34 Stats., 315.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section ten of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

"SEC. 10. No person shall sell or offer for sale anywhere in the District of Columbia, any provisions or produce or commodities of any kind for a weight or measure less than the true weight or measure thereof; and all provisions, produce, or commodities of any kind shall be weighed by scales, weights, or balances or measured in measures duly tested and sealed by the sealer or an assistant sealer of weights and measures: *Provided*, That berries, when offered for sale in an original package or basket containing a standard measure, may be sold in said package or basket without the same having first been tested and sealed, but in no case shall said basket be refilled for use in the sale of berries or produce of any kind whatsoever: *And provided further*, That poultry and vegetables, usually sold by the head or bunch, may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight or measure; but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire and request, poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore prescribed: *And provided further*, That scales reported not in use shall be sealed down, and said seal shall not be broken except by authority of the sealer of weights and measures."

Approved, June 20, 1906.

AN ACT For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 768.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and

any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy

of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment

they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their

own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. That any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided, however*, That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time, samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute an alien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 12. That the term "Territory" as used in this act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, June 30, 1906.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 870.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, created a board of examiners in veterinary medicine, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of five reputable practitioners of veterinary medicine,

who shall have graduated from some college authorized by law to confer degrees, each of whom shall have been a bona fide resident of said District for three years last past before appointment, and each, during said period, shall have been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in said District. The appointments first made shall be one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and thereafter appointments shall be for a period of five years, except such as are occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, in which cases the appointments shall be for the remainders of the unexpired terms: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners may, in their judgment, remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or other sufficient cause, after due notice and hearing.

SEC. 2. That the said board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and such other officers as shall be necessary. The Secretary of said board shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board, and any person willfully making any false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and said board shall make, alter, or amend, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and shall hold such meetings as shall be necessary for the transaction of business, and shall issue all licenses to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, and also an official register of all applicants for licenses, which register shall show the name, age, place, and duration of residence of each applicant, the time spent in the study of veterinary medicine, in and out of medical schools, and the names and locations of all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures, and it shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act, and said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to require any or all officers of said board to give bond to the District of Columbia in such form and penalty as they may deem proper. The said board shall in the month of July in each year submit to said Commissioners a full report of its transactions during the twelve months immediately preceding.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act all persons desiring to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia, or who shall desire to hold themselves out to the public as practicing veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia, shall make application to said board of examiners in veterinary medicine for a license so to do. Application for this purpose shall be upon a form furnished by said board, and shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and by a diploma from some veterinary college authorized by law to confer the same, which college shall require at least two sessions of study of veterinary medicine of not less than six months each prior to the issue of such diploma, and graduates of two-year colleges shall accompany their diplomas by satisfactory evidence that they have practiced veterinary medicine for five years last past subsequent to the issue of such diplomas, and by a fee of ten dollars, except as herein otherwise directed, and from the fund thus created the board

shall pay such necessary expenses as it may incur. Such expenses shall not exceed in any one fiscal year the amount of fees collected during that period, but if any balance remains after paying all such expenses the Commissioners of said District shall authorize the payment therefrom to the members of said board for their services of such amounts as said Commissioners deem proper. Said board shall, by means of examinations, ascertain the professional qualifications of all applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine in said District, and shall issue such licenses to all who are found by such examinations to be, in the judgment of said board, competent to so practice; and no such license shall be issued to any person who has not so demonstrated his competence, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Such examinations shall be held in January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall include all such subjects as are ordinarily included in the curricula of veterinary colleges in good standing, but examinations may be held at such other times and include such other subjects as said board shall authorize and direct. Said board shall number consecutively all applications received, note upon each the disposition made of it, and preserve the same for reference, and shall number consecutively all licenses issued.

SEC. 4. That said board of examiners, so far as may be possible, shall make arrangements with analogous boards of the several States and Territories whereby due credit for State and Territorial licenses will be allowed in the District of Columbia to such licentiates of said boards as desire to secure licenses to practice veterinary medicine in this District, and whereby licentiates of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia will secure due credit for licenses issued by said board whenever such licentiates desire to secure licenses to practice veterinary medicine in any State or Territory; but no arrangements shall be made under the provisions of this section which will be liable to lower the standard of practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, and no arrangement for the mutual recognition of licenses shall be valid until it has been approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That any person who has received a diploma from a veterinary college lawfully authorized to confer the same and who has maintained an office for the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia on or before the passage of this act, upon submission of proof of such facts to the board of examiners in veterinary medicine and the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall be licensed by said board to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia without examination. Any person, not a graduate of a college lawfully authorized to confer a degree in veterinary medicine, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia for five years previous to the passage of this act and has maintained an office in said District for that purpose shall be permitted to present himself for examination before the board of veterinary examiners without fee, and upon proof of satisfactory knowledge of veterinary medicine shall be registered and licensed as a practitioner of veterinary medicine.

SEC. 6. That any person having been examined by said board of examiners in veterinary medicine and having been refused a license as the result of such examination may, within thirty days after formal notification of such refusal, appeal from the decision of said board.

Such appeal must be in writing, addressed to the Commissioners of the District, setting forth the ground upon which it is based, and accompanied by a deposit of thirty dollars. If, after examination of said appeal, said Commissioners deem it proper, they shall appoint a board of review, consisting of three practitioners of veterinary medicine having qualifications similar to those required of members of the regular board of examiners in veterinary medicine, which board shall review the examination of appellant, and if they deem necessary reexamine him and report their finding to said Commissioners; and such finding shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned, and if favorable to the appellant the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall issue to him a license to practice veterinary medicine in said District. Each member of said board of review shall be paid a fee of not more than ten dollars for each candidate examined, payment to be made from the deposit of the appellant if the finding is adverse to him, but otherwise from the funds of the board of examiners. If favorable the amount deposited shall be returned to the appellant.

SEC. 7. That every person practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, or representing himself or permitting himself to be represented as so practicing, shall display or cause to be displayed conspicuously in his usual place of business his license to practice in said District. Said place of business shall, during all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any representative of the police department or of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine of said District, so far as may be necessary to examine such licenses, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with any inspection made or intended to be made for this purpose.

SEC. 8. That from and after the passage of this act any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia who shall, in said District, append or cause to be appended to his name the letters V. S., D. V. M., V. M. D., M. D. V., M. D. C., D. V. S., or M. R. C. V. S., or the words "veterinary," "veterinarian," "veterinary surgeon," or "veterinary dentist," "veterinary farrier," "veterinary horseshoer," "horse dentist," or "horse doctor," or who shall prescribe, advise, or apply any drug or medicine or other agency, or who shall publicly profess to do any of these things, and shall charge or receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly: *Provided*, That any person may without compensation apply any medicine or remedy and perform any operation for the treatment, relief, or cure of any sick, diseased, or injured animal.

SEC. 9. That this act shall not apply to veterinary surgeons in the Army or in the employ of the Agricultural Department who are graduates of regular veterinary colleges, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians in actual consultation from other States, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians actually called from other States to attend cases in the District of Columbia, but who do not open an office or appoint a place to do business within said District.

SEC. 10. That the board of examiners in veterinary medicine hereby created may, by a vote of four members, revoke or suspend for a time certain the license of any person to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia after notice and hearing, for any of the following causes, namely: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations or in obtaining a

license, chronic inebriety, or conviction of crime involving moral turpitude. The method of complaint, form and length of notice, and time of hearing charges against any licensee for any of the above causes shall be according to the rules and regulations to be made, subject to the approval of said Commissioners, as hereinbefore provided. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the said board of review, and the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall not, nor shall any of them, be required to pay costs, or give bond or security on appeal, or error or other proceeding in any court or courts of the District of Columbia growing out of any official duty or duties imposed on them, or any of them, by this act.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the corporation counsel or one of his assistants to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

Approved February 1, 1907.

AN ACT To define the term of "registered nurse" and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 887.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of the ninety days immediately following the passage of this act no person shall, in the District of Columbia, in any manner whatsoever, represent herself to be a registered nurse, or allow herself to be so represented, unless she has been and is registered by the nurses' examining board in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That upon the taking effect of this act the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia shall nominate ten of its members who have had not less than five years' experience in the profession. These nominations shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall, from said nominations, appoint, within thirty days after said nominations are submitted to them, a nurses' examining board to be composed of five members. All appointments shall be made so that the term of one member shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and upon the expiration of the term of office of any examiner the said Commissioners shall likewise fill the vacancy for a term of five years from a list of three nominees submitted to them each year by the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia. An unexpired term shall be filled by said Commissioners from three additional names furnished by the Graduate Nurses' Association upon request of the said Commissioners. No member of said board shall

enter upon the discharge of her duties until she has taken oath to faithfully and impartially perform the same; and the said Commissioners may remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or for any just cause.

SEC. 3. That the nurses' examining board shall meet in the District of Columbia within ten days after their appointment and organize the board, and annually thereafter shall meet in the month of April and shall elect from its members a president, and also a secretary who shall be treasurer. It shall frame all such by-laws as it shall deem necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and may amend such rules from time to time at discretion of said board. The secretary shall be required to keep a record of all meetings of the board, and also a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act, and to furnish a certificate of registration to all such nurses. The said board shall hold examinations not less frequently than once a year, and the notice of each examination shall be given in one daily newspaper published in Washington City and in one nursing journal at least thirty days prior to said examination.

SEC. 4. That every nurse desiring to style herself "a registered nurse" in the District of Columbia shall make application to the nurses' examining board for registration, and at the time of making such application shall pay the treasurer of said board five dollars. Said applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence that she is over twenty-three years of age, of good moral character, and free from habits liable to interfere with her services as a nurse, and, further, that she holds a diploma from a training school for nurses which has been registered by the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That no training school shall be registered which does not maintain proper educational standards and give not less than two years' training in a general hospital, or instruction of the same kind, and to at least the same extent, as that given in the general hospital, all of which shall be determined by the nurses' examining board.

SEC. 5. That any person possessing the qualifications required in section four of this act who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia five years after graduation immediately preceding the passage of this act, or shall have graduated from any training school in the District of Columbia within the five years immediately preceding the passage of this act, shall be entitled to registration without examination upon payment of the registration fee. And, further, that any person who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia for four years immediately preceding the passage of this act and shall have spent, in addition, one year in a hospital or sanatorium, shall be permitted to register after passing a practical examination: *Provided,* That such certificates shall not declare that the persons holding them have fulfilled all the requirements expressed in section four.

SEC. 6. That the registration of any person as a nurse in the District of Columbia may be revoked and the certificate of such person canceled if she be found to have obtained the same by fraud, or be found guilty by the nurses' examining board of any act derogatory to the standing and morals of the profession of nursing. But before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall be entitled to thirty days' notice of the charges against her, and after a full and

fair hearing the certificate can be revoked by a majority vote of the whole board.

SEC. 7. That all expenses incident to the execution of the provisions of this act shall be paid from the fees collected from applicants for registration as nurses, and if any balance remains on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the secretary and treasurer of the nurses' examining board shall receive of such balance the sum of one hundred dollars, and each other member of the said board shall receive five dollars for each day actually spent in the discharge of official duties. All moneys shall be paid to the treasurer of the board and shall be paid out under the orders of the board.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 9. That the nurses' examining board shall have power to register, in like manner, without examination, any person who has been registered as a professional nurse in another State or Territory under laws which in the opinion of said board maintains a standard substantially equivalent to that provided for by this act.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from nursing any other person in the District of Columbia either gratuitously or for hire, provided that such person so nursing shall not represent herself as being a registered nurse. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any person to practice medicine or surgery, or midwifery, in said District otherwise than in accordance with an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 11. That the word "she" and the derivative thereof, wherever they occur in this act, shall be construed so as to include the word "he" and derivatives.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

AN ACT For the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 889.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. When said patient recovers, or dies, said person in charge, as soon as possible thereafter,

shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, certifying to that fact. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person has recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease from which he is suffering to other persons.

SEC. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in this act, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth, in the absence or disability of all persons aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, every person in attendance on such patient. And in the cases of physicians and of persons acting in the capacity of physicians, attending, visiting, or examining any patient suffering from any disease aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence that any person so doing was aware of the nature of such disease.

SEC. 3. That any person who violates or aids or assists in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days. Prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia on information signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of the spread of diphtheria, scarlet-fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, and to affix to such regulations such penalties as in the judgment of said Commissioners are necessary to secure compliance therewith.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after sixty days after its passage, and from and after the expiration of said period an act entitled "An act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an act entitled "An act to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District," approved February fourth, nineteen hundred and two, and all other acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent therewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and any money available at the time of said repeal for the execution and enforcement of the acts named be, and hereby is, made available for the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this act and of regulations made by authority thereof; but for any act done or omitted in violation of the provisions of either of the acts named above prior to the repeal of said acts prosecutions may be instituted, and if already instituted may be continued, in accordance with the provisions of said acts,

notwithstanding that said act has been repealed for all purposes other than the institution and the continuance of such prosecutions.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six.

[34 Stats., 1005.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of pharmaceutical examiners of the District of Columbia, created under the provisions of an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons, and for other purposes, approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, be, and is hereby, vested with each and every power, right, duty, and function with respect to the issue of licenses to practice pharmacy and to the revocation of such licenses and with respect to the issue of permits for the sale of poisons as are by said act now vested in the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of said District; and the name and title of said board of pharmaceutical examiners is hereby changed to the board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia. And the board of supervisors aforesaid is hereby divested of every power, right, duty, and function aforesaid, and the name and title of said board is hereby changed to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. From and after the taking effect of this act, the membership of the president of the board of pharmaceutical examiners on the board of supervisors aforesaid shall cease and determine.

SEC. 2. That the board of pharmacy shall elect a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and shall have a common seal; and said treasurer shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem necessary. Immediately upon the filing of the required bond by the treasurer of the board of pharmacy and upon demand by said treasurer the treasurer of the board of medical supervisors shall pay to said treasurer of the board of pharmacy, for the use of said board of pharmacy, all such unexpended money then in the possession of the treasurer of the board of medical supervisors which came into the possession of said board from the late commissioners of pharmacy as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem equitably payable to and for the use of the board of pharmacy; and the board of medical supervisors, and each member thereof, upon demand shall deliver to such person as may be designated by the board of pharmacy all records in the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or in the possession of any member thereof, relating to the licensing of pharmacists and to the issue of permits for the sale of poisons, and all property in the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or any member thereof, which came into the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or any member of said board, from the late commissioners of pharmacy, or which has been purchased solely from funds received from said commissioners.

SEC. 3. That an applicant, in order to be entitled to an examination for the determination of his fitness to be licensed as a pharmacist

in the District of Columbia, must have had not less than four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy under the instruction of a regularly licensed pharmacist: *Provided, however,* That the board of pharmacy, in its discretion, may establish, by general rules, conditions, upon compliance with which by any school or college of pharmacy, and upon the submission by said school or college of evidence sufficient to prove such compliance to the satisfaction of said board, applicants who have been graduated by such school or college during any specified year or years may be allowed credit for not more than one year's experience in the practice of pharmacy by reason of attendance at and graduation by said school or college.

SEC. 4. That section eighteen of "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, be, and it is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following its passage, and from and after the expiration of said period all acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith, be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

Approved, February 27, 1907.

AN ACT To amend section eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats. 1006.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

"SEC. 878a. That the following words shall, in addition to their ordinary meaning, have the meaning herein given: The word 'person' or 'persons,' in sections eight hundred and seventy-eight b, c, d, e, and g, inclusive, shall include 'firms' or 'corporations;' the word 'vessel' or 'vessels,' in sections eight hundred and seventy-eight b, c, d, and e, shall include 'cans,' 'bottles,' 'siphons,' and 'boxes;' the word 'mark' or 'marks' shall include 'labels,' 'trade-marks,' and all other methods of distinguishing ownership in vessels, whether printed upon labels or blown into bottles or engraved and impressed upon cans or boxes.

"SEC. 878b. That persons engaged in producing, manufacturing, bottling, or selling milk or cream, or any other lawful beverage composed principally of milk, in vessels, with their name, trade-mark, or other distinctive mark, and the word 'registered' branded, engraved, blown, or otherwise produced thereon, or on which a pasted trade-mark label is put upon which the word 'registered' is also distinctly printed, may file with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia a description by facsimile, or a sample of an original package so marked or branded or blown, showing plainly such names and marks thereon, together with their name in full, or their corporate name, and also their place of business in the District of Columbia, and if so filed shall cause the same to be published for not less than two weeks successively in a daily or weekly newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 878c. That whoever, except the person who shall have filed and published a description of the same as aforesaid, fills with milk or cream, or other beverage, as aforesaid, with intent to sell the same, any vessel so marked and distinguished as aforesaid, the description of which shall have been filed and published as provided in the preceding section, or defaces, erases, covers up, or otherwise removes or conceals any such name or mark as aforesaid, or the word 'registered,' thereon, or sells, buys, gives, takes, or otherwise disposes of, or traffics in the same without having purchased the contents thereof from the person whose name is in or upon such vessel, or without the written consent of such person, shall, for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty cents for each such vessel, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each such vessel, or by imprisonment for not less than twenty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"SEC. 878d. That the use or possession by any person not engaged in the production or sale of milk or cream or other beverage as aforesaid, except the person who shall so have filed and published a description of the same as aforesaid, of any vessel marked or distinguished as aforesaid, the description of which shall have been filed and published as aforesaid, without purchase of the contents thereof from, or the written consent of, the person who shall so have filed and published the said description, shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful use, possession of, or traffic in, such vessel, and the person so using or in possession of the same, except the person who shall so have filed and published the said description as aforesaid, shall be punished as in the next preceding section provided.

"SEC. 878e. That upon complaint of any person who has complied with section eight hundred and seventy-eight b, or of his agent, to the police court of the District of Columbia, or one of the judges thereof, that such person, or agent, has reason to believe, and does believe, that any person within the District of Columbia is guilty of the violation of any provision of this Act, the said court or judge may issue a search warrant to discover and obtain such vessels as aforesaid and their contents, and may also cause to be brought before the said court or judge the person so believed to be guilty, or his agent or employee, in whose possession or upon whose wagon or premises any such vessel or vessels may be found; and any such person, agent, or employee found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished as aforesaid, and the said court or judge shall also order the property taken upon any such search warrant to be delivered to its owner.

"SEC. 878f. That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to make regulations and prescribe forms for the filing of labels, trade-marks, or other distinctive marks under the provisions of the foregoing amendments to section eight hundred and seventy-eight.

"SEC. 878g. That nothing in the foregoing amendments to section eight hundred and seventy-eight shall prevent or restrain any person who is the legal owner of a trade-mark or label from proceeding in an action of tort against any person found guilty of violating any subsection of section eight hundred and seventy-eight."

Approved, February 27, 1907.

AN ACT To provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats. 1010.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any physician or midwife who attends at the birth of any child within the District of Columbia, and any person whosoever who, in the absence of a physician or midwife, performs any of the offices usually rendered by such shall execute or cause to be executed and shall file with the health officer of said District not later than the Saturday first ensuing after the expiration of three secular days immediately following the date of such birth a proper report thereof, written in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, embodying all such data as may be necessary for the purposes of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and such other data, if any, as the Commissioners of said District deem needful. So far as relates to any data aforesaid not based upon the personal observation of the physician, midwife, or other person by whom report is made every such report shall show the name and address of the informant and the relationship of said informant to the child born: *Provided, however,* That if the child born be illegitimate it shall in no case be necessary for any physician, midwife, or other person to indicate on any report required by this act any fact or facts whereby the identity of the father or of the mother or of the child born will be disclosed: *And provided further,* That no report need be made of stillbirths when the fetus delivered has apparently not passed the fifth month of utero-gestation.

Upon receipt of any report aforesaid, said health officer shall forward to the father of the child, or, if his address be unknown, to the mother, an acknowledgment of the receipt of such report, and if the infant delivered be not stillborn, and such report does not contain the given name of the child born, a blank form on which the father or mother may certify over his or her signature the name of such child, which form, if thus executed and returned to said health officer within three months next following the date of birth, shall be a part of the official record of such birth.

SEC. 2. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, willfully or negligently certify falsely to any fact whatsoever upon any report of a birth. And after any such report has been received by the health officer of said District no person shall alter the same otherwise than by amendments written independently of the body of the report and properly dated, signed, and witnessed. No person shall in said District make any false or fictitious report of a birth or any false or fictitious transcript of any record of a birth or of a marriage.

SEC. 3. That the reports required by this act shall, when duly filed with the health officer of the District of Columbia, be a part of the public records of said District, and any person having an interest in any particular matter contained or reasonably believed to be contained therein shall be permitted to inspect such certificates and reports, during all reasonable hours, without charge, so far as can be done without interfering with the official use of such certificates by employees of the health department. The health officer aforesaid shall

be the custodian of all reports filed under the provisions of this act, and annually, and at such other times as the Commissioners of said District may direct, shall make and publish abstracts and analysis of the data therein contained.

SEC. 4. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act or aiding or abetting in any violation thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. And if any report required by this act to be made within a specified time be not made within the time so specified each week or part of a week thereafter during which such report has not been made shall constitute a separate and distinct offense: *Provided, however,* That no report aforesaid nor any information which has been obtained by the prosecuting officer on the basis of such report shall be receivable in evidence against the person filing the same in any prosecution of such person for failure to file such report within the time allowed by law. Prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia on informations signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the expiration of the six months immediately following its passage, and from and after that time all acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1907.

AN ACT To amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

[34 Stats. 14, 2.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of chapter three hundred and thirteen of the Twenty-ninth Statutes at Large, approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be amended so as to read, as follows:

"SEC. 6. That each member of said boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to administer, fairly and impartially, the provisions of this Act. Each board shall elect from its own members a president and a secretary. Each board shall hold a meeting for examination in the city of Washington on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October of each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary to examine all applicants, and other meetings shall be held at such times as the board of medical supervisors shall direct. Each of said boards shall examine, at the meeting immediately following the receipt of the proper certificates from the board of medical supervisors, all applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia so certified."

Approved, March 4, 1907, 11 a. m.

AN ACT To regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall in the District of Columbia establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum, either for the reception of human beings or of domestic animals, unless or until licensed by the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, and of such agents and employees in the service of the health department of said District as he may designate for that purpose, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof; and said health officer and agents and employees are hereby authorized, in the performance of the duty aforesaid, to enter and inspect during all reasonable hours all private hospitals and asylums in said District. No person shall interfere with said health officer, or with any agent or employee aforesaid, in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection authorized by this Act.

SEC. 3. That any person who, for himself or as the employee or agent of another person, or as a member, officer, or employee of a firm or corporation, violates any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or aids in the violation thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to promulgate from time to time such regulations as in their judgment public interests require to govern the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums, whether for human beings or for domestic animals, and to regulate the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia upon information signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 20, 1908.

AN ACT To provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of every physician in the District of Columbia to report in writing to the health officer of said District, within one week after the disease is recognized, on forms to be provided by said health officer, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and address of every person under his care in said District, who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis. It shall also be the duty of the officer having charge for the time being of each and every hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar public or private insti-

tution in said District to report in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and last address of every person who is in his care or who has come under his observation within one week of such time who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That the health officer of said District shall promptly make, or cause to be made by a competent microscopist, a microscopical examination of the sputum of persons thus reported, and shall make a report thereof, free of charge, to the physician or officer upon whose application the examination was made. If the examination fails to show the existence of the disease that fact shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. That the health officer of said District shall cause all cases showing the presence of tubercle bacilli to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian, which register shall not be open to inspection by anyone except the health officer and the deputy health officer of said District, and neither said health officer nor said deputy health officer shall permit any such record to be divulged in such manner as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates except as it may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health department, in every case where a microscopical examination reveals the existence of tuberculosis, to supply to such person, or those in charge of such person, unless otherwise requested by the attending physician, printed instructions as to the methods to be employed to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 5. That in case of death from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, or the removal from any apartment or premises of a person or persons so afflicted, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, if he has such knowledge, or, if there be no such physician or if such physician be absent, of the occupant or other person in charge of said apartment or premises to notify the health officer, in writing, of such death or removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartment or premises shall then be disinfected by the health department at public expense or, if the owner prefers, by the owner to the satisfaction of the health department, and shall not again be occupied until so disinfected.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, and of every person in attendance upon anyone afflicted therewith, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries in said District to observe and enforce all sanitary rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for preventing the spread of the disease.

SEC. 7. That upon the recovery of any person who has been found to be suffering from tuberculosis a report to that effect to the health department, made by the attending physician, shall be recorded in the register aforesaid, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this Act.

SEC. 8. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 13, 1908.

[Extract from "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes. Approved May 26, 1908.]

* * * * *

"The duties and the authority now conferred by law upon the inspector of fish and other marine products are hereby vested in each of the sanitary and food inspectors."

Excerpts from Webb's Digest of the Laws of the Corporation of Washington relating to public health.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

SEC. 1 (page 5). It is not lawful for butchers or other persons to keep beef cattle or other animals intended for slaughter within seventy-five feet of any dwelling house, without the consent of both the occupant and owner of said dwelling; and it shall be the duty of the police officers to notify persons so offending to immediately remove such animals, and if the person or persons so notified shall refuse or neglect to obey within twenty-four hours thereafter, they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars, and a fine of twenty dollars for each day the said cattle are suffered to remain, and any police officer refusing or willfully neglecting to perform the duty prescribed shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, and shall be dismissed from office, said fines to be collected and applied as other fines under this corporation.

STORAGE OF BONES AND RAGS.

SEC. 2 (page 44). It shall be unlawful for any person to store, put, or place bones which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within two hundred feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such bones, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every day that the same shall be stored, put, or placed, as aforesaid; and it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to store old rags which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within fifty feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such rags, and the entire stock of old rags, so collected and stored, shall be removed from the premises, or shipped at least once in every fifteen days; and any person or persons storing old rags, or refusing or neglecting to remove the same in accordance with these provisions, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every day that they shall so offend.

NUISANCES ON STREETS.

SEC. 9 (page 214). If any person or persons shall cast, place, or lay, or cause to be cast, placed, or laid any rubbish, oyster shells, shavings, or offal, or refuse substance of any kind whatsoever of his, her, or their trade, occupation, or business; or any coal, firewood, ashes,

barrels, hogsheads, or casks of any kind; boxes, foul water, dye water, or offal from soap and candle or other manufactories; filth, stable manure, or any offensive substance or obstruction in any street, avenue, open space, public reservation, alley, or open lot or so that the same may run into any improved street, avenue, public reservation, alley, open space, or open lot, or in the gutters of any such street, avenue, public reservation, open space, or open lot, or on any pavement, and shall not remove the same on the day on which the same shall have been so placed as aforesaid—every person so offending or directing or ordering the same to be done shall forfeit and pay not less than one or more than five dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every day the same shall be suffered to remain, except the article of firewood, which may remain forty-eight hours and no longer on such street or avenue, not including the pavement thereof: *Provided*. (Proviso is repealed by section 145, Building Regulations.)

CONDITION OF YARD DRAINS.

SEC. 5 (page 358). In all cases where a drain shall be made from any lot, house, or other property into a public sewer constructed by this corporation, there shall be a good and sufficient copper or cast-iron strainer inside of the basement or cellar wall of the property so drained, to prevent any vegetable matter or filth in a solid state from passing into the sewer; and such cellar or basement shall at all times be subject to the inspection of such person as may be authorized by the mayor or corporation to examine the same; and if at any time the strainer shall be found worn out or choked with filth, or if the drain itself shall be choked with filth, the owner or occupier of the premises, either or both of them, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the second or any subsequent offense, and five dollars for every twenty-four hours during which the strainer or drain shall remain out of repair or be choked up, the said fines to be recovered as other fines of this corporation are recovered.

COMMISSIONERS' REGULATIONS.

EXTENDING AREA FOR IMPOUNDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, August 16, 1893.*

In accordance with the act of Congress approved June 27, 1879, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia, it is hereby ordered:

That on and after August 16, 1893, domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large in the District of Columbia, and any animal found running at large within said District on and after the above date shall be taken up and impounded.

THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS, AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AFFECTING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 18, 1887.

Ordered: The Commissioners having learned that a dangerous communicable disease prevails among domestic animals in the vicinity of the District, which by contagion or transportation may affect the general health and safety, the Commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act approved May 29, 1884, order the following measures for the prompt suppression of the same:

1. Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to act as veterinarian for the District of Columbia for the purposes named in the act above quoted.

2. So much of the rules and regulations prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with the requirements of the act aforesaid, and published under date of April 15, 1887, as are applicable to the District of Columbia are hereby approved and adopted by the Commissioners as the regulations for the District: *Provided*, That whenever said regulations require report to and action by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, acting as veterinarian for the District, shall submit the requisite reports and recommendations for the consideration of and action by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

3. The legally appointed agents and inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are hereby empowered, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau, to discharge corresponding duties for the District of Columbia, and all citizens of the District are hereby directed and required to recognize and respect the said Chief of Bureau and his duly appointed agents as lawful officers of the District.

4. The said Chief of Bureau and his agents are authorized to inspect any premises in the District of Columbia where it is believed there exists any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among any domestic animals, and, if found needful, to order the temporary quarantine of said animals, to cause premises to be disinfected, and, if necessary, to condemn the animals to be killed in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

5. The proceedings for the appraisal of the value of animals condemned to be killed shall be had under the provisions of sec. 8 of the regulations.

6. The Chief of Bureau aforesaid, acting as veterinarian for the District, shall make to the Commissioners monthly reports of all matters relating to the subject of this order within the District of Columbia, and in addition thereto special reports and recommendations as often as shall be needful for the information of the Commissioners to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 21, 1888.

Whereas the eighth section of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide the means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," authorizes and requires the Commissioners to take measures for the prompt suppression of all contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases affecting domestic animals in the District of Columbia, to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection and contagion, as provided in said section, do ordain, declare, and publish the following:

Ordered: That all persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in the District of Columbia affected or supposed to be affected with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall isolate and forthwith report the same to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, or to some officer of said Bureau in said District, designating the place where the same may be found, and shall place the same at his disposal and observe and follow such directions as such chief or officer shall prescribe in such case.

2. That it is hereby made the duty of all veterinary surgeons in said District and sanitary inspectors of the health department of the District, and of every member of the Metropolitan police force, to inquire and report upon all known or suspected cases referred to in section 1 of this order.

3. That if any person or persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in said District, affected or supposed to be affected as aforesaid, shall secrete or conceal the same or use any device to conceal the same or mislead the persons or officers who are charged with any duty in reference to such domestic animals, and all persons aiding therein, shall each suffer the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

4. That the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry only may cause the death of any so diseased or supposed to be diseased animal

in said District upon orders, oral or written, from him for the death of such animal, and shall also prescribe the mode and place of such death, which shall be strictly pursued in the destruction of said animal, and the bodies of such animals so killed shall be removed by the health officer of the District upon notice from said chief.

5. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, to be enforced in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District, on information, etc.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND DENTAL COLLEGES NOT
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CONGRESS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1896.

Ordered: In compliance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia," approved May 4, 1896, the following regulations are promulgated concerning the form of application for registration and a permit to commence or continue business and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, required by said act to be made and adduced by the officers of each medical or dental college not incorporated by special act of Congress, desiring to commence or to continue business in said District:

1. Application shall be made in writing, in ink; shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the college for which registration and a permit is asked, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of such college; or, if such college has not yet been incorporated, shall be signed by each of the proposed incorporators and accompanied by a copy of the proposed articles of incorporation.

2. Each application shall state the amount of capital stock of the college and the amount of such stock paid in, or otherwise show the financial responsibility of the organization.

3. Each application shall state whether a permit is desired to commence or to continue business.

4. Each application shall state at length—

A. The conditions required of applicants prior to admission to courses of study.

B. The branches of medical science which are, or are to be, included in the course of instruction, with a statement of the time allotted to each branch and the name of the person or persons who are to instruct in it.

C. The minimum requirements of each student prior to the issue of a diploma or certificate of attendance to him, specifying in detail as to attendance upon lectures, quizzes, examinations, laboratory work, and clinical instruction.

D. The facilities for instruction. Under this head should be given at length a statement as to—

(a) The names of those connected, or to be connected, with the college in the capacity of professors, instructors, demonstrators, etc.; the names and locations of each medical college which has conferred upon any such person any degree or any certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine, and the date and character of such degree or certificate; the names and locations of each hospital or dispensary with which any such person has been connected, stating those with which he is connected at the present time.

(b) The location of the premises which are intended to be used for college purposes.

(c) The facilities for practical instruction in anatomy, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and the facilities for clinical instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and similar branches.

Application for registration and a permit to continue business shall state, in addition to the foregoing:

5. The name of each graduate who has received a degree, and the date and character of such degree; the time spent by such graduate as a student at the college making application; the time spent by each such graduate at other medical colleges prior to obtaining such degree; the names of such other medical colleges, the time of attendance, and whether such attendance was attested by a certificate from such college or otherwise.

6. The names of other colleges, so far as may be known, which have recognized degrees or certificates of attendance issued by the college making application.

7. Application having been duly executed in accordance with the above requirements, must be accompanied by the affidavits of those signing such application, that the statements contained therein are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS
AND GROUNDS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 22, 1897.

Ordered, That pursuant to the "Joint resolution to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," the following regulations concerning the use and occupancy of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia are hereby made:

1. That it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the owner of any premises or building situated in the District of Columbia to provide and furnish such premises and building with adequate facilities for heating, ventilating, and lighting the same, and with proper and sufficient water-closets or privies; to keep the roof thereof tight and in good repair; and to cause the yard or area, or both, to be so graded and paved that all drainage shall flow freely from all parts of it into such sewer traps as may have been provided for the purpose, or, if there be none, shall flow away from any inhabited building on such premises.

2. That it shall be the duty of every person occupying any premises, or any part of any premises, in the District of Columbia, or, if such premises be not occupied, of the owner thereof, to keep such premises or part, and all buildings, yards, stables, grounds, and outhouses connected therewith, clean and wholesome; if, upon inspection by the health officer or an inspector of the health department, it be ascertained that any such premises, or any part thereof, or any building, yard, stable, grounds, alley, or outhouse connected therewith, is not in such condition as herein required, the occupant or occupants of such premises or part, or the owner thereof, as hereinbefore specified, shall be notified thereof and required to place the same in a clean and wholesome condition; and in case any person shall fail or neglect to place said premises or part in such condition within the time allowed by said notice, he shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

3. That no person, being the owner, proprietor, lessee, manager, or superintendent of any store, factory, workshop, or other structure or

place of employment where workmen or workwomen are employed for wages, shall cause, permit, or allow the same, or any portion or apartment thereof, or any room therein, to be overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty, or insufficient in respect of lighting, heating, or ventilation. Every such store, factory, workshop, or place shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and, as far as practicable, free from all gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated by manufacturing processes or otherwise and injurious to health. Sufficient and separate urinals and privies shall be provided for male and female employees.

4. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, use any building for any purpose for which it has not been lawfully used for a period of thirty days, at least, immediately preceding the promulgation of these regulations, unless said building is located and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the laws, building regulations, and health ordinances in force in this District governing the location and construction of buildings intended to be used for such purposes.

5. That no room in any tenement or lodging house shall be occupied as a sleeping room unless there are at least four hundred feet cubic contents for each person therein not less than ten years of age. The health officer is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it is necessary to secure compliance with this requirement, to cause to be affixed to or near the door of each such room a placard stating the number of occupants allowed under this regulation, and shall, in any case where such placard has been affixed, cause a notice stating such number to be served on the owner, agent, or person having charge of the premises. No person having authority to prevent shall permit to occupy any such room as a sleeping room any greater number of persons than are specified on such placard, if any, or otherwise authorized under this section.

6. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every tenement or lodging house to provide a suitable place or places in connection therewith for the reception of garbage and other refuse matter.

7. That whenever there shall be more than five families residing in any tenement house in which the owner does not reside, there shall be placed therein by the owner or owners, lessee or lessees thereof, when required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a janitor, housekeeper, or some other responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge thereof.

8. That no person shall use any tenement or lodging house or any portion thereof as a place of storage for any combustible article or any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

9. That no old rags, paper, or other like refuse material, gathered or recovered from any source, shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

10. (Repealed by act of May 1, 1906.)

11. That the term "tenement," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof which is occupied, or is intended for occupation, as the residence of more than two families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises; and the term "lodging house," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion

thereof in which persons are lodged for hire for less than a week at one time.

12. That any person violating, or aiding or abetting in violating, any of the provisions of these regulations, or interfering with or preventing any inspection authorized thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DAIRIES AND DAIRY FARMS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 31, 1897.

Ordered, That the following regulations made by the health officer of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, in lieu of the regulations on the same subject made and approved June 26, 1895, are hereby approved:

SECTION 1. No building or space shall be used for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, which is not provided with a suitable floor, and, if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, which is not properly concreted, guttered, and drained.

SEC. 2. No dairy shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, wash room, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and milk products, both in the process of handling and storing the same, from all probable sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances, or anything liable to alter unnecessarily the quality of such milk or milk products.

SEC. 3. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof, and shall use, a sufficient number of receptacles, made of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times; and having delivered any such receptacle to a consumer shall not again use the same for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk or cream in any form until it has been, to his personal knowledge, properly cleaned after such use.

SEC. 3a. Elsewhere than in the proper parts of premises which have been duly constructed and equipped, and which are duly maintained for the handling, storage, and sale of milk or cream, no person shall fill or partly fill with milk or cream any receptacle intended for delivery to a customer unless such receptacle, at the time of filling, be furnished by the customer for whose service such receptacle is intended. (Amendment of July 14, 1903.)

SEC. 4. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and suitable water, sufficient for the proper washing of all cans, bottles, and appliances.

SEC. 5. Every person maintaining a dairy shall keep the same and all appurtenances thereto clean and wholesome at all times, and shall change the water in the coolers at least once each day.

SEC. 6. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed, or which is not provided with stalls or with proper stanchions for anchoring the cows, so arranged as to allow not less than three and one-half feet width of space for each milch cow; or which is not provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner; or which contains less than six hundred cubic feet clear space for each cow, unless the use of such building for stabling cows for dairy purposes has been authorized prior to the promulgation of these regulations, in which case it shall contain not less than five hundred cubic feet clear air space for each cow.

SEC. 7. No room shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which contains any water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal or manure pit, nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used therefor.

SEC. 8. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall, when so directed by the health officer, erect and maintain in the stable, stall, shed, or yard connected therewith one or more proper receptacles for drinking water for such cows, and shall keep the same supplied with clean, fresh water and none other.

SEC. 9. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall keep the entire premises clean and in good repair and the buildings well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 10. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall cause the dung to be removed from the stables at least twice daily, and always within one hour preceding every milking of the cows; and shall not allow any accumulation of dung within the building occupied by the cows, but shall, whenever in the opinion of the health officer it is required by local conditions and surroundings, provide temporary storage for the same and for other refuse in a separate place, which shall be covered, and which, when so ordered by said health officer, shall be a water-tight receptacle.

SEC. 11. Every person keeping cows for dairy purposes within the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, or elsewhere in the District of Columbia, if, in the opinion of the health officer, local conditions require it, shall cause the inclosure in which such cows are kept to be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; and shall not permit any garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substance to be placed or to remain in such inclosure, nor any open drain to run through it.

SEC. 12. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times, and shall cause the teats and, if necessary, the udder to be carefully cleaned by brushing, washing, or wiping before milking, and shall cause each such cow to be properly fed and watered.

SEC. 13. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles, of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall keep them clean and wholesome at all times, and at

milking time shall remove each receptacle, as soon as filled, from the stable or room in which the cows are kept; nor shall any milk or cream be stored or kept within any room used for stabling cows or other domestic animals.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the health officer of the District of Columbia of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows, by letter delivered or mailed, within twenty-four hours after the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows so diseased, or which may reasonably be believed to be infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by said health officer.

SEC. 15. Milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream shall maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons while milking or while so engaged. It shall be the duty of every person holding a permit to maintain a dairy or dairy farm to enforce this regulation in reference to such persons as may assist them in the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 16. That any person violating any of the foregoing regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each and every such offense, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 17. That the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, promulgated June 26, 1895, are hereby repealed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 28, 1906.

Ordered: That the Health Ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

ESTABLISHING A LIMIT OF TOLERANCE ON MILK BOTTLES OR JARS.

JULY 29, 1901.

Ordered: That the schedule of fees for inspecting and sealing glass bottles or jars used for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers, adopted June 17, 1901, and suspended July 1 and July 10, 1901, is hereby amended to read as follows, to take effect on and after the first of August, 1901:

That the glass bottles or jars used for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers, that hold, when filled to a level with the bottom of the cap or stopple, not less than seven ounces and six drams and not over eight ounces and two drams for one-half pint measure; not less than fifteen ounces and five drams and not over sixteen ounces and four drams for one pint; not less than thirty-one ounces and four drams and not over thirty-two ounces and four drams for one quart; not less than forty-seven ounces and three drams and not over forty-eight ounces and five drams for three pints; not less than sixty-three ounces and two drams and not over sixty-four ounces and six drams for one-half gallon, shall be sealed as measures and that all dealers in milk who use glass bottles or jars for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers shall be charged a fee of fifty cents per hundred bottles for such inspection and sealing.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BARBER SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. Every manager of a barber shop that is in operation at the time of the promulgation of these regulations shall, on or before September 1, 1906, register his full name and the location of said shop in a book to be kept in the Health Office for that purpose; and every manager of a barber shop that is first opened for business after the promulgation of these regulations, shall within five days after the opening of said shop register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any barber shop aforesaid, the manager of said shop shall call at the Health Office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry in the register.

2. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall equip said shop and keep said shop equipped with running hot and cold water and with all such appliances, furnishings and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in and about said shop to comply with the requirements of these regulations.

3. No owner and no manager of a barber shop shall knowingly permit any person suffering from a communicable skin disease or from a venereal disease to act as a barber in said shop.

4. No person who to his own knowledge is suffering from a communicable disease or from a venereal disease shall act as a barber.

5. Every manager of a barber shop shall keep said shop and all furniture, tools, appliances and other equipments used therein at all times in a cleanly condition.

6. Every manager of a barber shop shall cause all combs, hair brushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times, and shall cause all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, shears, scissors, clippers and tweezers to be sterilized from time to time as hereinafter provided.

7. No barber shall use for the service of any customer a comb, hair brush, hair duster or any analogous article that is not thoroughly clean, nor any mug, shaving brush, razor, shears, scissors, clippers or tweezers that are not thoroughly clean or that have not been sterilized since last used.

8. Every barber immediately after using a mug, shaving brush, razor, scissors, shears, clippers or tweezers for the service of any person, shall sterilize the same by immersing them in boiling water for not less than a minute or, in the case of razors, scissors, shears and tweezers, by immersing them for not less than ten minutes in a five per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or in alcohol of a strength not less than sixty-five per cent.

9. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towel or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used.

10. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately before serving each customer.

11. No barber shall, to stop the flow of blood, use alum or other material unless the same be used as a powder or liquid and applied on a clean towel or in a similar manner.

12. No barber shall use a powder puff, a sponge, or a finger bowl, for or in the service of a customer.

13. No barber shall permit any person to use the head rest of any barber's chair under his control until after the head rest had been covered with a towel that has been washed since having been used before, or by clean, new paper.

14. No barber shall shave any person, when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out, or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and lather brush for his individual use.

15. No barber shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin.

16. No person shall use a barber shop as a dormitory, nor shall any owner or any manager of a barber shop permit said shop to be so used.

17. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

18. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall keep a copy of these regulations, to be furnished by the health officer, posted in said shop for the information and guidance of persons working or employed therein.

19. The word "barber" as used in these regulations means any person who shaves, or trims the beard, or cuts or dresses the hair of any other person for pay, and includes "barbers' apprentices" and shop boys. The word "manager" means any person having for the time being control of the premises and of persons working or employed therein.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 22, 1908.

Ordered: That the Health Ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

REGULATION REQUIRING THE REGISTRATION OF LAUNDRIES.

That every person who commonly launders for pay on the premises which he or she occupies, the clothing, or the sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, napkins, or other similar articles, belonging to any other person or persons, shall report that fact to the Health Officer in writing within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families living independently of one another whom he or she serves, if less than ten in number; and thereafter every person laundering as aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families whom he or she serves, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such premises and the use thereof for the purposes aforesaid. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars. Commissioners' order of July 22, 1908, as amended by order of August 7, 1908.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 7, 1907.

Ordered, That in accordance with "An act to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907, the health officer of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to continue to make and publish the weekly and daily abstracts and analyses of the record of births as heretofore customarily made.

Official copy furnished health officer, D. C.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

EXTRACTS FROM POLICE REGULATIONS.

CARE OF PUBLIC WAGON STANDS.

ARTICLE IV. SEC. 9. Drivers of vehicles occupying public wagon stands established by the Commissioners shall keep the streets or portions of streets and avenues occupied by their vehicles cleanly swept to the satisfaction of the Commissioners and upon failure of any driver to do so the privilege of the stand may be revoked, and in addition thereto, said driver shall, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined as prescribed in section 17 of this article.

SEC. 17. Every person as aforesaid violating any of the provisions of any section of this article wherein a penalty is not provided shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each offense.

CARE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

ARTICLE V. SEC. 7. Any vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire which is in an unsafe, unsanitary, or unsightly condition, may be condemned by the police officer detailed as Hack Inspector; and if the owner or agent thereof shall continue to utilize said vehicle without first having made the same safe, sanitary, and wholesome, such owner or agent shall be brought before the Police Court, and, upon conviction, be fined as provided in Section nine of this Article.

SEC. 9. Either the driver or the proprietor or lessee of a hack may be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this Article: Provided, That the penalty therefor shall be paid but once; and for any violation of any of the said provisions, the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty dollars.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS TO BE CONFINED.

ARTICLE VI. SEC. 3. No horse, mule, goat, sheep, swine, bovine or other cattle shall be allowed to run at large in the District of Columbia, and no person owning or harboring any such animal shall suffer or permit the same to wander, rove, or run at large unrestrained.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

KEEPING OF DOGS AND FOWLS.

ARTICLE VII. SECTION 1. No person shall own or keep in the District of Columbia, any animal of the dog kind which shall by barking, howling, or in any other manner whatsoever disturb the comfort or quiet of any neighborhood.

SEC. 2. No animal of the dog kind shall be allowed to go at large without a collar and tag, as now prescribed by law, and if he be of a quarrelsome or dangerous disposition he shall furthermore be secured by a chain or cord held by some person.

SEC. 2a. And whenever, by reason of any proclamation issued by the Commissioners, dogs going at large are required to wear muzzles, no person owning or having custody of any dog shall permit it to go at large without a good, substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping. (Commissioners' order of June 25, 1908.)

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections one or two or two a of this Article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 4. No person shall own or keep within the District of Columbia any fowl, parrot or bird which, by crowing, cackling, talking or singing, or in any other manner, shall disturb the comfort and quiet of any neighborhood.

SEC. 5. Any person keeping any fowl, as prohibited in Section four of this Article, or permitting any fowl to run at large, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars; and upon conviction of a second offense against the provisions of said Section four, in addition to the fine above prescribed, the fowl complained of shall be adjudged to be killed, and on such judgment shall be killed by any member of the Police Force.

SEC. 5a. Any person keeping, owning or controlling any fowl, who shall permit or allow the same to run on any inclosed parking within the District of Columbia, or who shall place any fowl-coop, crate or other receptacle on any inclosed parking within said District, whether any fowl be confined in such coop, crate or receptacle at the time the same is on such parking or not, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars for each and every offence; provided, that this regulation shall not interfere with the right of owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues to display fowls under the provisions of Section 5, Article XXII, of the police regulations.

SEC. 6. No person shall keep any kind of live fowls or pigeons in any square or block, within the District of Columbia, which has seventy-five per cent of its territory improved, without having first obtained a permit so to do from the health officer of said District, which permit shall prescribe the conditions under which fowls and pigeons shall be kept; nor without having obtained the consent of seventy-five per cent of the residents within a radius of one hundred feet from the boundaries of the premises upon which fowls or pigeons are to be kept: *Provided, however,* That such fowls shall not be permitted to run or stray beyond the boundaries of the said premises: *And provided further,* That this regulation shall not apply to fowls

or pigeons confined in coops in regularly established provision or commission stores, or public markets, or to homing pigeons.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than two dollars and not more than ten dollars, and each day fowls or pigeons are kept, or permitted to run or stray, as above provided, shall be deemed a separate offense hereunder. (Commissioners' order of December 3, 1906.)

DEPOSITS ON STREETS AND IN SEWERS.

ARTICLE VIII. SECTION 1. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, laid, deposited, scattered or left, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, highway, footway, sidewalk, parking, or other public space in the District of Columbia, any dirt, mud, ashes, gravel, sawdust, shavings, hay, straw, offal, vegetable matter, garbage, trees, cinders, paper or refuse matter of any kind, or any dead animal or putrescible matter of any sort: *Provided*, That such of the aforesaid materials as may be found on the sidewalk may—in the morning before eight o'clock, or before the first sweeping of the paved roadways by the street cleaning department, and in the afternoon after six o'clock—be swept off into the gutters, if there piled, but not otherwise and at no other time; and, *Provided*, That earth and rubbish from excavations or building débris or material used in the construction of buildings may be placed or permitted to lie in the places aforesaid, as now authorized by the building regulations of the District of Columbia, or as may be authorized by permit previously obtained from the Inspector of Buildings. Bituminous or "soft" coal must be made sufficiently wet, before and immediately after being deposited on any sidewalk, street or other public space, to prevent any part of it from being blown about. Such coal must be removed within one hour after being so deposited. Licensed vendors selling from stands, or from push-carts or other vehicles, upon the streets or other public places shall attach to such stands or vehicles a box or other receptacle to contain refuse matter incident to their business. Said receptacle to have prominently displayed on its side the words, "Place fruit skins and papers here," and to be of such form and material and to be placed in such position as the Superintendent of Street Cleaning may prescribe; and the contents of each such receptacle shall be daily removed by the person in charge of the stand or vehicle to which it is attached.

SEC. 2. No person shall throw, or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited, in or upon any vacant lot or open space in the District of Columbia, any sawdust, shavings, vegetable matter, paper, rubbish, litter, dead animal, offal, garbage, putrescible matter of any sort, or any other matter or thing injurious to public health; and the owner or owners of any lot, lots or square of ground in the District of Columbia, or their agents, who shall let such lot, lots or squares for any circus or other exhibition, shall, within twenty-four hours after the exhibition shall have left, clear and remove, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, from any such lot, lots or square, waste paper and deposits of all kinds: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to deposits of substances not injurious to health on any place designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a public dump, where permission to make such deposits is granted by the said Commissioners.

SEC. 5. No person shall shake, beat, or otherwise treat carpets, rugs or other floor covering in such manner as to cause dust to arise therefrom upon any street, avenue, park, square, lot or reservation in the District of Columbia within two hundred feet of any house used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly; nor shall any person sift, shake, or otherwise treat ashes or other rubbish in such a manner as to cause dust to settle on other premises.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, in removing snow from the tracks of any railway in the District of Columbia, to do so in such a manner as to obstruct the free passageway of any street, avenue, or roadway. And no person shall sprinkle salt or other decomposing substance upon any railway tracks or rails in the District of Columbia for the purpose of melting snow or ice thereon or for any purpose, unless a permit is granted therefor by the Commissioners.

SEC. 9. No person shall cause or permit to flow, cast or cause to be cast, dropped or spilled upon or into any of the places designated in Sections one and two of this Article, any foul drainage or foul matter of any kind; nor shall any person carry or transport on, over, or through the same any filth, offal, or offensive matter without a permit from the Health Officer of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9 a. No person shall remove or transport any manure over any public highway in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia except in a tight vehicle which, if not enclosed, must be effectually covered with canvas so secured to the sides and ends of the vehicle as to prevent the manure from being dropped while being removed, and so as to limit as much as practicable the escape of odors from said manure.

SEC. 10. No one being the owner, driver, manager or conductor of any cart or other vehicle shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in such vehicle any earth, sand, gravel, broken stone, dirt, ashes, paper and other rubbish, or any loose fluid or offensive articles or matter, or any articles whatsoever, so that the same shall or may be scattered, dropped, let fall, blown, or spilled therefrom; and all vehicles conveying foul, dusty or offensive matter of any sort shall have tight bodies and be closely and securely covered.

SEC. 11. No person shall throw or deposit in or upon any public sewer or any trap, basin, inlet, grating, manhole, or other appurtenances of any public sewer in the District of Columbia, any sticks, stones, brick, earth, gravel, dirt, mud, hay, straw, manure, rubbish, litter, sweepings, offal, vegetables, garbage, trees, shrubs, branches, twigs, leaves, papers, cinders, or refuse matter of any kind: Provided, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to matter discharged through a house sewer into a public sewer.

SEC. 18. No person shall obstruct, impede or cause to be impeded or obstructed, the flow of any public sewer, nor interfere with the free discharge or ventilation thereof, nor clog up any appurtenance thereof.

SEC. 19. Manure may be deposited in pits below the surface of alleys that are not less than fifteen feet wide, but the pit must not extend more than four feet beyond the building line. The walls must be substantial and watertight, with stone or iron coping, bedded in cement, set fair with the surface of the alley. They must be covered with heavy wrought-iron doors, flush with the alley pave-

ment or surface, sufficiently strong to carry heavily loaded carts or other vehicles, and provided with ventilation by means of a flue inside of the stable and extending above the roof of the same, and they must be drained by sewer connection, as directed by the Inspector of Plumbing.

SEC. 22. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every violation.

MOVEMENTS OF VEHICLES ON THE PUBLIC STREETS AND AVENUES.

ARTICLE X. SECTION 1. No person shall operate or propel any vehicle of any kind upon the streets, avenues, alley-ways, or any public space, which, by its unsafe or unsanitary condition or character or construction, is dangerous to life or limb. Nor shall any coasting be done with sleds, or sleighs, or other vehicles in any of the places named in this section, except in localities where no annoyance or danger is caused thereby, and where those engaged in the sport are not specially endangered.

SEC. 9. Vehicles of the Police, Fire, Health and Water Departments and Hospital ambulances shall have the right of way in and upon highways, streets, avenues and alleys over all other vehicles, and the sounding of the bell or gong thereon shall constitute a warning and direction to other vehicles and pedestrians to clear the road.

SEC. 15. Street cars within the District of Columbia shall have the right of way upon their respective tracks, except as to vehicles of the Fire, Police, Water and Health Departments and Hospital ambulances, and as otherwise provided; and no person shall obstruct or delay the movement thereof, at the lawful rate of speed hereinafter designated: * * * Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than five nor more than forty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 29. No person or corporation shall operate any public vehicle for hire or for the transportation of passengers in the District of Columbia with sufficient regularity to enable the public to take passage therein at any point intermediate to the stable or stand of such vehicle, or operate such vehicle over a route sufficiently definite to enable the public to ascertain the streets and avenues on which such vehicle can be found en route, without a duly issued license therefor, and no such license shall be issued without the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Such vehicles shall be so operated as not to affect the health, comfort or quiet of any person beyond that occasioned by ordinary vehicle traffic. The violation of any of the provisions of this section shall constitute a ground for the revocation of such license, as well as subject the offending person or corporation to the penalty provided in Section 34 of this Article. All public vehicles for the transportation of passengers, traveling between sunset and sunrise shall display lighted lamps so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof.

SEC. 33. No person shall expectorate or spit in or upon any paved sidewalk or footpath in the District of Columbia, or on any part of any street railway car, or other public vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or in or upon any part of any public building under the

control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Street railway companies and the proprietors of other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire shall keep posted conspicuously in each and every one of their cars and public vehicles notice forbidding such expectorating or spitting.

SEC. 34. Any person violating any of the provisions of any section of this Article a penalty for which is not heretofore provided, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each offense.

GARBAGE, ASHES AND OTHER REFUSE.

ARTICLE XIV. SECTION 1. The word "garbage," wherever it occurs in these regulations shall be held to mean the refuse of animal and vegetable food stuffs, except oyster and clam shells from business places; and the words "dead animal" wherever they occur in these regulations, shall be held to mean any dead animal not killed for food.

SEC. 2. Occupants of dwelling houses, proprietors of boarding houses, commission warehouses, hotels, restaurants, and other places where garbage is accumulated, and owners, agents and occupants of apartment or tenement houses, shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of receptacles to contain all garbage which may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of garbage therefrom, and shall keep such receptacles at all times in good repair. Each such receptacle shall be made of metal, water-tight, provided with a tight cover with a handle, and shall be so constructed that the contents can be removed therefrom easily and without delay. No person, without a permit from the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than three nor more than ten gallons, nor more than one receptacle containing less than ten gallons.

SEC. 3. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house, and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant and other place where garbage is accumulated shall cause all garbage from his or her premises to be put into the receptacle provided for that purpose. Each person aforesaid shall cause such receptacle to be kept covered at all times, and to be placed and to remain, between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from his or her premises, in such position as to be easily accessible to the garbage collector, or as may be designated by the Superintendent of Street Cleaning. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any garbage receptacle any substance other than garbage, which shall at all times be kept free from dishwater and as dry as practicable.

SEC. 4. Owners and occupants of premises having street and alley entrances, and from which garbage is to be removed, shall place and cause to be kept placed conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than two inches in height, so as to be easily read.

SEC. 5. No person shall alter, deface, remove or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations.

SEC. 6. Any person having possession, custody or care of meat, fish, vegetables or provisions of any kind intended for sale as food, but which has become unfit for such use, shall forthwith remove such meat, fish, vegetables or provisions to such place as has been designated by the Health Officer for such purpose. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the District of Columbia any diseased, spoiled or decayed meat, fish, vegetables or provisions of any kind intended for food.

SEC. 7. No driver, owner or superintendent having charge or control of any cart or other vehicle for carrying garbage shall allow such cart or other vehicle needlessly to remain, nor allow a needless number of such carts or vehicles to gather, before any residence, building or place of business within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof; nor allow any such cart or vehicle, or anything thereto appertaining, to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; nor allow any such cart or vehicle or implement used in connection therewith, to be stored and kept in any place where needless offense is given to any person. No driver of any such cart or vehicle shall occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading such cart or vehicle, or, when not engaged in collecting, allow the lid or cover of such cart or vehicle to be otherwise than securely closed.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, throw or place, or cause to be deposited, thrown or placed, any garbage, dead animal, fish or refuse, animal or vegetable matter, in any avenue, alley, street or other public place in the District of Columbia, or into the Potomac river or any other waters in the said District; nor shall any person place such materials upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, unless the same shall be inclosed in proper vessels as provided in Section 2; nor shall any person feed any such materials in the District of Columbia to any cows or other animals used for food, or transport or cause or permit such materials to be transported beyond the said District for the purpose of feeding the same to animals.

SEC. 9. All dead animals shall be removed to the place of disposal in covered wagons or other vehicles or conveyances as nearly air-tight as possible, to be approved by the Superintendent of Street Cleaning. And it shall be unlawful for any person to use for the removal of garbage or dead animals any cart, wagon, vehicle or other conveyance not so approved. No other person, or party except the District or its contractor, his, their or its agents, shall carry, convey or transport through the streets, alleys or public places of the said District, any garbage, noisome dead animal, decayed fish or refuse animal or vegetable matter; and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere in any manner with the collection and disposal of such materials or dead animals by the District, its contractor, his, their or its agents or employees.

SEC. 10. The term "ashes" will be held to mean ashes from coal and other fuels, and will include such mineral substances as fallen plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may result from building operations.

SEC. 11. Occupants of premises from which ashes are collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain all ashes that may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of ashes therefrom, and shall keep such receptacle or receptacles at all times in good repair; each such receptacle to be provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, shall deposit ashes for collection in any receptacle having a capacity of less than ten nor more than twenty-four gallons, nor in more than one receptacle containing less than twenty gallons. Such ashes must be kept dry, protected by cover or otherwise from the rain and the elements.

SEC. 12. Receptacles when filled must be placed in such a position as to be easily accessible to the collector between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from the premises.

SEC. 13. The term miscellaneous refuse, under these regulations, means all rubbish and refuse (other than ashes, garbage, dead animals and night soil) incident to the ordinary conduct of the household; it will be held to include discarded floral decorations, Christmas greens and small branches from shrubs, and vines, but not any cut grass; nor does it include loam, wallpaper or other substance that may accumulate as the result of repairs to yards and dwellings, or of other building operations.

SEC. 14. Occupants of premises from which miscellaneous refuse is collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises suitable receptacles, which can be easily handled by one man, and shall make said receptacles easily accessible to the collector between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of each day on which collection is made from the premises. Paper or other light refuse, likely to be scattered or blown about, if bundled, tied, sacked or otherwise properly secured, need not be placed in receptacles.

SEC. 15. Owners, drivers and other persons, while transporting ashes and miscellaneous refuse through the avenues, streets, alleys or public places of the District, shall keep such materials tightly covered with canvas, cloth or other suitable material. Ashes, garbage and miscellaneous refuse uninclosed in receptacles shall not be placed on any roadway or footway of the said District preparatory to being shoveled into carts, wagons or other vehicles, but must be dumped directly into the collection vehicle from the receptacles employed to bring such materials from within the premises.

SEC. 16. Receptacles containing garbage, dead animals or miscellaneous refuse shall not be placed or left for collection upon any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley or public place in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed together in the same receptacle two or more of the above classes of material, and where such mixture results it shall be properly separated by the occupant of the premises.

SEC. 18. The term "easily accessible," as used in the foregoing sections, shall be held to mean the placing of receptacles on the premises, at or near the rear or side gate to said premises (if collections are made from the rear or side) and in the areaway or other convenient place near to the front entrance (if collections are made from the front), and the unfastening of the gate or other approach to the

premises upon due warning by the collector's horn, gong, whistle or other signal.

SEC. 19. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars.

COW YARDS, PENS OR STABLES.

ARTICLE XIX. SECTION 1. No person shall establish or maintain a cow yard, pen or stable within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, within two hundred feet of any building used as a dwelling house, manufactory, store or place of public assemblage, without the written consent of the owner of such building; such consent to be renewed upon the first day of July of each year upon thirty days' notice by the Health Officer to that effect; *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a person from keeping one cow for his own domestic use, nor to prevent the sale of the surplus milk by a person keeping a cow for his own domestic use.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than five dollars for each day during which such violation shall continue.

BATHING BEACH.

ARTICLE XXI. SECTION 1. The following acts are prohibited at the Bathing Beach: Entering or leaving the Bathing Beach inclosures anywhere except through the front gateway, or at any time when the office is closed; taking or admitting dogs or other domestic animals within the inclosures or into the waters of the Bathing Beach; committing any nuisance at or in the vicinity of said Beach; injuring, defacing or removing any of the public property; rowing, sailing or otherwise propelling any boat or other floating object into or within the waters of said Beach, or leaving any such object therein, without permission of the officer in charge of said Beach; depositing any materials on or in the vicinity of the Beach or in its waters; fishing or expectorating anywhere in the waters of the Bathing Beach; entering the precincts of the Beach in an intoxicated condition or taking intoxicants thereto; digging in the sand or mud or putting either upon any person; throwing sticks, stones or other materials, scuffling, ducking, bullying or any other roughness or rudeness either in language or action that may cause ill-feeling or danger to any person; interfering in any manner with the lifeboat or its management; carrying or enticing into deep water those who can not swim; loud shouting, singing or giving false alarms; loitering in the passageways, office or yard; loitering on the wharves or floats by others than bathers; remaining in any part of the Beach after having been directed to leave it by any of the officials of the Beach, or refusing to come out of the water when so directed by any life-guard or official of the Beach. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, be fined not more than five dollars for each offense.

EXPOSURE OF MEAT, ETC., ON STREETS.

ARTICLE XXII. SEC. 4. The owner or occupant of a store upon a street or avenue not classed as a business street or avenue may, during the time the store is open for business, use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of four feet from the building line, for the display of goods, wares and merchandise directly connected with the business transacted within the store: *Provided*, That no meat, fish or fowl shall be displayed outside of such store, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of said store within four feet of the building line between November first and April first, of each year.

SEC. 5. Owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues may use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of three feet from the building line, for the display, in show cases or otherwise, of goods, wares and merchandise directly connected with the business transacted within their stores: *Provided*, That no meat, fish or fowl shall be displayed outside of any store on such streets or avenues, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of stores on such streets or avenues, within three feet of the building line, between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the owners or occupants of stores or places of business on Louisiana avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, and B street between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, who may display meats and provisions in front of their stores or places of business.

* * * * *

SEC. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each and every offense.

METAL TAGS OR STAPLES IN MEAT.

ARTICLE XXIII. SECTION 1. No person shall tag or mark meat intended for sale by metal staples or other similar devices inserted therein less than two inches in length or breadth, or sell or offer for sale any meat so tagged.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

EXTRACT FROM THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.

[Edition of March 1, 1902.]

WIDTH OF DWELLINGS.

SEC. 34. No dwelling-house less than fourteen feet wide shall be erected until the plans have been approved by the health officer of the District of Columbia and until the certificate of the inspector of buildings that the plans provide for a dwelling with heat, light, ventilation, and cubical air space in the rooms in accordance with these regulations has been furnished and a special permit from the Commissioners issued: *Provided, however*, That any existing lot

that is not less than twelve feet wide and which is a part of a duly recorded subdivision may have a dwelling the full width of the lot erected thereon.

CELLARS.

SEC. 43. Every cellar or basement of a dwelling shall have a bed of hydraulic cement concrete not less than four inches thick or asphaltum concrete not less than two inches thick spread over its entire bottom, or shall be paved with hard brick laid in hydraulic cement.

GRISTMILLS, ETC.

SEC. 163. No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible materials, or rag warehouse, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature shall be erected, nor shall any building be converted to such uses, within thirty feet of any dwelling, except the dwelling owned by the owner of the building to be erected for or converted to the uses aforesaid. Buildings of the character named in this paragraph may be located within thirty feet of dwellings fronting on alleys, provided the written consent of the owners of such dwellings be obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings.

LOCATION OF DAIRIES.

SEC. 170a. No dairy nor establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products, which shall involve in its use or operation more than two wagons, shall be established or located in any square or block fronting on any street or avenue where more than one-half of the improved property in such square or block fronting on such street or avenue is used for residential purposes, nor shall any such dairy or establishment be located in any square or block fronting on any alley of which more than three-fourths of the improved property in such square or block is used for residential purposes, except with the written consent of the owners of three-fourths of the property within two hundred feet of the boundaries of the site on which such dairy or establishment is proposed to be located. *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to any case of rebuilding or enlarging, in the same location, any existing dairy or establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products. (Commissioners' order of April 17, 1906.)

DESIGNATION OF QUARANTINE STATION AS A PLACE FOR CONFINEMENT

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Friday, September 8, 1905.

The court resumes its session pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Justice Gould presiding.

The District of Columbia petition for the designation of a quarantine station.

On hearing the petition of the District of Columbia for the designation of a quarantine station for the confinement of persons arrested

in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would expose the occupants of such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection from contagious disease—

It is this 7th day of September, 1905, adjudged and ordered that the quarantine station located on reservation 13, on B street between Nineteenth street and the Eastern Branch, be, and the same is hereby, designated as a place of confinement for persons arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease.

(Signed) ASHLEY M. GOULD,
Justice.

PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DISTRICT EMPLOYEES.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1906.

Ordered: That the officers in charge of the several departments, offices, and branches of the District government ascertain the name of each person having tuberculosis employed therein, and present to such person for his guidance a copy of the rules set forth below.

That whenever there is a doubt as to whether any person aforesaid has or has not pulmonary tuberculosis, the officer in charge of the department, office, or branch of the government in which said person is employed shall direct said person to present himself (or herself) at the health office for examination, to determine the presence or absence of such disease. Any employee so examined shall submit to the officer at whose instance the examination was made a certificate from the health officer showing the result of such examination.

That the health officer shall cause a thorough sanitary inspection to be made of the buildings under the control of the District government, and shall report to the Commissioners such insanitary conditions as are immediately remediable and such as require structural changes. The officer having control of any building under examination shall upon request of the health officer give such assistance as may be required.

That the following rules for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis be observed by all persons in the employ of the District government, and be enforced by the officers having charge of the several departments, offices, and branches of the municipal service.

Rules to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in buildings under the control of the government of the District of Columbia.

1. All persons in the employ of the District government are positively forbidden to spit upon the floor.
2. Rooms, hallways, corridors, and lavatories shall be freely aired and effectually cleaned at least once a day. Except under absolute necessity no room shall be swept or dusted while it is in use.
3. Spittoons shall be cleaned daily with very hot water, and when placed ready for use must contain a small quantity of water.

4. Dust must be removed as thoroughly as possible by means of dampened cloths or mops. It must never needlessly be stirred up by a broom or duster, as the practice spreads dust and germs.

5. Floors of cement, brick, stone, or similar material must be frequently scoured with soap and water.

6. In each building, and in each room if the circumstances so require, an employee, designated by the officer having charge of such building or room, will secure during working hours the admission of as much fresh air and sunshine as the conditions will permit.

7. The use of an individual drinking glass by every employee is recommended.

8. Employees who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis shall be separated, if possible, from others while at work.

9. Employees who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis must not use the public spittoons, but must provide themselves with individual sputum receivers, preferably of easily destructible material, and carry these with them to and from their places of employment. Such persons will be held strictly responsible for the disposal and destruction of their own sputa, so that no other person's health may be endangered thereby.

10. Employees suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis must provide for use in their places of employment their own drinking glasses, soap, and towels, and shall not use those provided for general service.

11. Plainly printed notices, reading as follows: "Do not spit on the floor; to do so may spread disease," shall be prominently posted in rooms, hallways, corridors, and lavatories, where deemed desirable.

Official copy furnished health officer.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS ENTITLED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Abbe, Truman.	Barton, Wilfred M.	Brandenburg, W. H. R.	Carroll, James.
Abbot, Griffith E.	Bartsch-Dunne, Anna.	Brandt, Wm. E.	Carroll, Robert L.
Abernethy, Eric A.	Bastian, J. W.	Branson, Joseph H.	Carter, Durus D.
Acker, George N.	Battle, Lewis J.	Brayshaw, J. Lacey.	Carter, E. C., U. S. A.
Adams, Jesse Lee, jr.	Battles, Samuel L.	Brecht, Nelson Du Val.	Carter, William C.
Adams, Roy D.	Bayly, Rozler C.	Breckinridge, Scott D.	Castelli, Enrico.
Adams, Samuel S.	Bayne, J. Breckinridge.	Brenizer, Gilmer.	Chadwick, De Witt C.
Ainsworth, F. C.	Beale, Robert S.	Brewer, Isaac W.	Chaims, Geo. S.
Alderman, Asahel H.	Beall, Benjamin M.	Bridger, James D.	Chamberlin, Frank T.
Alderman, Zenas W.	Beall, Chas. M.	Briggs, John D.	Chancellor, P. S.
Alleger, Walter W.	Beaman, Carroll J.	Briscoe, John P.	Chapman, Thomas P.
Alleman, Albert.	Beattie, Wray.	Bromwell, Josiah R.	Chappell, John W.
Allen, Charles L.	Beatty, Louis Kelley.	Bronson, Charles E.	Charles, Francis M.
Allen, Charles W.	Beatty, Walter K.	Brooks, Carroll A.	Childs, Creed W.
Allen, Elijah H.	Beckett, George M.	Brooks, Floyd V.	Chipman, C. N.
Allen, Elzora B.	Beckley, E. R.	Brooks, J. Henry.	Chisholm, Francis M.
Allen, H. Jerome.	Beebe, William B.	Brooks, John Doshier.	Choate, Rufus.
Allen, Jacob S.	Behrend, Adajah.	Brooks, Phil. B.	Christmas, Wm. W.
Allen, John.	Behrend, Edwin B.	Brosius, Mary Alice.	Church, James R.
Ammerman, Charles C.	Behrend, Sidney.	Brown, Charles W.	Clark, Chas. Herman.
Anderson, C. T. G.	Bennett, A. B., jr.	Brown, Harry Lee.	Clark, George C.
Anderson, Joseph W.	Bennett, Harrison M.	Brown, Hugh A.	Clark, James J.
Anderson, U. Grant.	Bennett, Maitland C.	Brown, Mary L.	Clark, John Alex.
Armstrong, Wm. J.	Bennett, Robert A.	Brown, Orville J.	Clark, Taliaferro.
Arnold, Gray F.	Bennit, William W.	Brown, Robert W.	Clarke, Wm. Earl, jr.
Arnold, John S.	Benson, Elbert G.	Brown, Sara Winifred.	Clarke, Winfield S.
Arntzen, Julius Leo.	Beresford, Galsworthy G.	Brown, W. Hayes.	Clayton, James G.
Arthur, Wm. H., U. S. A.	Bermann, Isador.	Browne, Rhodrie W.	Claytor, Thomas A.
Arwine, James T.	Bernstein, Hymon.	Brumbaugh, Gaius M.	Clemens, James E.
Ashford, Bailey K.	Bevard, William A.	Brummett, Randolph B.	Clement, A. B. C.
Ashford, Francis A.	Biggs, Joseph R.	Bryan, Joseph H.	Clements, Lyman J.
Ashford, Mahlon.	Billard, Chas. Lewis.	Bryson, Herbert J.	Clemons, Carl Anson.
Atkinson, John F.	Billard, Jules F.	Buchanan, Chas. M.	Clifford, John S.
Atkinson, Wade H.	Birdsall, Charles W.	Buchanan, Wm. R.	Clobentz, Horace B.
Atwell, John R.	Birdsall, Gregg Custis.	Buck, John R.	Coburn, Henry C., jr.
Atwood, Oliver M.	Birmingham, H. P., U. S.	Bulkley, John W.	Coe, Anton.
Avery, Frederick S.	A.	Bunnenmeyer, Bernard.	Cole, George R. Lee.
Ayres, Wm. W.	Birney, Edith S.	Burbank, Caryl.	Cole, John T.
Babbitt, George E.	Birtwell, Daniel T.	Burch, Edward W.	Coleman, Horace.
Babbitt, Zeno B.	Biscoe, Frank L.	Burch, W. Thompson.	Collins, Albert R.
Bacas, Henry.	Bishop, Francis B.	Burke, Francis E.	Collins, Charles R.
Bacon, Robert B.	Bishop, Herbert F.	Burke, Fredk. B.	Collins, Edward J.
Baggett, John B.	Blackburn, Isaac W.	Burke, Thomas W.	Collins, Henry F.
Baier, G. K.	Blackburn, Richard S.	Burritt, Alice.	Collins, John F.
Bailey, Grafton D. P.	Blaine, Robt. G.	Burritt, Martha Clark.	Colwell, Clifford B.
Bailey, Henry L.	Elair, Joseph D.	Burton, George C.	Compton, William P.
Bain, Seneca B.	Blake, Levi C.	Bush, Daniel P.	Conklin, Coursen B.
Baker, Frank.	Blake, Louisa M.	Butler, Arthur R.	Conner, William H.
Baker, Frank Cole.	Blakistone, Julian C.	Butler, William K.	Constas, John.
Baker, Leigh Y.	Bliss, Charles L.	Butterfield, Elmore E.	Conyngton, Wm.
Baker, May D.	Bogan, Fred. Macon.	Butz, Abraham D.	Cook, Elmore A. A.
Baker, Osmyn.	Bogan, Joseph B.	Byrne, Patrick J.	Cook, George W.
Baker, Robert W.	Bogan, Samuel W.	Byrne, Walter C.	Cook, Giles B.
Baker, Willie W.	Bogess, John S.	Byrnes, William F.	Cook, Henry C.
Baldus, William T.	Bogle, John C.	Cabaniss, George W.	Cook, Richard L.
Baldwin, C. A.	Boomhower-Guibord, Al-	Cabell, J. M., U. S. A.	Cooke, Robert R.
Baldwin, Mosby.	berta S.	Caldwell, Charles T.	Coolidge, Augustus B.
Ball, Charles A.	Borden, Wm. C., U. S. A.	Caldwell, Harry C.	Copeland, Edgar P.
Balloch, Edward A.	Boss, Rufus D.	Callan, Cornelius V. N.	Corbin, William E.
Banister, W. B.	Boswell, Archie W.	Calvert, Finley H.	Corey, George B.
Barber, James M.	Boteler, William C.	Cameron, Malcolm.	Corley, Karl C.
Barbour, Frank A.	Bovee, J. Wesley.	Camp, George H.	Cornish, Mabel.
Barger, A. S.	Bowen, William S.	Campbell, Charles B.	Coumbe, Arthur G.
Barker, Howard H.	Bowers, John E.	Cannon, James S.	Coumbe, Oscar H.
Barker, Howard W.	Bowker, Chas. H.	Cannon, Walter D.	Cowden, J. Morrow.
Barnes, Noble P.	Boyd, Carl B.	Canvaller, Franklin A.	Cowper, Arnold W.
Barnhart, Grant S.	Boyd, Chas. L.	Cardoza, Francis J.	Cox, S. Clifford.
Barrie, George.	Boyd, George W.	Carman, Louis D.	Craig, Albert E.
Barrington, Richard I.	Brackett, John E.	Carmichael, Randolph B.	Craig, Henry H.
Barry, Edmund.	Braden, Francis W.	Carpenter, D. N., U. S. N.	Craig, John M.
Barry, John P.	Bradfield, Jefferson D.	Carr, W. Browne.	Crandell, Henry N.
Barstow, Edward C.	Bradley, Geo. P., U. S. N.	Carr, William P.	Crawford, C. Alexander.
Barstow, Kate D.	Brady, Zadoc M.	Carrico, A. J.	Crichton, Macpherson.

- Crittenden, Thomas B.
 Croicchia, Antoine.
 Crook, Harrison.
 Crosby, W. D., U. S. A.
 Crosson, Henry J.
 Crowe, John W.
 Crush, B. Alice.
 Cummiskey, Edw. F.
 Curriden, George A.
 Curtis, Austin M.
 Cushing, Maria J.
 Custis, George W. N.
 Custis, J. B. Gregg.
 Custis, J. B. Gregg, jr.
 Custis, Marvin A.
 Cuthbert, Middleton F.
 Czarra, Sigmund A.
 Dabney, Virginius.
 Danforth, Roderick F.
 Daniel, Robert A.
 Daniels, Uriah J.
 Darby, John J.
 Darby, Taylor E.
 Darnall, Moses H.
 Darrah, Austin A.
 Davidson, Edward Y.
 Davis, Carl L.
 Davis, Carrie C.
 Davis, Charles A.
 Davis, Daniel G.
 Davis, Dowdell H.
 Davis, Frank F.
 Davis, Geo. W.
 Davis, Llewellyn F.
 Davis, Wm. T.
 Dawson, Charles F.
 Day, Geo. Frank.
 Deale, Henry B.
 Dear, Wm. R.
 De Carré, Alfred.
 Deeble, Horace M.
 Delancy, Martin D.
 De Laney, M. A., U. S. A.
 Demarest, Cornelius L.
 Denison, Raymond C.
 Dennison, Ira W.
 Desseze, Paul T., U. S. N.
 Devereux, J. Ryan.
 De Vries, J. Carlisle
 De Weese, Cornelius.
 Dewey, Christian H.
 Dickinson, Dwight, U. S. N.
 Dickson, S. H., U. S. N.
 Didier, Frederick W.
 Digges, John H.
 Dillenschach, William J.
 Dixon, Henry M.
 Dixon, Taylor B.
 Dixon, Wm. S., U. S. N.
 Dobson, Hervie A.
 Dobson, William H.
 Dolan, Patrick V.
 Donnelly, Harry H.
 Dooley, Francis X.
 Dorsey, John S.
 Douglas, Alanson S.
 Douglas, James F.
 Dowling, James C.
 Dowling, Thomas, jr.
 Drane, Frank C.
 Drenford, George.
 Dubose, George P.
 Duffey, Hugh C.
 Dufour, Clarence R.
 Dulaney, Joshua L.
 Dumas, Michael O.
 Dunlop, John.
 Dunmire, Roy F.
 Dunn, Henry A.
 Dunne, Harold E.
 Dunnigan, John P.
 Durfee, R. B.
 Dye, Hobart S.
 Dyrenforth, Robert G.
 Eager, J. M., M. H. S.
 Eaton, Parley H.
 Egger, Otis S.
 Edie, G. L., U. S. A.
 Egbert, Edw. H.
 Eggleston, George W.
 Eggleston, James D.
 Elgin, Fisk.
 Elgir, William F.
 Eliot, Llewellyn J.
 Elliott, Johnson.
 Elliott, Charles S.
 Elliott, Jere B.
 Elliott, Henry R.
 Ellis, Hannah C.
 Ellis, Joseph C.
 Ellyson, Robert M.
 Elmore, Bruce, U. S. N.
 Emery, O. V.
 Emery, W. G.
 Emmons, Charles M.
 English, Charles H.
 Erbach, Amelia.
 Erving, Emma L.
 Erving, Wm. G.
 Esch, Victor H.
 Eslin, James T.
 Evans, Albert W.
 Evans, Warwick.
 Evans, Wilson B.
 Eversfield, Wm. O.
 Ezdorf, Rudolf H. von.
 Fadeley, George B.
 Fagin, Emmett A.
 Fairly, James M.
 Falconer, Bolivar L.
 Fales, Ella Roy.
 Fales, Warren D.
 Farquhar, Charles.
 Farquhar, Raymond R.
 Featherstonhaugh, Thomas.
 Ferguson, Charles E.
 Ferguson, Thomas M.
 Fillebrown, John P.
 Finch, Erastus M.
 Finley, Clara B.
 Fishblat, Albert S.
 Fisher, George W.
 Fisher, Howard.
 Fisher, Raymond A.
 Fitch, Arthur C.
 Fitzsimons, P., U. S. N.
 Fletcher, Chas. C.
 Fletcher, G. H.
 Flower, Alfred H.
 Flynn, James A.
 Foley, Thomas M.
 Foote, John A.
 Ford, J. Herbert.
 Ford, Rowland H.
 Ford, William C.
 Foster, Chas. L.
 Foster, George W.
 Foster, Romulus A.
 Foster, Warren W.
 Fowler, Ernest W.
 Fowler, Harry A.
 Fowler, Samuel R.
 Fowler, William C.
 Fox, George L.
 Fox, William H.
 Foye, A. Frances.
 Fraction, James M.
 Francis, John R.
 Francis, Melton A.
 Frankland, W. Ashby.
 Franklin, E. T. M.
 Franzoni, Charles W.
 Freeman, Henry W., jr.
 Freeze, Harris H.
 French, Leigh H.
 French, William B.
 French, Wm. J.
 Friederich, Leon L.
 Frischkorn, Robt. Walter.
 Frost, Ellis F.
 Frost, John W.
 Fry, Henry D.
 Fry, Samuel.
 Fuller, Homer G.
 Furcoron, Gustavus W.
 Gaines, Richard L.
 Galatzio, W. Frank.
 Gallagher, Matilda J.
 Gallagher, Michael F.
 Gallagher, Patrick J.
 Gannon, James A.
 Gapen, Nelson.
 Gardner, Joseph N.
 Gardner, Michael E.
 Garnett, Alex. G. P.
 Garrison, Fielding H.
 Garthwaite, Isaac S.
 Garvin, Mary J.
 Gaston, W. M., U. S. N.
 Gatchell, William F.
 Gaver, John W.
 Geddings, R. M.
 Gehring, Gustave P.
 Gehringer, Geo. M.
 Gentsch, Daniel C.
 Gibbs, Benjamin F.
 Gibson, Frank E.
 Gibson, R. H.
 Gilbert, C. Evelyn.
 Gilbert, Thompson D.
 Gilchrist, Edgar Y.
 Gill, William T.
 Gillette, Hubbard.
 Gilliland, Orange C.
 Girard, A. C., U. S. A.
 Gladmon, Edwin.
 Glazebrook, Larkin W.
 Gleeson, James K. P.
 Glover, Mervin W.
 Godfrey, Carlos E.
 Godfrey, George M.
 Goines, William H.
 Goldsborough, Edmund K.
 Goodall, Henry S.
 Goodman, William R.
 Gosling, Henry L.
 Gracy, George W.
 Graham, James F.
 Graham, Neil D.
 Graham, Neil F.
 Granfield, Charles P.
 Grasty, Thos. S. D.
 Gray, Clarence A.
 Grayson, Charles S.
 Grayson, C. T., U. S. N.
 Green, Julia M.
 Greene, Lawrence M.
 Greene, Louis S.
 Greene, Samuel H., jr.
 Greene, Willard P.
 Greenleaf, Harry S.
 Greenstreet, A. G.
 Griffin, Thomas A.
 Griffith, Charles I.
 Griffith, Lewis A.
 Griffith, Michael J.
 Griffith, Monte.
 Griffith, S. H.
 Griffith, Thos. E.
 Griffith, Wilmer E.
 Groce, Henry R.
 Groce, S. Marie.
 Groff, Chester C.
 Groover, Thomas A.
 Gross, Alfred G.
 Grubbs, R. B.
 Gruel, Louis T.
 Grunwell, Alfred G.
 Guibord, Albert A. S. Boomhower.
 Gunion, John Paul.
 Gunning, Edw. J.
 Guss, Harry T.
 Gwynn, Oscar J.
 Gwynn, Wm. C.
 Haas, Carleton D.
 Hagner, Charles E.
 Hagner, Francis R.
 Halford, Joseph W.
 Hall, Arthur J.
 Hall, J. Mitchell.
 Hall, Julia R.
 Hamilton, James R.
 Hamilton, Ralph A.
 Hamilton, Richard T.
 Hammett, Chas. M., jr.
 Hammond, Thos. V.
 Hampson, Elizabeth.
 Hance, Theodore F.
 Hancock, Eugene Thos.
 Handy, Wm. E.
 Hannon, Samuel L.
 Hansmann, Theodore.
 Hanson, Louis H.
 Hardesty, Joseph R. L.
 Hardesty, Wm. S.
 Hardin, B. L.
 Harding, Gena R.
 Harding, Harry T.
 Harding, Ralph A.
 Harlan, Tharos.
 Harmer, James B.
 Harrington, Francis E.
 Harrison, Bernard H.
 Harrison, Chas. A.
 Harrison, Chas. C.
 Harrison, Charles S.
 Harrison, Herbert A.
 Harrison, James S.
 Harrison, John S.
 Harrison, Julia C.
 Hart, James W.
 Hartsock, Fredk. M.
 Harvey, A. K. P.
 Harvey, Heber McK.
 Harvey, Levin A.
 Hasbrouck, Edwin M.
 Hathaway, G. S., U. S. N.
 Havenner, George C.
 Hawxhurst, Howard H.
 Hayden, Reynolds.
 Hayes, Frank C.
 Hayes, Henry L.
 Hayes, J. Robert.
 Haynes, Henry M.
 Hays, Melville A.
 Hazen, William P. C.
 Heffebower, Roy C.
 Heger, Anton, jr.
 Heiberg, Ida J.
 Heinecke, George B.
 Heiner, Robert G.
 Heiser, William H.
 Heitmuller, George H.
 Heller, Irma L.
 Heller, Joseph M.
 Heiton, Addison S.
 Hemler, Wm. F.
 Henderson, George.
 Henning, Samuel C.
 Hensley, James T.
 Hepburn, James H.
 Herald, Avediss B.
 Herbert, James W.
 Herbert, Joseph Wells.
 Herdliska, Charles V.
 Heron, George H.
 Heron, William H.
 Hewetson, Sara E.
 Hickling, D. Percy.
 Higgins, Daniel W.
 Higgins, Montgomery E.
 Higgins, Raymond P.
 High, Daniel L.
 Hill, Richard S.
 Hillegass, Ross J.
 Hilliard, W. T., jr.
 Hilton, James F.
 Hines, James M.
 Hislop, Margaret.
 Hoadley, Almer M.
 Hodes, Harry K.
 Hodge, Edwin R.
 Hodges, J. Walter.
 Hodgson, Charles S.
 Hoffman, Walter J.
 Holbrook, Chas. M.
 Holden, Cora M.
 Holden, Raymond T.
 Holland, Josiah H.
 Hollifield, Horatio B.
 Holmes, Charles.
 Holmes, John A.
 Holmes, Mary.
 Holmes, R. W.
 Holt, Warner.
 Hooe, A. Barnes.
 Hooe, Robert A.

- Hopkins, Charles J.
 Hopkins, J. Milton.
 Hord, William T., jr.
 Hore, Cassius W.
 Horigan, William D.
 Hoskins, James T.
 Hough, J. Spencer.
 Hough, Wm. H.
 Houghton, Montafix W.
 House, Z. E.
 Housel, Firman.
 Howard, Areturus Lee.
 Howard, C. Norman.
 Howard, D. C., U. S. A.
 Howard, James H.
 Howard, Joseph T.
 Howard, Joseph T. D.
 Howard, Stanton W.
 Howe, Orwin E.
 Howell, Arnold G.
 Howland, George T.
 Hubbell, Wm. Wheeler.
 Hudson, Wm. Burrows.
 Hughes, William D.
 Hughes, William H.
 Hull, June M.
 Hull, Theo. Y.
 Hume, Howard.
 Hummer, Harry R.
 Hunt, Arthur Le Roy.
 Hunt, Henry J.
 Hunt, Presley C.
 Hunter, Edwin C.
 Hunter, Montgomery.
 Huntington, Philip W.
 U. S. A.
 Hunt, Joseph R.
 Hurst, Julien H.
 Hurt, Harry.
 Hutchinson, Mahlon.
 Hyatt, Frank.
 Hyde, Chas. W.
 Hynson, Laurence M.
 Ingram, Thomas D.
 Ireland, M. W., U. S. A.
 Iseman, Myre S.
 Israeli, Baruch.
 Jack, William A., jr.
 Jackson, Elmer E.
 Jackson, Virgil B.
 Jaisohn, Philip.
 James, Charles H.
 Jamison, Albion B.
 Jamison, John S.
 Jarvis, G. L. Brown.
 Jenkins, Ralph.
 Jenner, Norman R.
 Jewett, Henry M.
 Johnson, Albert E.
 Johnson, Alexander.
 Johnson, Chas. C.
 Johnson, Charles R.
 Johnson, Frank G.
 Johnson, Henry A.
 Johnson, Henry L. E.
 Johnson, James A.
 Johnson, James F.
 Johnson, John H.
 Johnson, Joseph L.
 Johnson, Joseph Taber.
 Johnson, Loren B. T.
 Johnson, Louis A.
 Johnson, Paul B. A.
 Johnson, Sidney L.
 Johnson, Stuart C.
 Johnson, Wallace.
 Johnston, Gabriel F.
 Johnston, George W.
 Johnston, Henry V.
 Johnston, Wm. B.
 Johnstone, Robert B.
 Jolley, Bushrod B.
 Jones, Edward Barton.
 Jones, Eugene.
 Jones, Glenn C.
 Jones, John E.
 Jones, Louise T.
 Jones, Saml. A.
 Jones, Thos. G.
 Jones, Wm. C.
 Jones, Willis Wharton.
 Jordan, Arthur.
 Jordan, Charles M.
 Jordan, Llewellyn.
 Jorgenson, Hans C.
 Julihn, Magnus L.
 Jung, Franz A. R.
 Jung, Sofie A. Nordhoff.
 Junghans, John H.
 Kahn, Robert J.
 Kalusowski, Henry E.
 Karlsoe, Wilhelm J.
 Karpeles, Simon R.
 Kaufman, Harry M.
 Kaveney, Joseph James.
 Kean, J. R., U. S. A.
 Kearney, Henry W.
 Kebley, Lyman F.
 Keech, Thomas A. R.
 Keenan, John F.
 Keene, Walter P.
 Kehrer, Augustus B.
 Kelley, John T., jr.
 Kelly, Daniel J.
 Kembale, Adam.
 Kemp, T. J.
 Kempter, J. Edmond.
 Kennard, G. Howard.
 Kerr, Harry H.
 Kerr, James.
 Key, Sothoron.
 Keyser, Carl S.
 Kilroy, James J.
 Kimball, Arthur H.
 Kimball, Ephraim G.
 King, Albert F. A.
 King, Ernest F.
 King, Harry C.
 King, William R.
 Kingsman, Richard.
 Kinnan, William A.
 Kinyoun, J. J.
 Kirby, Wm. P.
 Kittredge, Herman E.
 Klemm, John W.
 Kline, William J. K.
 Knapp, Herbert D.
 Knight, Carlisle P.
 Kober, George M.
 Kolipinski, Louis.
 Koonce, Frank D., jr.
 Koonce, Howard.
 Koones, Charles K.
 Korshet, Morris.
 Kramer, Thomas B.
 Krecthing, Wilhelm E. H.
 Krogstat, Henry.
 Kuehn, Fredk. W.
 Kurtz, John.
 La Fetra, George H.
 La Fetra, Linnæus E.
 Lamb, Daniel S.
 Lamb, Isabel Haslup.
 Lamb, J. Melvin.
 Lamb, Robert Scott.
 Landers, Thomas.
 Lane, David A.
 Laney, Frank P.
 Lanza, Anthony J.
 Lascot, Eulalio Garcia.
 Latimer, Chas. H.
 Latimer, George.
 Latimer, Guy W.
 Lawrence, Albert L.
 Lawrence, Florus F.
 Lawson, Huron W.
 Leadley, George W.
 Lee, Adelbert H.
 Lee, Frederick D.
 Lee, George H.
 Lee, Thacker E.
 Lee, Thomas S.
 Leech, D. Olin.
 Leech, Frank.
 Leech, Geo. A.
 Lehr, Louis C.
 Le Merle, E. L.
 Lemon, Hanson T. A.
 Lemmon, Mary F.
 Lenman, Loueae N.
 Lewis, Duff G.
 Lewis, Geo. E.
 Lewis, John L.
 Lewis, Samuel E.
 Lewis, William L.
 Lighthill, Edward B.
 Lind, E. G., jr.
 Lindsay, J. W.
 Linville, Thomas.
 Little, John J.
 Little, Joseph W.
 Little, Richard M.
 Littlefield, John R.
 Littlejohn, Alice.
 Littlepage, William H.
 Lloyd, Patrick H.
 Lochboeher, George J.
 Logie, Benj. R.
 Long, William.
 Lopp, William Henry.
 Lorean, Katherine.
 Loring, Francis B.
 Losekam, Geo.
 Lothrop, Edwin S.
 Lovelace, Carl.
 Lowe, Horace M.
 Lowe, Thos. F.
 Lozier, Kate E.
 Lucas, Malchiah M.
 Luce, Charles R.
 Lucey, William A.
 Luckett, Llewellyn F.
 Lung, G. A.
 Lupton, E. J. S.
 Luttrell, Samuel S.
 Luttrell, Walter McM.
 Lynch, Robert L.
 Lynd, Ernest.
 Lyon, Marcus W., jr.
 Lyon, Martha M. B.
 McAdory, Robt. J.
 McArdle, Thomas E.
 McConnell, Irwin H.
 McConnor, G. H.
 McCord, Harry Stanton.
 McCormick, John H.
 McCormack, Daniel P.
 McDonald, Paul E.
 McDonald, Thomas B.
 McDuffie, Jos. A.
 McGee, Anita N.
 McGouldrick, Ernest C.
 McGrath, Bernard F.
 McGuire, James C.
 McGuire, Thos. J.
 McIlhenny, Jas. S.
 McIntyre, Andrew J.
 McIntyre, Douglas.
 McKaig, Joseph F.
 McKay, James G.
 McKee, William P.
 McKeehan, George H.
 McKeldin, R. A. W.
 McKeon, Frank H.
 McKimmie, Oscar A. M.
 McKnight, Robt. S.
 McLaughlin, Thos. N.
 McLoughlin, George N.
 McManus, Geo. R.
 McMaster, A. McF.
 McMillan, Samuel M.
 McNally, Valentine.
 McNeil, Eaton K.
 McNeill, William C.
 McPherson, Dorsey M.
 McQuillan, Francis.
 McVary, Stephen A.
 Macatee, Henry C.
 MacDonald, George.
 Macdonald, Thomas L.
 Machen, Francis S.
 Machinek, Camillo H.
 Mackall, James McV.
 Mackall, Louis, jr.
 Macnamee, Arthur M.
 Maddox, Albert S.
 Madden, Edith L.
 Madella, William H.
 Madison, Benjamin F.
 Magee, Geo. H.
 Magee, M. D'Arcy.
 Magruder, E. P.
 Magruder, George L.
 Main, Russell B.
 Malcolm, Wm.
 Mallan, Thomas F.
 Mallory, Wm. J.
 Malone, W. P.
 Mann, Henry L.
 Manning, Herbert M.
 Manning, Wm. J.
 Manning, Wm. Sanders.
 Manville, Wm. E.
 Marble, Ella M. S.
 Marbury, Charles C.
 Marmion, W. V.
 Marr, Samuel S.
 Marshall, Charles H.
 Marshall, Collins.
 Marshall, E. R., U. S. N.
 Marshall, J. W.
 Martin, Hamilton St. C.
 Martin, Thomas.
 Martin, Thomas C.
 Martyn, Herbert E.
 Mason, E. L.
 Mason, Orville J.
 Mason, Robert F.
 Mason, S. M.
 Mason, Wm. B.
 Mason, William C.
 Masterson, William L.
 Matthews, Washington.
 Mattson, Charles R.
 Maulding, James E.
 Mauss, Richard J.
 Maxwell, Maurice H.
 May, Henry A.
 Mayer, Robert D.
 Mayfield, Clifton.
 Mazzei, Frank A.
 Mead, Theodore.
 Mebane, William W.
 Medford, Homer S.
 Mellott, Samuel W.
 Melloy, Arthur N.
 Meredith, John Cabell.
 Merriam, Arthur C.
 Merrill, Walter H.
 Merritt, Simon Wickes.
 Mess, Wm. A.
 Metzertott, John H.
 Miller, A. Caldwell.
 Miller, Allen E.
 Miller, Benjamin C.
 Miller, G. Brown.
 Miller, Geo. L.
 Miller, Maurice E.
 Miller, Stephen C.
 Miller, Thomas.
 Miller, William L.
 Mills, William P.
 Miner, Francis H.
 Mischeaux, Paul J.
 Mitchell, Addie W.
 Mitchell, Andrew B.
 Mitchell, James F.
 Mitchell, John W.
 Mitchell, Joseph E.
 Moffitt, Melville M.
 Mohun, Thomas B.
 Monk, Frederick H.
 Monroe, Adolph.
 Montgomery, Chas. W.
 Montgomery, Frederick E.
 Montgomery, Jacob H.
 Montgomery, Winfield S.
 Mooney, Charles J.
 Moore, Howard R.
 Moore, Joseph B.
 Moore, Joseph H.
 Moore, Mark W.
 Moore, Mead.
 Moore, Seth E.
 Moore, W. Cabell.
 Moran, John F.
 Morgan, Edward L.
 Morgan, Francis P.
 Morgan, James D.
 Morgan, William E.

- Morgan, Wm. Gerry.
 Morhart, F. H.
 Morris, George G.
 Morris, Roy T.
 Morris, Samuel J.
 Morrison, Joseph.
 Morrison, Mary E.
 Morse, Edward E.
 Morsell, William F.
 Morton, Dudley J.
 Motter, Murray G.
 Moulden, Wm. R.
 Mudd, Joseph A.
 Mudd, Thomas D.
 Muleahy, Daniel D.
 Mullins, John B.
 Muncaster, Otho M.
 Muncaster, Stewart B.
 Muncey, Elizabeth B.
 Mundell, Joseph J.
 Mundy, Royal G.
 Munroe, David M.
 Munson, Leonard W.
 Munson, Reginald.
 Murdock, Lester H.
 Murphy, Jos. A.
 Murphy, Walter C.
 Murray, J. Donaldson.
 Murray, T. Morris.
 Murrell, Edward H.
 Musgrave, Percy.
 Nagle, Patrick E.
 Napper, Walter P.
 Nash, Francis S.
 Neal, J. H.
 Neff, Wallace.
 Neill, Thos. E.
 Nelson, H. T., jr., U. S. N.
 Nelson, J. Edward.
 Nesmith, Francis M.
 Nevitt, James R.
 Newberne, Robt. E. L.
 Newell, William M.
 Newell, William S.
 Newgarden, Geo. J., U. S. A.
 Newman, Henry M.
 Nichols, Fenton Mercer.
 Nichols, John B.
 Nicholson, Leonard S.
 Norcom, Henderson S.
 Nordhoff-Jung, Sofie A.
 Norcross, Alfred C.
 Normar, Francis A.
 Norris, John L.
 Norris, Phebe R.
 Norton, Edwin H.
 Norton, Rupert.
 Norwood, John C.
 Nowlin, Homer E.
 Nutting, Hugh.
 Ober, George C.
 O'Brien, Emilie Y.
 O'Connell, Jeffery C.
 O'Conner, Charles E.
 O'Donoghue, Jno. A.
 Oertel, Theodore E.
 Ogden, David M.
 Olds, William J.
 Olesen, Robert Henry
 O'Malley, Mary.
 Ong, Henry A.
 O'Reilly, Thomas.
 Outlaw, John S.
 Owens, Saml. Logan.
 Owens, W. O., U. S. A.,
 retired.
 Owsley, William T.
 Page, Wm. H.
 Page, William E.
 Park, Francis E.
 Parker, Edward M.
 Parker, Henry P.
 Parker, Joseph M.
 Parkinson, Bernard A.
 Parrott, Richard L.
 Parsells, Chas. W.
 Parsons, Alfred V.
 Parsons, Mary A.
 Parsons, Starr.
 Patten, Wm. F.
 Patterson, Edwin W.
 Peck, Luke B.
 Pence, Charles W.
 Penrod, Hiram J.
 Percival, Francis R.
 Perkins, Louis J.
 Perkins, Robt. W.
 Perkins, Thomas L.
 Perry, George N.
 Peterson, Bowman H.
 Peterson, George.
 Petteys, Charles V.
 Pettus, W. J., U. S. M.
 H. S.
 Pfender, Charles A.
 Phelps, Wilbur M.
 Phelps, William P.
 Philes, Wm. E.
 Phillips, Francis M.
 Phillips, Walter F.
 Phillips, William F. R.
 Pickford, Edward F.
 Pickrell, Geo., U. S. N.
 Pierre, Samuel M.
 Pile, Mayne M.
 Pinkard, Henry M.
 Pipes, Henry F.
 Pitznogle, J. E.
 Pleadwell, F. L., U. S. N.
 Polkinhorn, Henry A.
 Pool, Benjamin G.
 Poole, Francis H.
 Porter, Herbert W.
 Portman, Adeline E.
 Postley, Charles E.
 Potter, Margaret S.
 Poulton, William E.
 Power, E. M.
 Prather, John W.
 Pratt, Alexis L.
 Pratt, John P.
 Prentiss, Daniel W.
 Prentiss, Elliott C.
 Prewitt, George T.
 Price, Abel F., U. S. N.
 Price, Harry M.
 Price, Malvern H.
 Price, P. Willis.
 Price, William K.
 Prosper, Milton H.
 Pryor, James C., U. S. N.
 Pulliam, John M.
 Pulsifer, Woodbury.
 Purdy, Obadiah A.
 Purman, J. J.
 Purman, Lewis C.
 Purman, Rose M.
 Purnell, William W.
 Purvis, Charles B.
 Pyles, J. Chester.
 Pyles, Richard A.
 Pyles, Wm. L.
 Quay, John B.
 Quick, Tunis C.
 Quinn, William A.
 Quivey, William L.
 Ragan, Charles A.
 Ramsburgh, Jesse.
 Rand, William H.
 Randolph, B. M.
 Ransdell, R. C.
 Ransom, Stacy A.
 Rauterberg, Arthur C.
 Rauterberg, Lewis E.
 Ravenburg, Rudolph.
 Ray, Anthony M.
 Raymond, John U.
 Ready, Michael J.
 Rector, Frank L.
 Reed, Chas. E.
 Reed, D. H.
 Reed, Joseph O.
 Reede, E. H.
 Reeve, Delos N.
 Reeve, Jesse N.
 Reeves, Will H.
 Reeves, Wm. F.
 Reger, Harry S.
 Reichelderfer, Luther H.
 Reinhardt, Otto M.
 Reis, Henry, jr.
 Reisinger, Emory W.
 Rench, Victor B.
 Repetti, Fred.
 Repetti, Frederick F.
 Repetti, John J.
 Reville, Laura M.
 Reyburn, Ella F.
 Reyburn, Eugenia.
 Reyburn, Robert.
 Reyburn, Robert, jr.
 Reynard, Walter.
 Reynolds, Fred P., U. S. A.
 Rhett, Henry J.
 Rich, Frank R.
 Richards, Alfred.
 Richards, Nancy D.
 Richardson, Charles W.
 Richardson, Edward E.
 Richardson, George H.
 Richardson, Gustavus A.
 Richardson, James J.
 Richey, Stephen O.
 Richmond, Paul.
 Ridgeley, Albert.
 Riegel, William A. L.
 Riggles, J. Lewis.
 Riggs, D. H.
 Riley, Phil C.
 Riley, Terrence G.
 Rives, William C.
 Roane, James.
 Robbins, Ansel J.
 Robbins, Chas. S.
 Robbins, Henry A.
 Roberts, Edwin E.
 Roberts, Robert R.
 Roberts, William.
 Robins, William L.
 Robinson, Thomas.
 Robnett, A. Hamilton.
 Rogers, J. D.
 Rollings, Harry W.
 Romaine, Frank W.
 Roman, Frederick O.
 Rosenau, M. J., P. H. and
 M. H. S.
 Ross, Louise.
 Rossiter, Thomas J.
 Roush, Alva S.
 Roy, Philip S.
 Ruble, Wells A.
 Ruedy, Robert C.
 Ruffin, Geo. M.
 Ruffin, Sterling.
 Rule, Amy J.
 Russell, F. F., U. S. A.
 Russell, Howard C.
 Rutherford, Jesse B.
 Sacks, Samuel.
 Saffold, Guy Stark.
 Safford, James P.
 Sage, John B.
 St. Clair, Francis A.
 St. Clair, Francis O.
 Samson, Geo. C.
 Sappington, Ernest F.
 Savage, Linnaeus S.
 Sawyer, John F.
 Sawtelle, Henry F.
 Schaeffer, Edward M.
 Schelksohn, Otto W.
 Schildroth, Henry T.
 Schmidt, Lawrence M.,
 U. S. N.
 Schneider, Edwin C.
 Schneider, Francis A.
 Schoonover, Robert A.
 Schreiber, Henry R.
 Schreiner, E. R., U. S. N.
 Schricker, Walter F.
 Scott, Edward D.
 Scott, James F.
 Scott, Sidney L.
 Scott, William K.
 Seabrook, Herbert C.
 Seabrook, Jesse M.
 Seibert, Edward G.
 Seitz, Roy E.
 Selhausen, Harry A.
 Sellhausen, Ernest A.
 Sellman, John P., jr.
 Selzer, Henry H.
 Sessford, Joseph S. F.
 Sewell, Charles A.
 Shade, Nevin B.
 Shands, Aurelius R.
 Sharp, John R.
 Shaw, John W.
 Shea, William E.
 Shearer, Juliet G.
 Shekell, Abraham.
 Shelley, Albert.
 Shepard, Jackson B.
 Shirley, John J.
 Shoup, Jesse.
 Shute, Augusta P.
 Shute, Daniel K.
 Sillers, Robert F.
 Silvers, H. I.
 Simmons, Alice M. B.
 Simmons, Maynard J.
 Simmons, Sherod S.
 Simpson, Charles A.
 Simpson, Edward P.
 Simpson, Geo. F.
 Simpson, John C.
 Sims, William E.
 Skinner, J. O., U. S. A.
 Slattery, John J.
 Slaughter, B. Kosalie.
 Smart, Benjamin H.
 Smart, Robt., U. S. A.
 Smith, C. A.
 Smith, Chas. Gordon.
 Smith, Dwight G.
 Smith, Ernest W.
 Smith, Frank F.
 Smith, George W.
 Smith, Hugh M.
 Smith, John E.
 Smith, Joseph A.
 Smith, Julia E.
 Smith, Leon J.
 Smith, Percy G.
 Smith, Peter M.
 Smith, Thomas C.
 Smith, Thos. F.
 Snowden, Arthur.
 Snowden, Edgar.
 Snyder, Arthur A.
 Sohon, Elizabeth.
 Sohon, Frederick.
 Sommer, Henry Ott.
 Sorrell, George R.
 Sothoron, Elmer.
 Sothoron, Levin J.
 Souter, William N.
 Sowers, Wm. F.
 Sowers, Zachariah T.
 Spear, Raymond, U. S. N.
 Speiden, Edgar.
 Spire, Richard Lee.
 Sprigg, William M.
 Squire, Linus T.
 Squire, Susanna J.
 Stack, Morris J.
 Staples, Aubrey H.
 Stark, A. N., U. S. A.
 Starr, Emma M. C.
 Stavelly, Albert L.
 Stearns, John S.
 Stearns, J. Warren.
 Stearns, Solomon S.
 Steltz, P. H., jr.
 Stephenson, Eugene T.
 Sterne, Charles F.
 Stetson, Thomas.
 Stevens, Albert H.
 Stevens, Edward.
 Stevens, Henry C.
 Stevenson, Earle C.
 Stewart, John W.
 Stewart, William A.
 Stiles, George W., jr.
 Stiles, Henry R., U. S. A.
 Stoddard, Leroy R.
 Stone, Charles G.
 Stone, E. P., U. S. N.
 Stone, Isaac S.

- Stone, James H.
 Stoneroad, Rebecca.
 Story, James J.
 Story, Leon E.
 Stout, Henry I.
 Stoutenburgh, John A.
 Stowell, Charles H.
 Street, Daniel B.
 Street, Daniel B., jr.
 Street, Harlow R.
 Strickler, Melchior B.
 Strobel, Mary L.
 Stromberger, H. H.
 Stuart, Albert R.
 Stuart, Garden C.
 Stuart, James.
 Stutz, John A.
 Suddarth, James L.
 Sudler, Oden R.
 Sudler, Thomas.
 Sullivan, Timothy Joseph.
 Sullivan, Robert Y.
 Sullivan, Welbie L.
 Sult, Chas. W.
 Summy, Benn W.
 Suter, Henderson.
 Suter, W. Given.
 Sutherin, John W.
 Sutliff, Milo H.
 Sutton, Dallas G.
 Swain, Benj. H.
 Swain, Oliver A. T.
 Swartwout, Frank A.
 Swett, Fred K.
 Swormstedt, Lyman B.
 Syme, William H.
 Talbott, John Allan, jr.
 Tancil, Arthur W.
 Tappan, Joseph C.
 Tasker, Arthur N.
 Tastet, David W.
 Tayloe, Harry M.
 Taylor, Alfred H.
 Taylor, L. H.
 Taylor, Thomas.
 Teft, Frederick O.
 Terry, Philip R.
 Test, Frederick C.
 Tewksbury, Wm. D.
 Thomas, Ada R.
 Thomas, Carrie H.
 Thomas, John D.
 Thompson, William J.
 Thompson, Edgar D.
 Thompson, Henry P. P.
 Thompson, J. Ford.
 Thompson, J. Lawn.
 Thompson, Lewis R.
 Thompson, Millard F.
 Thompson, Silas S.
 Thomssen, William J. R.
 Tignor, Chas. A.
 Tignor, William L.
 Tindall, Percy A.
 Tobias, Henry W.
 Tobin, Richard Francis.
 Tolson, Wm. A.
 Tomlin, Timothy H.
 Tompkins, Edmund L.
 Tompkins, George J.
 Toner, John E.
 Towner, Frank H.
 Trimble, Robt. S.
 Trow, Walter G.
 Trudgian, Josiah B.
 Tubman, James R.
 Tucker, William P.
 Turner, Molyneux.
 Turton, Wm. E.
 Twogood, Merton E.
 Tyler, Robert B.
 Ulmer, Charles A.
 Upham, William C.
 Upshaw, Thomas L.
 Vail, Wm. C.
 Vale, Frank P.
 Valentine, Aloysius W.
 Van Keuren, Jesse P.
 Van Rensselaer, John.
 Vaughan, Geo. T.
 Verbrycke, J. Russell.
 Vincent, Thomas N.
 Von Ezdorf, Rudolph H.
 Wagner, Henry G.
 Wagner, Robert S.
 Wagner, William F.
 Walker, Abbott R.
 Walker, Allen.
 Walker, C. C.
 Walker, James T.
 Walker, Lewis A.
 Walker, Mary E.
 Walker, Robert A.
 Walker, R. R.
 Wall, Joseph S.
 Wallace, C. Jaquius.
 Walsh, Ferdinand C.
 Walsh, John E.
 Walsh, Ralph.
 Walter, Leroy D.
 Walter, William F.
 Ward, Samuel A.
 Ward, William K.
 Warfield, William A.
 Waring, James H. N.
 Waring, J. B. H.
 Warman, William H. H.
 Warner, Carden F.
 Warner, Richard A.
 Warren, Benj. S.
 Warren, George W.
 Warren, Stanley S.
 Washburn, William S.
 Washington, Richard.
 Waters, Chas. H.
 Waters, Chas. L.
 Watkins, Edgar W.
 Watkins, Samuel E.
 Watkins, Victor E.
 Watson, James A.
 Weaver, Clarence A.
 Webb, Daniel A.
 Webb, Frank R.
 Webb, Newton E.
 Webster, Lenore P.
 Wechsler, Benj. B.
 Wellington, John R.
 Wells, Charles A.
 Wells, Walter A.
 Wells, Wm. A., jr.
 Wenger, Wm. H.
 Werber, Gustavus E.
 Wertenbaker, Clark I.
 West, Charles I.
 West, John H.
 West, Richard T.
 West, William E.
 Westlake, John A.
 Wetmore, William O.
 Wharton, John J., jr.
 White, Charles S.
 White, Ellen P. C.
 Whitney, Charles F.
 Whitney, Lawrence.
 Whitney, Walter.
 Whitson, Wm. Essex.
 Whittington, Thos. A.
 Wiber, David E.
 Wilder, James R.
 Wiley, Clarence C.
 Wilkinson, Alfred D.
 Wilkinson, Oscar.
 Wilkinson, Walter W.
 Willets, David G.
 Williams, Daniel H.
 Williams, Greene D.
 Williams, H. J.
 Williams, J. Buxton, jr.
 Williams, Tom A.
 Williams, Welton C.
 Williston, Edward D.
 Willson, Prentiss.
 Wilmer, William H.
 Wilson, Edward C.
 Wilson, Lewes D.
 Wilson, Wm. H.
 Wimberly, Geo. W.
 Wingate, D. M.
 Winslow, John R.
 Winter, Eugene C. C.
 Wirt, Wm. D.
 Wolfe, Edwin P.
 Wood, Amos D.
 Wood, George W.
 Woode, Charles H.
 Woodman, Francis J.
 Woodward, H. Wells.
 Woodward, James S.,
 U. S. N.
 Woodward, William C.
 Woollen, L. J.
 Wooster, Mary L.
 Wooster, Walter M.
 Wright, Clarence A.
 Wright, George H.
 Wright, Hamilton K.
 Wright, Wilbur L.
 Wurdemann, H. V.
 Wyeth, Marlborough C.,
 U. S. A.
 Wynkoop, James C.
 Yarnall, John H.
 Yarrow, Henry C.
 Yates, Frederick.
 Young, Clement C.
 Young, Glendie B.
 Young, Wm. G.
 Yount, Clarence E.
 Zimmerman Charles St. V.



APPENDIX H.

VITAL STATISTICS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 4, 1908.

SIR: In response to your order I have the honor to submit herewith for your information a brief analysis of the vital statistics of the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1907, together with certain tables bearing thereon.

The public health of the community is dependent in a large measure upon the careful and correct collection of statistics bearing upon births and deaths, and upon the uniform classification of the causes of death. A proper analysis of these statistics enables us in a degree to determine relative mortality, and also to determine the causes which produce any variation in death rates. To those who are interested and working toward the improvement of sanitary conditions of a community, a very great assistance is given by the accurate registration of the causes of death. Sanitation in this age is a science and is largely dependent upon the registration of deaths and the causes of death, and upon results of investigation of insanitary conditions which are factors in the production of disease. It is by these means, in conjunction with census returns, the effect of age, sex, occupation, climate and location, and knowledge bearing upon health and disease that facts may be reduced to figures. In earlier times imperfect medical science, careless physicians, and the absence of a uniform system of classification and nomenclature of disease made deductions uncertain and doubtful, but these sources of error and uncertainty have been remedied to a certain extent, and let us hope that the improvement is steadily going on. Correct vital statistics are also dependent upon correct enumeration of population and its classification according to age, sex, occupation, etc., as well as a complete registration of births.

The population of the District of Columbia, according to the census taken April 10, 1907, under the direction of the superintendent of the police, was 329,591. The whites numbered 233,403, and the colored population 96,188. This represents an increase in the population since 1906 of 3,156. The increase in the white population was 1,936, and in the colored population 1,170. These latter figures indicate a greater proportion of increase among the colored people of the District than among the whites, and is in noticeable contrast to the previous year (1906) when the colored population was actually less in number than in 1905. The percentage of increase in 1907 for the white race was 0.85, and for the colored race 1.22. The above populations have been used as a basis in the computations of statistical tables, which follow.

The following is a summary of the population, arranged by age and sex:

Police census of April 10, 1907.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
AGE.			
Under 1 year.....	4, 227	2, 031	6, 258
1 to 4 years inclusive.....	15, 431	6, 925	22, 356
5 to 20 years inclusive.....	54, 699	23, 207	77, 906
21 years and over.....	159, 046	64, 025	223, 071
Total.....	233, 403	96, 188	329, 591
SEX.			
Males.....	112, 728	43, 520	156, 248
Females.....	120, 675	52, 668	173, 343
Total.....	233, 403	96, 188	329, 591

GENERAL MORTALITY.

The deaths from all causes in the District of Columbia during the year ended on December 31, 1907, numbered 6,343, which indicates a general death rate for the entire District of 19.245 per 1,000 inhabitants. This death rate is in a small degree lower than the rate for 1906, which was 19.348 per 1,000, and also lower than the average rate for the past ten years, namely, 19.687. The number of white deaths was 3,629, and represents a death rate for the white race of 15.549, a little higher than last year, and the number of colored deaths was 2,714, a race death rate of 28.215, which is lower than during 1906. Both these death rates are lower than the average for the past ten years, which are 16.12 and 28.51, respectively.

MORTALITY BY SEX.

The following statement shows the death rates for males and for females during the calendar year 1907:

Sex and race.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.
Males:			
White.....	112, 728	2, 019	17.02
Colored.....	43, 520	1, 610	36.99
All.....	156, 248	3, 629	23.22
Females.			
White.....	120, 675	1, 378	11.42
Colored.....	52, 668	1, 336	25.37
All.....	173, 343	2, 714	15.65

A comparison with the preceding year shows a decrease in the white male and female death rate, and an increase in the colored race for both sexes. There is also observed an increase in the death rate of the males as a whole, and a decrease in the rate for the females taken together.

MORTALITY IN RELATION TO AGE.

The average age of all decedents during 1907 was 38 years, 8 months, and 26 days. The average age of the white decedents was 44 years, 10 months, and 14 days, which is nearly two years and eight months above the average of 1906. The average age of the white females was 46 years, 1 month, and 19 days. This age is something over four years in excess of the average for 1906, and the average age for the white males, while not so markedly higher as with the other sex, was still nearly a year and a half in excess of the average age of 1906.

The average age of the colored male decedents was 30 years, 9 months, and 23 days, and shows an increased age at death of nearly three years.

The colored female decedents averaged 30 years, 3 months, and 3 days of age. This is a little over eight months younger than the average of last year. The average age at death of the colored race as a whole was 30 years, 6 months, and 14 days, and is about fifteen months greater than the colored decedents of 1906.

Comparative statement of average age of decedents, distributed with reference to race and sex, during 1906 and 1907.

Race.	Male.			Female.			All.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
White:									
1906.....	42	4	27	42	0	7	42	2	24
1907.....	43	10	10	46	1	19	44	10	14
Colored:									
1906.....	27	9	29	30	11	8	29	3	4
1907.....	30	9	23	30	3	3	30	6	14

The number of decedents 70 years of age and over, increased from 902 to 1,031. Excluding deaths under 10 years of age, the largest mortality of any one age decade occurred between 60 and 70 years, during which there were 871 deaths.

Mortality by age periods.—Reference to the following table shows the relative death rates of the white and of the colored races in 1906 and 1907, arranged with reference to the age of decedents, and the results below are calculated upon the number of persons living at those ages:

Age period.	1906.			1907.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	136.55	329.35	199.00	121.83	300.34	179.77
1 to 4 years.....	10.64	32.03	17.29	10.37	30.90	16.73
5 to 20 years.....	3.34	10.03	5.36	3.19	10.29	5.31
21 years and over.....	16.81	25.80	19.37	17.47	25.79	19.86

The improved conditions above shown are continuous for all ages and for both races until adult life, or for the age period of 21 years and over, when a slight increase in the death rate for the whites is

observed. The death rate for the colored at this age period is about the same as during the previous year, with perhaps a slight tendency to improvement. The death rate for all inhabitants above 21 years of age is somewhat higher than during 1906.

Infantile mortality.—Infantile mortality is the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births during the same year, and may to a certain extent indicate the general sanitary condition of the community. For purposes of comparison attention is called to the following tabular statement of infantile death rates based upon reported births:

	White.	Colored.	All.
Number of births reported in 1907.....	4,551	2,322	6,873
Number of infants under 1 year of age dying during 1907.....	515	610	1,125
Death rate of children under 1 year of age during 1907, based on reported births.....	113.16	262.70	163.68

The above result shows a large improvement over the condition existant during 1906, and is due both to the increased registration of births, as well as to a gratifyingly large diminution in the actual number of infantile deaths during the year as compared with the previous year.

Infantile mortality by months.—Liability to death in early infancy decreases as a rule with each month after birth until maturity. The following statement shows the percentage of infants who died at certain age periods under 1 year to the total number of deaths under 1 year, arranged by race.

Statement of the percentage of children who died during the calendar year 1907, to the total number of deaths under 1 year of age, arranged according to race and by certain age periods.

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1 day to 1 month.....	231	44.85	175	28.69	406	36.09
1 month to 2 months.....	36	6.99	58	9.51	94	8.36
2 to 3 months.....	26	5.05	54	8.85	80	7.11
3 to 4 months.....	33	6.41	55	9.01	88	7.82
4 to 5 months.....	42	8.16	50	8.20	92	8.18
5 to 6 months.....	22	4.27	53	8.69	75	6.67
6 to 7 months.....	31	6.02	48	7.87	79	7.02
7 to 8 months.....	26	5.05	28	4.59	54	4.80
8 to 9 months.....	19	3.69	29	4.75	48	4.27
9 to 10 months.....	22	4.27	23	3.77	45	4.00
10 to 11 months.....	12	2.33	19	3.12	31	2.75
11 to 12 months.....	15	2.91	18	2.95	33	2.93
Total.....	515	100.00	610	100.00	1,125	100.00

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age and under 5 years of age, for the past ten years, may be seen in the following table:

Variations in the number of deaths among children under 1 year of age, and among children under 5 years of age, from 1898 to 1907, inclusive, with the number of births reported in each year during that period.

Year.	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.
1898.....	3,011	557	798	2,043	692	996	5,054	1,249	1,794
1899.....	2,623	537	796	1,737	729	1,024	4,360	1,266	1,820
1900.....	2,901	612	821	1,867	732	1,036	4,768	1,344	1,857
1901.....	2,620	542	743	1,735	692	934	4,355	1,234	1,677
1902.....	3,086	520	679	1,846	715	959	4,932	1,235	1,638
1903.....	3,307	513	674	1,817	579	833	5,124	1,092	1,507
1904.....	3,994	520	698	2,224	608	834	6,218	1,128	1,532
1905.....	4,140	482	640	2,275	657	923	6,415	1,139	1,563
1906.....	4,330	572	730	2,199	661	876	6,529	1,233	1,606
1907.....	4,551	515	670	2,322	610	825	6,873	1,125	1,495

The following table shows the average daily mortality by months, arranged with reference to race and ages of decedents, during the calendar year 1907:

Month.	Under 1 year.			1 to 4 years, inclusive.			5 years and over.			All ages.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
January.....	1.00	1.68	2.68	0.29	0.84	1.13	8.45	5.42	13.87	9.74	7.94	17.68
February.....	1.21	1.43	2.64	.39	.64	1.03	11.29	6.64	17.93	12.89	8.71	21.60
March.....	1.22	1.52	2.74	.43	.93	1.36	9.13	5.35	14.48	10.77	7.81	18.58
April.....	1.16	1.16	2.32	1.16	1.17	2.33	8.23	6.13	14.36	9.97	8.06	18.03
May.....	.71	.97	1.68	.71	.97	1.68	7.13	4.97	12.10	8.16	6.65	14.81
June.....	1.23	1.67	2.90	1.23	1.67	2.90	7.13	4.33	11.46	8.67	6.46	15.13
July.....	2.42	3.58	6.00	2.42	3.58	6.00	6.55	5.00	11.55	9.55	9.16	18.71
August.....	2.55	2.68	5.23	2.55	2.68	5.23	5.90	4.42	10.32	9.00	7.52	16.52
September.....	1.86	1.50	3.36	1.87	1.50	3.37	6.90	4.27	11.17	9.10	6.23	15.33
October.....	1.29	1.55	2.84	1.29	1.55	2.84	8.03	4.94	12.97	9.87	6.81	16.68
November.....	.80	.90	1.70	.80	.90	1.70	8.07	4.73	12.80	9.13	5.90	15.03
December.....	1.42	1.35	2.77	1.42	1.36	2.78	10.71	6.00	16.71	12.65	8.00	20.65
Total.....	1.41	1.66	3.07	1.21	1.48	2.69	8.13	5.18	13.31	9.96	7.43	17.39

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the most fatal month for infants from 1 to 5 years of age was during the month of July. For those 5 years of age and upward, February shows the highest daily average, as it does for deaths at all ages.

An examination of the following table shows the relative mortality in 1906 and 1907, arranged with reference to age, for the decedents generally and for those of the white and colored race separately.

Age.	White.				Colored.				All.			
	1906.	1907.	In-crease.	De-crease.	1906.	1907.	In-crease.	De-crease.	1906.	1907.	In-crease.	De-crease.
Under 1 year...	572	515	.....	57	661	610	.....	51	1,233	1,125	.....	108
One year.....	80	96	16	.....	116	119	3	.....	196	215	19	.....
Two years.....	32	29	.....	3	56	40	.....	16	88	69	.....	19
Three years.....	33	12	.....	21	25	30	5	.....	58	42	.....	16
Four years.....	13	18	5	.....	18	26	8	.....	31	44	13	.....
5 to 9 years.....	59	60	1	.....	62	55	.....	7	121	115	.....	6
10 to 19 years...	120	108	.....	12	170	152	.....	18	290	260	.....	30
20 to 29 years...	272	259	.....	13	335	339	4	.....	607	598	.....	9
30 to 36 years...	369	338	.....	31	308	308	0	0	677	646	.....	31
40 to 49 years...	318	352	34	.....	282	292	10	.....	600	644	44	.....
50 to 59 years...	403	394	.....	9	261	289	28	.....	644	683	19	.....
60 to 69 years...	594	615	21	.....	255	256	1	.....	849	871	22	.....
70 to 79 years...	489	542	53	.....	121	121	0	0	610	663	53	.....
80 to 89 years...	194	250	56	.....	44	52	8	.....	238	302	64	.....
90 years and over	30	41	11	.....	24	25	1	.....	54	66	12	.....
Total.....	3,578	3,629	51	.....	2,738	2,714	.....	24	6,316	6,343	27	.....

MORTALITY WITH RESPECT TO LOCATION.

In an examination of the distribution of the mortality of this District, with respect to the place of residence, more particularly as to alley residence as distinguished from street residence, and with a view to ascertaining the wholesomeness or otherwise of each location, the comparison will be made between the death rates of the same races. In making this comparison between death rates of different sections or so-called statistical districts, more or less arbitrarily established for the purpose, it has been the rule so far as possible to deduct those deaths which occur in hospitals and other public institutions, whose late residence was outside of the district in which the hospital is situated, from the total deaths of that district, and relegate them where it is possible to the respective district in which was their last residence. As an example, take the district in which St. Elizabeth's is located. The comparative high death rate of this section is due to the large "foreign" element recruited from all sections of the country. It is manifestly therefore unfair to assume insanitary conditions in this section because of the high death rate.

A map accompanying this report shows the death rates per 1,000 inhabitants of each vital statistics district. The populations upon which these rates are based, and the number of deaths of each section, and the death rates, are stated in full in Table 7a and arranged as to race.

The following statement shows the death rates for the calendar year 1907, for streets and alleys, arranged by certain age periods and by race:

Age.	Death rate.					
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Alley.	Street.	Alley.	Street.	Alley.	Street.
Under 1 year.....	212.76	120.82	306.70	298.84	296.55	171.05
1 to 4 years.....	66.23	9.82	24.66	32.47	28.75	15.84
5 to 20 years.....	2.97	3.20	9.92	10.37	9.36	5.09
21 years and over.....	15.96	17.48	26.00	25.75	25.08	19.60
All ages.....	24.41	15.49	29.06	28.06	28.64	18.75

From the preceding statement it will be observed that the alley death rate for all ages taken together is higher for both white and colored races than the street death rate. The alley death rate is also higher for both races combined at each age period. The alley death rates of decedents of the white race, under 1 year of age and from 1 to 4 years of age is markedly higher, but from 5 years and upward the street death rate for the whites is somewhat higher than the alley rate for this race. The colored alley death rate for infants under 1 year of age is higher than the street rate, but from 1 to 4 years of age inclusive and from 5 to 20 years of age inclusive the colored street death rates are higher than the alley rates; and from 21 years and over the colored alley death rate again becomes the higher. For the number of deaths and death rates of the separate vital statistics districts for both races, attention is called to Table 7b of the Appendix. For a statement of the distribution of populations and deaths with respect to the various vital statistics districts, arranged by streets and alleys, and according to age periods and race, attention is called to Table 7c of the Appendix.

Table 7d of the Appendix shows a full list of alleys in which deaths occurred during 1907, arranged according to race and age and according to vital statistics districts.

Comparison of deaths that occurred in the streets and those that occurred in alleys with reference to certain specified diseases, and classified according to race, may be seen in the following statement:

Death rates per 1,000 of population.

Disease.	White.		Colored.	
	Street.	Alley.	Street.	Alley.
Diphtheria.....	0.099	.....	0.074	0.067
Scarlet fever.....	.009	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever.....	.328	0.678	.418	.201
Whooping cough.....	.060	.678	.209	.067
Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	.526	4.068	1.943	2.691
Pneumonia.....	.979	2.712	3.013	4.238
Bronchitis.....	.254	.....	.885	1.076
Pulmonary congestion.....	.159	.....	.184	.067
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1.366	2.034	4.218	5.718

A reference to Table 7e will show the names of the alleys where deaths have occurred and the number of deaths in each from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts.

MORTALITY WITH REFERENCE TO THE NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS.

There were 231 less deaths in 1907 among those persons who were natives of the District of Columbia than in 1906. Among residents of the District born in other parts of the United States there was an increase of 93 white and 74 colored deaths over the number recorded the previous year. Among residents of this District born in foreign countries there was an increased mortality over 1906 for both races, but the foreign-born colored population is very small and has little effect when establishing the death rate of this class of our population. Following is a statement showing the relative mortality in 1906 and 1907 with reference to nativity:

Relative mortality, 1906 and 1907, with respect to nativity.

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
District of Columbia:				
White males.....	752	664	.....	88
White females.....	628	595	.....	33
Total.....	1,380	1,259	.....	121
Colored males.....	723	621	.....	102
Colored females.....	625	617	.....	8
Total.....	1,348	1,238	.....	110
Other parts of United States:				
White males.....	857	918	61	.....
White females.....	716	748	32	.....
Total.....	1,573	1,666	93	.....
Colored males.....	684	718	34	.....
Colored females.....	653	693	40	.....
Total.....	1,337	1,411	74	.....
Foreign:				
Males.....	368	398	30	.....
Females.....	216	243	27	.....
Total.....	584	641	57	.....
Unknown:				
Males.....	67	78	11	.....
Females.....	27	50	23	.....
Total.....	94	128	34	.....
Grand total.....			258	231

The following table shows the number of people who died in the District of Columbia during 1907, classified according to certain defined groups of diseases, and arranged with reference to age and sex. More detailed information concerning deaths and death rates from

the various diseases comprised in these groups may be had by reference to the tables in the Appendix.

Disease group.	Deaths.						
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	All.
General diseases.....	493	448	384	357	941	741	1,682
Diseases of nervous system.....	246	166	105	123	412	228	640
Diseases of circulatory system.....	285	202	160	144	487	304	791
Diseases of respiratory system.....	190	178	213	235	368	448	816
Diseases of the digestive system.....	221	190	174	171	411	345	756
Diseases of genito-urinary system.....	210	123	109	94	333	203	536
Puerperal condition.....	7	24	4	24	24	24	48
Diseases of skin, etc.....	4	6	5	6	13	10	23
Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	4	.....	5	.....	4	5	9
Malformations.....	6	11	.....	3	17	3	20
Infancy.....	115	82	82	86	197	168	365
Old age.....	60	87	25	35	147	60	207
Violence.....	152	68	95	33	220	128	348
Ill-defined diseases.....	30	25	22	25	55	47	102
Total.....	2,019	1,610	1,378	1,336	3,629	2,714	6,343

Relative mortality in 1906 and 1907, with respect to certain groups of diseases.

Disease group.	Deaths.					
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
General diseases.....	897	941	807	741	1,704	1,682
Diseases of nervous system.....	453	412	265	228	718	640
Diseases of circulatory system.....	446	487	296	304	742	791
Diseases of respiratory system.....	313	368	433	448	746	816
Diseases of the digestive system.....	423	411	326	345	749	756
Diseases of genito-urinary system.....	359	333	215	208	574	536
Puerperal condition.....	31	24	18	24	49	48
Diseases of skin, etc.....	12	13	11	10	23	23
Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	5	4	10	5	15	9
Malformations.....	21	17	8	3	29	20
Infancy.....	207	197	165	168	372	365
Old age.....	121	147	52	60	173	207
Violence.....	245	220	94	128	339	348
Ill-defined diseases.....	45	55	38	47	83	102
Total.....	3,578	3,629	2,738	2,714	6,316	6,343

The number of deaths from general diseases diminished from 1,704 in 1906 to 1,682 in 1907. Deaths from diseases of the nervous system show 78 less deaths than in 1906. Deaths from diseases of the genito-urinary system were reduced from 574 in 1906 to 536 in 1907. Deaths incident to the puerperal state were one less than during 1906. Deaths from diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, from diseases of organs of locomotion, from malformations, and from diseases peculiar to infancy all show a reduced number. On the other hand, there was an increased number of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the digestive system, diseases incident to old age, violence, and from certain other diseases embraced in the ill-defined group of diseases.

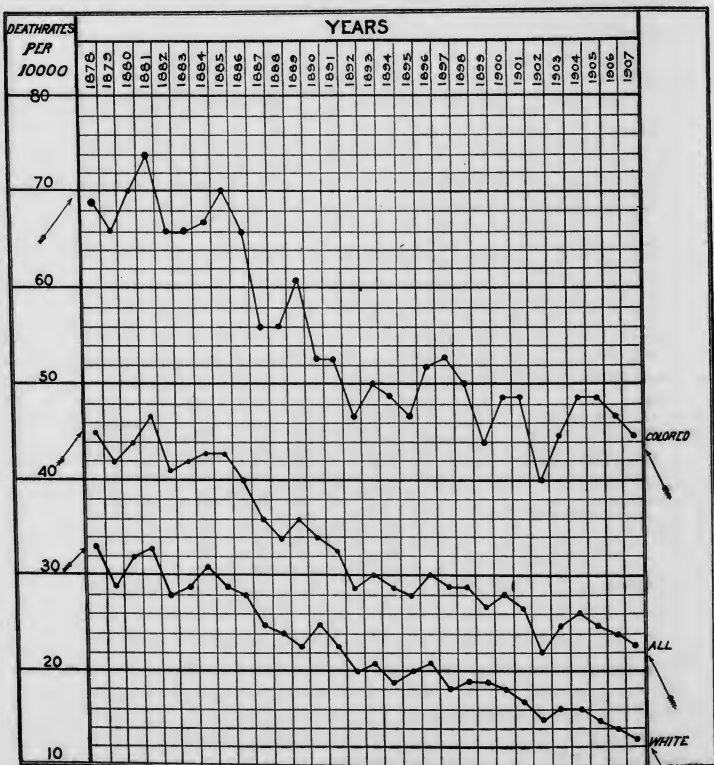
MORTALITY IN ITS RELATION TO PARTICULAR DISEASES.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—The death rate of this disease fell from 2.392 per 1,000 inhabitants of the District to 2.269. The decline in the white race death rate was from 1.430 in 1906 to 1.371, and in the colored race from 4.735 per 1,000 to 4.450.

The following chart illustrates a yearly comparison of death rates among the white and colored races from pulmonary tuberculosis in the District of Columbia from 1878 to 1907, inclusive:

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1000 INHABITANTS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS OF THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES SEPARATELY AND ALSO THE DEATH RATE FOR THE ENTIRE POPULATION FROM 1878 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE



During the past thirty years, 14.5 per cent of all the deaths occurring in the District of Columbia has been caused by pulmonary tuberculosis. The death rate, however, from this disease has gradually and consistently improved, and has fallen from 4.5 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1878 to 2.3 in 1907. The decline in the death rate of the white race during this period has been from 3.3 in 1878 to 1.3 in 1907; and for the colored race the decline has been from 6.9 to 4.5 during the same period.

An emphasis is given to the comparison of the death rates of the two races when we realize that the average colored population of the District during the past thirty years was about 31.8 per cent of the entire population. In other words, 31.8 per cent of the population has furnished over 54 per cent of deaths from this disease since 1878.

Bright's disease.—The number of deaths due to Bright's disease or chronic nephritis was 410. This number represents a decrease of deaths from this disease since last report of 16. The number of deaths reported among the white people was 261, a decrease of 9 as compared with the number reported in 1906; and the number of deaths from this disease among the colored race was 149, an annual decrease of 7 since 1906.

Diarrhea and enteritis.—The actual number of deaths during 1907 from these diseases was 325 of those under 2 years of age, which is an increase of 7 over 1906, but the death rate is lower than the rate for 1906. The comparative death rate of the whites for these diseases shows an improvement over 1906, while the death rate for the colored shows an increase. This latter condition is in contrast to the previous report (1906), which showed a considerable improvement on the part of the colored race over the conditions existing in 1905.

Below is a tabular statement showing the number of deaths and death rates from diarrheal diseases and inflammation of the bowels among children under 2 years of age from 1900 to 1907, inclusive, arranged as to race:

Year.	Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1900.....	171	217	388	0.842	2.385	1.319
1901.....	128	216	344	.616	2.353	1.148
1902.....	119	210	329	.560	2.263	1.077
1903.....	114	168	282	.524	1.793	.906
1904.....	143	180	323	.642	1.903	1.018
1905.....	126	211	337	.554	2.206	1.043
1906.....	146	172	318	.631	1.810	.974
1907.....	127	198	325	.544	2.059	.990

Diphtheria.—There has been a decrease since 1906 in the number of deaths from diphtheria. In that year there were 37 deaths recorded, while in 1907 there were but 30. Of these 30 deaths, 23 occurred among the white race, and 7 among the colored.

Diseases of the heart.—The number of deaths due to various forms of heart disease was 595. This is a larger number than was recorded for the previous year, viz, 564. Among the white population this form of death increased from 310 to 343, but among the colored people there was a reduction from 254 to 252 in the number of fatalities.

Malarial fever.—There has been a notable decrease in the number of deaths from malarial fevers since the report of 1906. Only 9 deaths were registered as resulting from malarial infection. Of these, 4 deaths occurred in the white race and 5 in the colored. During 1906 there were 19 deaths attributed to malarial infection.

Measles.—The total number of cases of measles which resulted in death during 1907 was 3 for the whites and 3 for the colored. This is a considerable improvement over the record of 1906 when the mortality for this disease was 17 for the white race and 12 for the

colored. This variation is not remarkable, and a reference to table 16 of the Appendix will show the fluctuations in the death rate of this disease from year to year.

Further comment with respect to the prevalence of this disease, as well as the prevalence of certain other contagious diseases, appears in connection with the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious-disease service, printed in the Appendix.

Pneumonia.—The deaths chargeable to pneumonia include the following forms of the disease, viz, broncho, lobular, catarrhal, lobar, and croupous. The total number of deaths from pneumonia increased from 503 in 1906 to 539 in 1907. Of this mortality there was an increase from 196 deaths during 1906 to 231 in 1907 among the white population. With the colored race there were 308 deaths, which is an increase over 1906 of only 1 death.

Railroad accidents.—There were 35 deaths from railroad accidents, both street and steam roads. Of the former there occurred 11 white deaths due to this cause, and 5 colored deaths. Of the latter there were 10 fatalities among the white people and 9 among the colored. This latter number is in favorable contrast to the record of last year, but the year of 1906 included the record of the Terra Cotta disaster, which, let us hope, is an exception and may stand for all time as the record number for this form of preventable accidents.

Suicides.—The record of self destruction for 1907 is an unusually high one. There was a total of 72 deaths resulting from suicide, of which 59 were white people and 13 colored. The register of 1907 for the District of Columbia shows that this number is the largest number of suicides for any one year for the past ten years. Sixty-six suicides in 1904 is the nearest approach to the record. The methods employed by the suicides above mentioned are as follows: Seventeen suicides used poisons of various character, 9 of which were males and 8 females. Suicide by asphyxia (illuminating gas) was employed by 10 males and 9 females. Three males and 1 female sought death by means of hanging, 3 males and 1 female by drowning, 23 males and 3 females by the use of firearms, and 2 females ended their lives by means of cutting instruments. The ages of these suicides were as follows: One committed suicide between the ages of 10 and 19, twenty-one between 20 and 29 years of age, fifteen between 30 and 39 years of age, seventeen between 40 and 49 years, eleven between 50 and 59 years, and seven suicides occurred between 60 and 69 years of age. The number of married people who committed suicide was 36 (25 males and 11 females), and the number of single people was 26 (18 males and 8 females). The number of widowed suicides was 5 (1 male and 4 females), and the number whose marital status was unknown was 5 (4 males and 1 female).

As regards the nativity of these suicides, 17 were born in the District of Columbia, 41 were born in other parts of the United States, and 6 were foreign born, and 8 were suicides whose nativity was not ascertained.

Whooping cough.—There were 33 deaths attributed to whooping cough during 1907. Fifteen of these were white and 18 were colored. The record of this disease for the previous year was 56. The white deaths show a decrease of 15, as compared with 1906, and the colored deaths a decrease of 8,

Scarlet fever.—There were but 2 deaths from this disease recorded during 1907; both deaths were white people. The fatalities from this disease during 1906 were 11. A more detailed statement relative to the prevalence of scarlet fever and its distribution throughout the city appears in the Appendix, in the report of the medical inspector in charge of the contagious-disease service.

Typhoid fever.—The mortality record for typhoid fever shows that during 1907 there were 114 deaths, of which 77 were among white residents and 37 among the colored. This number is 62 less than the record of 1906. Comments relating to the number of cases occurring during the year, their distribution, and the general character of the disease, appear in the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious-disease service.

Following is a statement in which is shown the relative incidence of certain specified diseases among the white and colored races during the calendar year 1907:

Diseases.	Deaths.		Death rates.		Ratio of death rates, white to colored.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	13	15	0.056	0.156	1 : 2.78
Abscess, acute.....	1	0	.004	.....	1 : 1.65
Accidents.....	135	92	.579	.957	1 : 1.11
Alcoholism.....	22	10	.094	.104	1 : 3.91
Bronchitis, acute.....	15	24	.064	.250	1 : 3.89
Broncho-pneumonia.....	48	77	.206	.801	1 : 1.23
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	187	95	.801	.988	1 : .85
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	26	9	.111	.094	1 : 1.82
Congenital debility.....	24	18	.103	.187	1 : 3.75
Convulsions (infantile).....	17	26	.073	.274	1 : 3.78
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	127	198	.544	2.059	1 : 3.74
Dysentery.....	9	14	.039	.146	1 : 4.00
Generalized tuberculosis.....	6	10	.026	.104	1 : 3.06
Infectious syphilis.....	0	23	.....	.239	1 : 2.05
Malarial fevers.....	4	5	.017	.052	1 : 2.52
Marasmus and malassimilation.....	85	72	.365	.749	1 : 1.39
Nephritis:					
Acute.....	25	26	.107	.270	1 : 1.19
Chronic.....	261	149	1.118	1.550	1 : 1.19
Pericarditis, endocarditis, and myocarditis.....	49	24	.210	.250	1 : 3.06
Pneumonia.....	183	231	.784	2.402	1 : 1.89
Premature birth.....	127	99	.544	1.029	1 : 2.43
Puerperal eclampsia.....	7	7	.030	.073	1 : 5.25
Puerperal peritonitis.....	1	2	.004	.021	1 : 5.78
Puerperal septicemia.....	2	5	.009	.052	1 : 3.61
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	6	9	.026	.094	1 : 1.08
Rheumatism.....	18	8	.077	.083	1 : 7.75
Rickets.....	1	3	.004	.031	1 : .99
Senility.....	147	60	.630	.624	1 : .53
Suicides.....	50	13	.252	.134	1 : 3.25
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	320	428	1.371	4.450	1 : 1.17
Typhoid fever.....	77	37	.330	.385	1 : 1.82
Valvular disease of heart.....	331	248	1.418	2.578	1 : 2.92
Whooping cough.....	15	18	.064	.187	

In order that this report may be brought up as nearly to date as practicable, the following statement of the comparative mortality of the first six months of 1907 and 1908 is appended:

Cause of death.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
External causes:						
Accidents and negligence.....	54	76	39	40	93	116
Homicides.....	10	6	5	7	15	13
Suicides.....	38	30	8	4	46	34
Sunstrokes.....				4		4
Legal executions.....		1	1	1	1	2
Natural causes.....	1,707	1,751	1,320	1,340	3,027	3,091
Total.....	1,809	1,864	1,373	1,396	3,182	3,260
Special diseases:						
Scarlet fever.....	1	5			1	5
Diphtheria and croup.....	7	7	2	4	9	11
Measles.....	2		1		3	
Whooping cough.....	12	7	14	12	26	19
Diarrheal diseases (under 2 years).....	11	38	21	48	32	86
Diarrheal diseases (2 years and over).....	15	18	8	11	23	29
Dysentery (under 2 years).....	1	1			1	1
Dysentery (2 years and over).....	1	4	1	1	2	5
Typhoid fever.....	20	17	12	8	32	25
Malarial fevers.....	1		2	4	3	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	187	151	227	218	414	369
Pneumonia.....	140	158	216	188	356	346
Bronchitis.....	44	31	61	46	105	77
Congestion of lungs.....	13	13	11	12	24	25
Rheumatism.....	10	16	3	6	13	22
All other diseases.....	1,242	1,285	741	782	1,983	2,067
External causes as above.....	102	113	53	56	155	109
Total.....	1,809	1,864	1,373	1,396	3,182	3,260

The above indicates that during the first six months of 1908 there were 3,260 deaths, which is 78 more than for the corresponding period of 1907. The increase in the white deaths was 55 and the increase among the colored was 23. There was a decrease in the number of homicides from 15 to 13; a decrease in the number of suicides from 46, during the first six months of 1907, to 34 during this period of 1908. There was an increase in the number of deaths due to accidents and negligence from 93, in 1907, to 116 in 1908. During this six-months period there was a decrease in the number of deaths from typhoid fever from 32 to 25. Pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia also show a satisfactory reduction from 414, in 1907, to 369 in 1908, of the former disease, and from 356 to 346 of the latter.

BIRTH RETURNS.

The number of live births registered during the calendar year 1907 was 6,873. These figures represent the births of 4,551 white children and 2,322 colored, of which 5,501 were reported by physicians and 1,372 by midwives. There were 56 cases of twin births, of which 37 cases were white, 19 colored. The total number of illegitimates reported was 591. Of this number, 94 were white children and 497 were colored.

STILLBIRTHS.

The recorded number of stillbirths in the District of Columbia during 1907 was 570. This is a falling off from the record of 1906 of 68 cases.

The laxity of the present legal requirements, by which it is not necessary to make any report at all of stillbirths in those cases where the foetus delivered has apparently not passed the fifth month of utero gestation, has, no doubt, influenced the number of these returns. These stillborn children may be disposed of in any manner desired by those in charge of them and without any form of registration prior to such disposal. Such conditions seem to me a serious danger to child life, and if it were possible to obtain proper and correct statistics on the subject of stillbirths, the enormous number, without doubt, would excite surprise.

Respectfully,

A. C. PATTERSON, M. D.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

29	Abdominal tuberculosis.	13	15	28	.056	.156	.085	.441	3	10	4	11	7	21	31	3
30	Pituitary abscess.	3	2	5	.013	.021	.015	.079	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2
31	Cystitis and pyos abscess.															
32	White swelling.					.010	.003	.015			1		1		2	1
33	Tubercle of other organs:															
	1. Bones.	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.047	1		1	1	2	1	6	1
	2. Glands.			1	.004		.003	.016		1						
	3. Kidneys.	1		1	.005		.003	.016								
34	Generalized tuberculosis.	6	10	16	.026	.104	.049	.252	3	3	6	4	9	7	16	0
35	Scrophula.	1		1	.004		.003	.016	1				1		1	
36	Synphala.															
	1. Constitutional.	2	4	6	.009	.042	.018	.365	1	1	3	1	4	2	6	0
	2. Hereditary.	23	23	23	.289	.289	.070	.362			14	9	14	9	25	2
37	Gonorrhea, 5 years and over.															
38	Gonorrhea, under 5 years.					.010	.003	.015			1		1		1	0
39	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity:															
	1. Jaw.	1	1	1												
	2. Tongue.	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.047		1	2		2	1	4	1
40	Cancer of stomach, liver, etc.:	3	1	4	.013	.010	.012	.063	3		1		3	1	8	4
	1. Esophagus.	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	.047	2			1	2	1	1	2
	2. Liver.	39	7	46	.167	.073	.140	.725	21	18	4	3	25	21	35	11
	3. Stomach.	43	12	55	.184	.125	.167	.867	19	24	3	9	22	33	60	5
41	Cancer of peritoneum, intestines, etc.:															
	1. Peritoneum.	1		1	.004		.003	.016	1				1		1	0
	2. Intestines.	19	4	23	.081	.042	.070	.362	10	9	1	3	11	12	25	2
42	Cancer of female genital organs:															
	1. Uterus.	45	14	59	.183	.146	.179	.930		45	14		1	59	49	10
43	Cancer of the breast.	26	11	37	.111	.114	.112	.583		26	1	10	1	36	30	7
44	Cancer of the skin:															
	1. Ear.	1		1	.004		.003	.016	1				1		1	0
	2. Face.	13		13	.056		.039	.205	10	3			10	3	8	5
45	Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs (unclassified):															
	1. Abdomen.	4		4	.017		.012	.063		4				4	2	2
	2. Bladder.					.011	.003	.016			1		1			3
	3. Bones.	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032		1		1	2		2	
	4. Brain.			1		.010	.003	.016			1		1		1	
	5. Hip.			1	.017	.010	.003	.015			1		1		1	0
	6. Kidney.	4		1	.017	.010	.012	.063	1	3	1		1	3	1	3
	7. Leg.			2	.004	.010	.006	.032		1	1		1	1	3	1
	8. Lung.	1		1	.004	.010	.003	.016					1			
	9. Neck.	3		5	.013	.021	.015	.079	2	1	2		2	3	4	1
	10. Papillomatous sarcoma.															
	11. Parotitis.	1		1	.004	.010	.003	.016				1	2	1	1	3
	12. Penis.	3	1	4	.013	.010	.012	.063	2	1			1	2	1	0
	13. Prostate.	2		2	.009	.006	.006	.032	2				1			
	14. Scrotum.	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.015					1		1	1
	15. Spine.	2		2	.009	.003	.003	.032	1	1			1		2	
	16. Spleen.	1		1	.004	.010	.003	.016			1				1	1
	17. Testicle.															
	18. Thigh.	1		1	.004	.010	.003	.016					1		1	1

64	Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy).....	187	95	282	801	.856	4,445	97	90	41	54	138	144	317	5	35
65	Cerebral congestion, edema, effusion.....	5	10	.021	.032	.030	.038	8	2	3	2	2	7	21	5	3
66	Cerebral softening.....	14	4	.060	.042	.045	.083	8	6	3	11	13	30	46	21	3
67	Paralysis, hemiplegia, paraplegia.....	34	19	.043	.042	.130	.078	8	16	5	14	35	4	33	6	3
68	General paralysis of insane (paresis).....	30	39	.120	.093	.118	.075	30	1	5	4	35	4	46	4	5
69	Other forms of mental alienation.....	17	4	11	.030	.042	.033	6	1	2	2	2	8	24	4	5
70	Epilepsy.....	10	9	10	.033	.033	.030	8	2	7	2	15	4	24	2	35
71	Convulsions (3 years and over), nonpuerperal.....	17	2	.004	.010	.012	.033	1	5	15	11	27	16	76	2	6
72	Convulsions (under 5 years).....	1	26	.073	.074	.124	.066	12	1	1	3	1	10	2	0	0
73	Tetanus, idiopathic, trismus neonatorum.....	3	1	.013	.010	.012	.032	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
74	Chorea.....	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
	Other diseases of the nervous system:															
	a. Of the brain—															
	1. Cerebral abscess.....	3	1	4	.013	.010	.012	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	1	1
	2. Cerebral anemia.....	1	1	1	.005	.010	.003	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	5
	3. Cerebral atrophy.....	1	1	1	.005	.010	.003	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	5
	4. Cerebral compression.....	1	1	1	.004	.010	.003	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	5
	5. Cerebral tumor.....	3	2	5	.013	.021	.015	1	2	2	2	1	4	7	1	2
	6. Hydrocephalus.....	3	2	5	.013	.021	.015	1	2	2	2	1	4	7	1	2
	7. Organic brain disease.....	3	2	5	.013	.021	.015	1	2	2	2	1	4	7	1	2
	b. Of the nervous system—															
	1. Aphasia.....	1	1	1	.004	.003	.015	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	2. Neurasthenia.....	7	4	11	.030	.042	.034	7	2	2	2	2	9	9	2	4
	3. Neuritis.....	7	1	8	.030	.010	.024	4	3	1	5	3	4	4	4	4
75	Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....															
76	Otitis media.....	1	1	1	.010	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Total.....	412	228	640	1,765	2,370	1,942	246	166	105	123	351	289	718	78	78
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system.																
77	Pericarditis.....		4	4	.042	.012	.063			2	2	2	2	10	18	6
78	Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	49	20	69	.210	.208	1,087	31	18	9	11	40	29	51	18	6
79	Organic diseases of the heart:															
	1. Dilatation and hypertrophy.....	27	5	32	.116	.052	.097	18	9	3	2	21	11	40	16	8
	2. Fatty degeneration.....	16	3	19	.068	.031	.050	4	12	3	3	4	15	11	16	8
	3. Valvular diseases.....	288	240	528	1,234	2,405	1,601	168	120	128	112	296	232	513	7	1
80	Angina pectoris.....	12	4	16	.051	.042	.049	9	3	3	1	12	4	17	1	1
81	Diseases of the arteries; atheroma, aneurism:															
	1. Aneurism.....	8	8	16	.034	.083	.046	6	2	3	5	9	7	8	7	7
	2. Arteriosclerosis.....	73	11	84	.313	.114	.258	44	29	5	6	49	35	64	21	4
82	Embolism and thrombosis (nonpuerperal).....	10	3	13	.043	.031	.038	2	8	3	5	8	17	17	4	4
83	Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.063	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	3
84	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).....															
85	Hemorrhages:															
	1. Hemophilia.....	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	1	2
	2. Purpura hemorrhagica.....	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
86	Other diseases of the circulatory system.....															
	Total.....	487	304	791	2,086	3,160	2,400	285	202	160	144	445	346	742	49	49

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths, preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.									
	Total deaths.			General death rates.				Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.												
								Deaths by race and sex.																
								Deaths by race and sex.																
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Increase.	Decrease.								
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system.																								
Diseases of the nasal fossae.....	5	2	7	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.110	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	1							
Diseases of the larynx (laryngitis, edema).....	1	1	2	0.004	0.010	0.006	.032	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Diseases of the thyroid body.....	15	24	39	.067	.250	.118	.615	8	7	12	12	20	19	34	5	5	5							
Bronchitis, acute; and under 5 years.....	2	46	48	.009	.478	.146	.756	1	1	22	24	23	25	44	4	4	4							
Bronchitis, capillary.....	42	18	60	.180	.187	.182	.946	18	24	7	11	25	35	40	20	20	20							
Bronchitis, chronic; and over 5 years.....	48	77	125	.206	.801	.379	1.971	24	24	35	42	59	66	119	6	6	6							
Pneumonia, broncho, catarrhal, lobular.....	183	231	414	.784	2.402	1.256	6.528	96	87	111	120	207	207	384	30	30	30							
Pneumonia, croupous, lobar.....	6	10	16	.025	.104	.049	.252	2	4	4	6	6	10	19	20	3	3							
Pleurisy (empyema).....	37	16	53	.159	.166	.161	.835	22	15	5	11	27	26	33	20	20	20							
Pulmonary congestion.....	11	3	14	.047	.031	.043	.221	5	6	2	1	7	7	11	3	3	3							
Pulmonary edema, apoplexy.....	2	3	5	.009	.031	.015	.079	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	1	1	1							
Pulmonary edema.....	6	5	11	.026	.052	.033	.173	2	4	3	2	5	5	11	6	6	6							
Gangrene of lungs.....	2	2	4	.009	.006	.006	.032	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1							
Asthma.....	6	9	15	.026	.094	.046	.236	4	2	7	2	11	4	31	11	11	11							
Emphysema.....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.012	.063	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1							
Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted):	1	1	2	.004	.031	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1. Pulmonary hemorrhage.....																								
2. Pulmonary abscess.....																								
3. Pulmonary cirrhosis.....																								
Total.....	368	448	816	1.577	4.658	2.476	12.865	190	178	213	235	403	413	746	70	70	70							
V.—Diseases of the digestive system.																								
Diseases of the mouth and its adnexa.....	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.047	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5							
Diseases of the pharynx.....	3	3	6	.013	.033	.023	.094	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	8	0	0							
Diseases of the esophagus (stricture).....	1	4	5	.004	.042	.036	.189	6	2	1	3	7	5	11	1	1	1							
Ulcer of the stomach.....	8	4	12	.034	.042	.036	.189	6	2	1	3	7	5	11	1	1	1							
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted):																								
1. Acute indigestion.....	31	35	66	.133	.364	.290	1.040	13	18	15	20	28	38	64	2	2	2							
2. Gastritis.....	44	33	77	.188	.343	.234	1.213	23	21	21	12	44	33	75	2	2	2							

105	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years):	36	70	106	.154	.728	.325	1.084	20	16	41	29	61	45	2	19	2
	1. Athrepsia.....	6	21	27	.026	.218	.082	.426	2	4	12	9	14	23	88	19	
	2. Cholera infantum.....	39	35	74	.167	.364	.225	1.166	25	14	21	14	46	28	106	32	
	4. Enteritis.....	46	72	118	.197	.749	.338	1.861	26	20	33	39	59	59	99	19	
106	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over):	13	7	20	.056	.072	.038	.303	5	8	3	4	8	12	13	6	
	1. Diarrhea.....	24	7	31	.103	.073	.094	.489	7	17	2	5	9	22	33	3	
	2. Enteritis.....	22	6	28	.094	.062	.085	.441	14	8	3	3	17	11	31	2	
107	Intestinal parasites:	8	5	13	.034	.052	.040	.205	4	4	2	3	6	7	14	1	
108	Hernia and intestinal obstruction:	23	6	29	.099	.062	.088	.457	15	8	1	5	16	13	28	1	
	1. Hernia.....	8	3	11	.034	.031	.033	.173	4	4	2	1	6	5	5	6	
	3. Intussusception and volvulus.....	4	2	6	.017	.021	.018	.095	1	3	1	1	2	4	8	2	
109	Other disease of the intestines.....	2	2	2	.009	.006	.032	.032	1	1			1	1			
110	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	26	9	35	.111	.094	.107	.552	20	6	6	3	26	9	41	6	
111	Hydatid tumor of the liver.....	4	1	5	.017	.010	.015	.079	2	2		1	2	3	7	2	
112	Cirrhosis of the liver.....	3	3	6	.013	.031	.018	.095	1	2	2	1	3	3	11		
113	Biliary calculi.....	4	3	7	.017	.031	.018	.095	1	2	2	1	3	3	11		
114	Other diseases of the liver:	10	3	13	.043	.031	.038	.205	5	5	1	2	6	7	7		
	1. Abscess of the liver.....	2	2	2	.009	.006	.032	.032	2	2			2	2			
115	Diseases of the spleen.....	12	12	24	.051	.125	.073	.378	3	9	4	8	7	17	34	10	
116	Peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....	1	1	1	.005	.003	.003	.016	1	1			1	1	0	0	
117	Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....	30	9	39	.129	.094	.118	.615	16	14	2	7	18	21	31	8	
118	Appendicitis.....	411	345	756	1.761	3.587	2.293	11.919	221	190	174	171	395	361	749	7	
	Total.....	25	26	51	.107	.270	.155	.804	18	7	12	14	30	21	55	4	
119	Nephritis, acute.....	261	149	410	1.118	1.550	1.244	6.464	161	100	86	63	247	163	426	16	
120	Nephritis, chronic, interstitial.....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.012	.063	1		3		4			3	
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa:	4	1	5	.017	.010	.015	.079	4			1	5		13	8	
	1. Pyelitis.....	3	1	4	.013	.011	.012	.063	1	2		1	1	3	2	2	
122	Urinary calculus.....	14	1	15	.060	.010	.046	.236	13	1	1		14	1	20	5	
123	Diseases of the bladder:	1	4	5	.004	.042	.015	.079	1		4		5		1		
	1. Cystitis.....	9	2	11	.039	.021	.034	.173	9		2		11		10	1	
124	Diseases of the urethra, stricture, etc.....	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	.047	2		1		3		2	1	
125	Diseases of the prostate:																
	1. Hypertrophy.....																
	2. Prostatitis.....																
126	Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs:																
127	Metritis.....	2	6	8	.009	.062	.024	.126		2		6		8	10	2	
128	Uterine hemorrhage.....	5	1	6	.021	.010	.018	.093		5		1		6	7	1	
129	Uterine tumors (noncancerous), fibroids, etc.....																
130	Other diseases of the uterus (abscess, etc.).....																

VI.—Diseases of the genito-urinary system.

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths, preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.	
								Colored.								
	White.				Colored.				M.	F.	M.	F.				
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.					F.				M.	F.
VI.—Diseases of the genito-urinary system—Continued.																
131 Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.....	3	4	7	0.013	0.042	0.021	0.110	3	4			7	3	4		
132 Other diseases of the female genital organs:																
1. Pyosalpinx.....	3	3	6	.013	.031	.018	.085	3	3			6	20	1	14	
133 Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast.....																
Total.....	333	203	536	1.427	2.110	1.626	8.450	210	109	94	320	216	574		38	
VII.—The puerperal state.																
134 Accidents of pregnancy:																
1. Abortion (miscarriage).....	6	5	11	.025	.082	.033	.174	6	5			11	9	2		
2. Vomiting (uncontrollable).....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.003	.016	1	1			3	4			
135 Puerperal hemorrhage.....	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	.047	2	1			3				
136 Other accidents of labor:																
1. Dystocia (mother).....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.012	.063	1	3			4	3	3		
2. Placenta previa.....	2	2	4	.009	.031	.006	.032	2	2			4	7			
137 Puerperal septicemia and fever.....	2	5	7	.009	.052	.022	.110	2	5			7	17		10	
138 Puerperal peritonitis.....	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.047	1	2			3	2	1		
139 Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	7	7	14	.030	.073	.043	.221	7	7			14	11	3		
140 Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).....																
141 Other puerperal accidents.....	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	.047	2	1			3	3	0	0	
Puerperal diseases of the breasts.....																
Total.....	24	24	48	.103	.249	.146	.757	24	24			48	49			
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.																
142 Gangrene:																
1. Of lower extremity.....	3	7	10	.013	.073	.031	.158	2	3	4	5	5	4	6	6	2
2. Senile gangrene.....	3	2	5	.013	.021	.015	.079	1	1	1	2	3	7	1		
3. Cancerum oris.....	1	1	2	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1						1	

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths, preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present, as compared with preceding year.	
								White.		Colored.						
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Increase.	Decrease.		
XIII.—External causes.																
Suicide by poisons:																
1. Arsenic.....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.003	0.016	1	4		3	1	7	1	0	0
2. Carbolic acid.....	7	10	17	.030	.031	.030	.158	3	1		3	3	7	5	5	
3. Formaldehyde.....	1	3	4	.004	.012	.003	.016	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	
4. Morphine and opium.....	3	1	4	.012	.010	.009	.047	2	1		1	1	1	2	2	
5. Paris green.....	1	1	2	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
6. Strychnia.....	1	1	2	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	
Suicide by asphyxia:																
1. Illuminating gas.....	16	3	19	.069	.031	.058	.300	9	7	1	2	10	9	12	7	
Suicide by hanging.....	3	1	4	.013	.010	.012	.063	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	
157 Suicide by drowning.....	4	4	8	.017	.052	.012	.063	3	1	5	3	3	1	1	3	
158 Suicide by firearms.....	21	5	26	.090	.052	.079	.409	18	3	5	3	23	3	13	13	
159 Suicide by cutting instruments.....	2	2	4	.009	.006	.006	.032	2	2			2	2	4	2	
160 Suicide by jumping from high places.....	2	2	4	.009	.006	.006	.032	2	2			2	2	4	2	
161 Suicide by crushing.....														1	1	
162 Suicide by crushing.....																
163 Other suicides.....	26	3	29	.111	.031	.088	.457	15	11	3		18	11	50	21	
164 Fractures.....																
165 Dislocations.....																
166 Other accidental traumatism:																
1. Automobile accident.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.031	1	1	1		2			2	
2. Baseball playing (collision).....	1	1	2	.005	.004	.003	.016	1	1			1			1	
3. Bicycle accident.....	1	1	2	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1			1			1	
4. Crushed by shifting lumber.....	1	1	2	.004	.003	.003	.016	1	1			1			1	
5. Elevator accident.....	2	2	4	.009	.021	.012	.063	2	2			4			3	
6. Falls.....	17	11	28	.073	.114	.085	.441	11	6	9	2	20	8	12	16	
7. Gas explosion.....	1	1	2	.004	.011	.003	.016	1	1			1			1	
8. Gunshot wound.....	3	1	4	.013	.010	.013	.063	3	1	1		4			1	
9. Machinery accidents.....	2	2	4	.009	.021	.012	.063	2	2			2			2	
10. Railroad accidents (steam).....	10	9	19	.043	.094	.058	.300	9	1	8	1	17	2	70	5	
11. Railroad accidents (street).....	11	5	16	.047	.052	.049	.252	11		5		16		9	7	

167	12. Runaway horse, injury by	1	2	3	.004	.021	.009	.047	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1
168	13. Run over by wagon	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.031	1	1	1	2	2	1	7	5
169	14. Falling bodies, injury by	5		5	.021		.015	.078	5			5	5			
170	15. Struck by steam bucket						.003	.016								
171	16. Traumatic tetanus	2	10	12	.009	.011	.003	.189	2	8	2	10	2	10	2	
172	17. Wound of stomach (chicken bone)	1	1	1	.009	.010	.036	.016				1	1	1	1	
173	Burns and scalds	10	15	25	.043	.156	.076	.394	1	9	10	6	19	26		
174	Burns from corrosive substances						.003	.016				1	1	9		8
175	Stroke (heat stroke)	1	1	1	.004	.011	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
176	Freezing	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	.047	2			3	3	3	3	5
177	Electric shock	11	15	26	.047	.156	.079	.410	11		14	1	25	31		
178	Accidental drowning															
179	Starvation															
180	Absorption of deleterious gases:															
181	1. Carbon dioxide	1		1	.004		.003	.016								1
182	2. Chloroform narcosis	2	1	3	.009	.010	.009	.047	2	1		1	2	1	2	2
183	3. Illuminating gas	13	2	15	.056	.021	.046	.236	10	3	1	11	4	13		
184	Other acute poisonings:															
185	1. Alcoholic poison		1	1		.010	.003	.016			1	1	1	3	1	1
186	2. Carbolic acid	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032				1	1	2		
187	3. Corrosive poison	2		2	.009		.006	.031	2			2	2	3	2	
188	4. Potoman poison	3	1	4	.012	.011	.012	.063	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
189	5. Wood alcohol		1	1		.010	.003	.016			1	1	1			
190	Other external violence:															
191	1. Asphyxia	1	1	2	.004	.011	.006	.032	1		1	2	2	2	0	0
192	2. Foreign body in trachea	2		2	.009		.006	.032	2			2	2	1	1	
193	3. Homicide (criminal)															
194	(a) Cerebral hemorrhage	2	4	6	.009	.042	.018	.094	1	4		5	5	19	13	
195	(b) Criminal abortion	10	8	18	.043	.083	.055	.284	5	6	2	11	6	7		
196	(c) Gunshot wound	2	4	6	.009	.042	.018	.095	2	4		6	6	2		
197	(d) Stab wound	2	1	1		.011	.003	.016			1	1	1	1	2	1
198	4. Legal execution		1	1		.010	.003	.016			1	1	1	1	0	0
199	5. Overlaid by mother	2		2	.009		.006	.032	1		2	2	2	2	2	
200	6. Rupture of meningeal artery (forceps)	12	4	16	.051	.042	.049	.252	7	5	2	9	9	7	7	
201	7. Prolonged labor (child)															
202	Total	220	128	348	.943	1.331	1.056	5.486	152	68	95	33	247	101	339	9
203	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.															
204	Dropsy															
205	Sudden death		2	2		.021	.006	.032			1	1	1	1	2	0
206	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:															
207	1. Congenital debility	2	1	3	.008	.010	.009	.047	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	6
208	2. Inanition	1	4	5	.004	.042	.015	.079	1		3	2	2	3	11	
209	3. Marasmus	44	35	79	.189	.364	.240	1.285	22	18	12	40	39	55	24	
210	4. General debility	2	2	4	.009	.021	.012	.063	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	3
211	5. Congestive chill	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.031			1	2	2	2	2	0
212	6. Dentition		2	2	.021	.006	.032			2					0	
213	Total	50	47	97	.214	.489	.294	1.529	25	25	22	25	47	50	83	14

[illegible]

II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.

[illegible]

[illegible]

VII.—*The puerperal state.*

VIII.—*Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.*

IX.—Diseases of organs of locomotion.

Nontuberculous diseases of the bones:

1. Mastoiditis.....
2. Rachitis.....
Arthritis and other diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to months and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death	Total deaths year 1907.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
			W.		C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.					
			M.	F.	M.																	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
IX.—Diseases of organs of locomotion—Continued.																										
148	Amputations.....																									
149	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	9	1	1			1										1		1							
Total.....																										
X.—Malformations.																										
150	Congenital malformations (stillbirths excluded):	1																								
	1. Encephalocele.....	7	2														1									
	2. Hydrocephalus.....	12	1			2											2									
	3. Open foramen ovale.....																									
	Total.....	20	3			2											2	1		3						
Total.....																										
XI.—Early infancy.																										
151	Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema:	42	3	1	1	1		1	2								1	2		3	1					
	1. Congenital debility.....	78	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2		1	3	1							
	2. Marasmus (under 3 months).....	226	3	2	6	5	2	3	4	3	6	5	6	1	5	4	2	5	5	2	3	10				
	3. Premature birth.....																									
152	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:	5			1												1									
	1. Asphyxia neonatorum.....	3				1																				
	2. Umbilical hemorrhage.....	16	1				1	2	1								2									
153	Inanition (under 3 months).....																									
	Total.....	370	6	6	10	8	6	5	8	8	9	8	7	5	7	8	2	10	7	6	3	13				
Total.....																										
XII.—Old age.																										
154	Senile debility.....	186	7	6	1	2	8	4	3	2	5	4	3	1	4	10	1	3	4	5	1	5				
	Senile dementia.....	21	1													2										
	Total.....	207	8	7	1	2	8	4	3	2	5	5	3	2	4	12	1	3	4	5	1	5				
Total.....																										

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to months and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths year 1907.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.						
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
			XIII.—External causes—Continued.																					
175	Other acute poisonings:	1																						
	1. Alcoholic poison.	2																						
	2. Carbolic acid.	2																						
	3. Corrosive poison.	2																						
	4. Potomac poison.	4																						
	5. Wood alcohol.	1																						
176	Other external violence:	2																						
	1. Asphyxia.	2																						
	2. Foreign body in trachea.	2																						
	3. Homicide (criminal):	6																						
	(a) Cerebral hemorrhage.	2																						
	(b) Criminal abortion.	18	3	1	1	1																		
	(c) Gunshot wound.	6																						
	(d) Stab wound.	1																						
	4. Legal execution.	1																						
	5. Overlaid by mother.	1																						
	6. Rupture of meningeal artery (forceps).	2	1																					
	7. Prolonged labor (child).	16	1			1	1		1	1														
	Total.	348	11	9	8	4	5	5	5	10	7	8	1	9	5	10	22	6	8	2	17	3	7	5
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.																								
177	Dropsy.	2																						
178	Sudden death.																							
179	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:																							
	1. Congenital debility.	3																						
	2. Inanition.	5																						
	3. Marasmus.	79	1	1	1				2	1														
	4. General debility.	2																						
	5. Congestive chill.	2																						
	6. Dentition.																							
	Total.	97	1	1	1	1	1		3	2														

[illegible]

Other diseases of the nervous system:

(a) Of the brain—

1. Cerebral abscess.....
2. Cerebral anemia.....
3. Cerebral atrophy.....
4. Cerebral compression.....
5. Cerebral tumor.....
6. Hydrocephalus.....
7. Organic brain disease.....

b) Of the nervous system—

1. Aphasia.....
2. Neurasthenia.....
3. Neuritis.....

Total

III.—Diseases of the circulatory system.

Perforated

Endocarditis and myocarditis

Organic diseases of the heart:

1. Dilatation and hypertrophy2. Fatty degeneration3. Valvular disease

Angina pectoris.....

Diseases of the arteries; atheroma, aneurism;
1. Aneurysm

1. Aneurism.....

2. Arteriosclerosis.....Embolism and thrombosis (nonarterial)

Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phle-

Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis)

Hemorrhages:

1. Haemophilia.....2. Purpura hemorrhagicaOther diseases of the circulatory system.....

References

.....IMOT

IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system.

Diseases of the nasal fossaeDiseases of the larynx (laryngitis, edema)Diseases of the thyroid body

Bronchitis, acute, and under 5 years

Bronchitis, capillary.....

Bronchitis, chronic, and over 5 years.....

Pneumonia, broncho, catarrhal, lobularPneumonia, croupous, lobar.....

[illegible]

VII.—The puerperal state.

[illegible]

X.—Malformations.

Congenital malformations (stillbirths excluded):

1. Encephalocele.....
2. Hydrocephalus.....
3. Open foramen ovale.....

Total.....

XI.—Early infancy.

Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema:

1. Congenital debility.....
2. Marasmus (under 3 months).....
3. Premature birth.....

Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:

1. Asphyxia neonatorum.....
2. Umbilical hemorrhage.....

Inanition (under 3 months).....

Total.....

XII.—Old age.

Senile debility.....

Senile dementia.....

Total.....

XIII.—External causes.

Suicide by poisons:

1. Arsenic.....
2. Carbolic acid.....
3. Formaldehyde.....
4. Morphine and opium.....
5. Paris green.....
6. Strychnia.....

Suicide by asphyxia:

1. Illuminating gas.....

Suicide by hanging.....

Suicide by drowning.....

Suicide by firearms.....

Suicide by cutting instruments.....

Suicide by jumping from high places.....

Suicide by crushing.....

Other suicides.....

Fractures.....

Dislocations.....

Other accidental traumatism:

1. Automobile accident.....
2. Baseball playing (collision).....
3. Bicycle accident.....

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X.—Malformations.

Congenital malformations (stillbirths excluded):

1. Encephalocele.
2. Hydrocephalus.
3. Open foramen ovale.

Total.

XI.—Early infancy.

Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema:

1. Congenital debility.
2. Marasmus (under 3 months).
3. Premature birth.

Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:

1. Asphyxia neonatorum.
2. Umbilical hemorrhage.
3. Inanition (under 3 months).

Total.

XII.—Old age.

Senile debility.

Senile dementia.

Total.

XIII.—External causes.

Suicide by poisons:

1. Arsenic.
2. Carbolic acid.
3. Formadehyde.
4. Morphine and opium.
5. Paris green.
6. Strychnia.

Suicide by asphyxia:

1. Illuminating gas.

Suicide by hanging.

Suicide by drowning.

Suicide by firearms.

Suicide by cutting instruments.

Suicide by jumping from high places.

Suicide by crushing.

Other suicides.

Fractures.

Dislocations.

Other accidental traumatism:

1. Automobile accident.
2. Baseball playing (collision).
3. Bicycle accident.

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3. Homicide (criminal):														
(a) Cerebral hemorrhage.....														
(b) Criminal abortion.....														
(c) Gunshot wound.....														
(d) Stab wound.....														
4. Legal execution.....														
5. Overlaid by mother.....														
6. Rupture of meningial artery (forceps).....														
7. Prolonged labor (child).....														
2.....														
12 5 12 5 11 6 11 1 16 4 10 1 12 7 4 2 13 4 5 3 14 7 4														
Total.....														
XIV.— <i>Ill-defined diseases.</i>														
Dropsy.....														
Sudden death.....														
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:														
1. Congenital debility.....														
2. Infanition.....														
3. Marasmus.....														
4. General debility.....														
5. Congestive chill.....														
6. Dentition.....														
Total.....														
XIV. RECAPITULATION.														
I. General diseases.....														
II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....														
III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....														
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....														
V. Diseases of the digestive system.....														
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....														
VII. The puerperal state.....														
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....														
IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....														
X. Malformations.....														
XI. Early infancy.....														
XII. Old age.....														
XIII. External causes.....														
XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....														
Total deaths from all causes.....														
Total from all causes, by race.....														
Percentage by race to total mortality, and by months.....														
Grand aggregate, and by months.....														
Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, and by months.....														

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths

Classification No.	Cause of death	Under 1 year.		1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		Total under 5 years.						Percentage of each cause to total mortality under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.		10 to 19 years.		20 to 29 years.		30 to 39 years.		40 to 49 years.		50 to 59 years.		60 to 69 years.					
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.			Total by race.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	I. General diseases.																																			
2	Typhoid fever.					1																														
3	Exanthematous typhus.																																			
4	Recurrent fever.																																			
5	Intermittent and remittent fever and malarial cachexia.																																			
6	Varicella.																																			
7	Measles.	1	1			1		1	1																											
8	Scarlatina.	1	1			1		1	1																											
9	Whooping cough.	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	4																											
10	Diphtheria, croup.																																			
11	Grippe (epidemic influenza).	4		1	1	2	1			3	1		2	1	1		2	1																		
12	Miliary (sweating) fever.																																			
13	Asiatic cholera.																																			
14	Cholera morbus (nostras).																																			
15	Dysentery.			1		1	1		2																											
16	Pest (plague or bubonic plague).																																			
17	Yellow fever.																																			
18	Leprosy.																																			
19	Erysipelas.																																			
20	Other epidemic affections.																																			
21	Purulent septicemia and infection (pyemia).																																			
22	Glanders and farcy.																																			
23	Malignant pustule and charbon (anthrax).																																			
24	Rabies (hydrophobia).																																			
25	Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.																																			
26	Pellagra.																																			
27	Tubercle of the larynx.																																			
28	Tubercle of the lungs.	2	2	5	5	2	3	3	3			6	2																							
29	Tubercle of the meninges.	6	2	2		1	5	2				1																								
30	Abdominal tuberculosis.																																			
31	Pelvic disease.																																			
32	Cold abscess and psoas abscess.																																			
33	White swelling.																																			
34	Tubercle of other organs:																																			
35	1. Bones.																																			
36	2. Glands.																																			
37	3. Kidneys.																																			
38	Generalized tuberculosis.																																			
39	Syphilis.	1																																		
40	1. Constitutional.																																			

TABLE 1C.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths.

[illegible]

TABLE 1C.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Under 1 year.		1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		Total under 5 years.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.		10 to 19 years.		20 to 29 years.		30 to 39 years.		40 to 49 years.		50 to 59 years.		60 to 69 years.					
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		Total by race.			W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system—Continued.																																	
85	Hemorrhages:																																
	1. Hemophilia.....	1		2																													
86	2. Purpura hemorrhagica.....																																
	Other diseases of the circulatory system.....																																
	Total.....	5		3				1																									
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system.																																	
87	Diseases of the nasal fossae.....																																
88	Diseases of the larynx (laryngitis, edema).....	1				1	1																										
89	Diseases of the thyroid body.....																																
90	Bronchitis, acute; and under 5 years.....	1	2	4	6	2	1	5	3																								
	Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	1	14	13			5	3																								
91	Bronchitis, chronic; and over 5 years.....																																
92	Pneumonia, broncho, catarrhal, lobular.....	2	6	13	16	4	1	6	6																								
93	Pneumonia, croupous, lobar.....	13	5	23	31	7	5	13	15	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	9	8	22	26	17	48	65	4	35	9.03	1	1	4				
94	Pleurisy (empyema).....	1																															
95	Pulmonary congestion.....	7	4	2	3	1																											
96	Pulmonary edema, apoplexy.....																																
97	Gangrene of lungs.....																																
98	Asthma.....																																
99	Emphysema.....																																
	Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted):																																
	1. Pulmonary hemorrhage.....																																
	2. Pulmonary abscess.....																																
	3. Pulmonary cirrhosis.....																																
	Total.....	26	19	57	71	15	8	31	28	4	2	5	9	2	1	2	4	3		2	6	50	30	97	118	80	215	295	19.73	1	3		
V.—Diseases of the digestive system.																																	
100	Diseases of the mouth and its adnexa.....			1	1																												
101	Diseases of the pharynx.....																																
102	Diseases of the esophagus (stricture).....																																
103	Ulcer of the stomach.....																																
104	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted):																																
	1. Acute indigestion.....			1	2	4	1	2	2																								
	2. Gastritis.....			4	1	1	1																										
105	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years):																																
	1. Athrepsia.....																																
	2. Cholera infantum.....	20	13	36	29			3	5																								
	3. Diarrhea.....	2	3	12	8			1	5																								
	4. Enteritis.....	21	10	17	13	4	4	4	1																								
106	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over):	23	15	29	35	3	5	4	4																								
	1. Diarrhea.....																																
	2. Enteritis.....																																
	3. Gastro-enteritis.....																																
107	Intestinal paralysis.....																																
108	Hernia and intestinal obstruction:																																
	1. Hernia.....																																
	2. Intestinal obstruction.....																																
	3. Intussusception and volvulus.....	3	1																														
109	Other diseases of the intestines.....	1	2																														
110	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....																																
111	Hydatid tumor of the liver.....																																
112	Cirrhosis of the liver.....																																
113	Biliary calculi.....																																
114	Other diseases of the liver:																																
	1. Abscess of the liver.....																																
	2. Congestion of the liver.....																																
	3. Hepatitis.....																																
115	Diseases of the spleen.....																																
116	Peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....																																
117	Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....																																
118	Appendicitis.....																																
	Total.....	72	46	102	90	10	17	13	6	3	3	1	3	1	1		1	1	2		87	69	118	100	156	218	374	25.01	5	4			

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1c.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion No.	Cause of death.	Under 1 year.		1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		Total under 5 years.			Percent- age of each cause to total mortality under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.		10 to 19 years.		20 to 29 years.		30 to 39 years.		40 to 49 years.		50 to 59 years.		60 to	
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		Total by race.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	XIII.—External causes—Continued.																												
176	Other external violence:																												
	1. Asphyxia.....	1		1									1		1		1	1	2		.13								
	2. Foreign body in trachea.....	1											1				1				.07								
	3. Homicide (criminal):																												
	(a) Cerebral hemorrhage.....																		1										
	(b) Criminal abortion.....																												
	(c) Gunshot wound.....			1																									
	(d) Stab wound.....																		1										
	4. Legal execution.....																												
	5. Overlaid by mother.....				1														1	2	3	4	1	2	1	1			
	6. Rupture of meningeal artery (forceps).....	1	1										1	1			2												
	7. Prolonged labor (child).....	7	5	2	2								7	5	2	2	12	4	16		1.07								
	Total.....	12	8	3	3	1	1	2					1	2	1	2	15	11	8	6	26	14	40						
	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.																												
177	Dropsy.....																												
178	Sudden death.....																												
179	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:																												
	1. Congenital debility.....	1	1		1								1	1		1	2	1	3		.20								
	2. Inanition.....			1	2										1	2	1	3	4		.27								
	3. Marasmus.....	18	19	14	12	3	2	3	3		1	1	1		1	21	22	18	17	43	35	78							
	4. General debility.....																												
	5. Congestive chill.....																												
	6. Dentition.....			1																									
	Total.....	20	20	16	15	3	2	3	3		1	2	1			1	23	23	21	20	46	41	87						
	RECAPITULATION.																												
	I. General diseases.....	16	12	30	17	12	17	12	12	6	2	7	7	2	1	7	9	2	6	2	4	38	38	58	49	76	107	183	
	II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	29	11	20	12	7	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	1		4	42	16	25	23	58	48	106		
	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	5	3																										
	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	26	19	57	71	15	8	31	28	4	2	5	9	2	1	2	4	3		2	6	50	30	97	118	80	215	295	
	V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	72	46	102	90	10	17	13	6	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2		2	87	69	118	100	156	218	374		
	VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	2			1																2	2	1		3	3	6		
	VII. The puerperal state.....																												
	VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....																												
	IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	1		1				2													1				1		1		
	X. Malformations.....	5	10		3		1																						
	XI. Early infancy.....	120	81	81	85		1	1	1												5	11		3	16	3	19		
	XII. Old age.....																				120	82	82	86	202	168	370		
	XIII. External causes.....	12	8	3	3	1	1	2													14	40							
	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	20	20	16	15	3	2	3	3		1	2	1			1	23	23	21	20	46	41	87						
	Total.....	308	207	313	297	48	48	66	53	16	13	16	24	7	5	14	16	9	9	7	10	388	282	416	409	670	825	1,495	
																								</					

TABLE 1C.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to ages of decedents, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of deaths—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.

[illegible]

TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	MARITAL RELATIONS.																NATIVITY.																			
		Married.				Single.								Widow or widower.				Unknown.				District of Columbia.				Other parts of the United States.				Foreign.				Unknown.			
		White.		Colored.		White.				Colored.				White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I.—General diseases—Continued.																																					
45	Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs unclassified:																																				
	1. Abdomen.		1					2							1								1			2				1							
	2. Bladder.			1																																	
	3. Bones.		1																																		
	4. Brain.									1													1														
	5. Hip.			1																																	
	6. Kidney.		2			1																															
	7. Leg.							1							1								1	2													
	8. Lung.	1														1																					
	9. Neck.	2	1			2																															
	10. Papillomatous sarcoma.																																				
	11. Pancreas.	2	1			1																	1			2	1		2								
	12. Penis.							1																													
	13. Prostate.							1																													
	14. Scrotum.							1						1									1														
	15. Spine.					1								1																							
	16. Spleen.															1							1	1													
	17. Testicle.																																				
	18. Thigh.							1																													
46	Other tumors.		3					1																													
47	Rheumatism, acute.		1			2	1	1		1						1							1	1		2		1		1							
48	Rheumatism, chronic and gout.	4	6	1				1							2	2	1						1	1		1	2	2									
49	Scurbutus.																																				
50	Diabetes.	16	10			2	1	8	2			1		3	6	1							3	2		2	5		1						2		
51	Exophthalmic goiter.		1																				4	8		20	9	2		5	2						
52	Addison's disease.																																				
53	Leukemia.	1																																			
54	Anemia and chlorosis.		2	2		2		3																													
55	Other general diseases.		1			1		3	1					1									2	2		1	1										
56	Alcoholism and delirium tremens.																																				
57	Chronic lead poisoning.	13	1	3	1			4	1			4		3		2							2		5		11	2	3	1	6			1			
58	Other chronic poisoning (occupational).																																				
59	Other chronic poisoning.																																				
	Total.	205	206	132	121	58	52	170	85	85	76	130	96	56	105	34	62	4		3	2	157	167	162	150	237	224	214	204	95	53	2		4	5	6	3
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.																																					
60	Encephalitis.																																				
61	Meningitis:		1																																		
	1. Cerebro-spinal.																																				
	2. Simple.	1	1	1	2	9	2	1	2	9	3	1											6	2	3	8	5	2	3	4							
62	Progressive locomotor ataxia.	5		1	1	21	12	6	2	7	7			1									22	10	7	6	5	5	1	4	5						
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord:	4		1				2																													
	1. Ascending paralysis.																																				
	2. Bulbar paralysis.																																				
	3. Infantile paralysis.	4	1	1				2																													
	4. Myelitis.																																				
	5. Spinal sclerosis.	2						1																													
64	Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy).							2																													

TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	MARITAL RELATIONS.																NATIVITY.																			
		Married.				Single.								Widow or widower.				Unknown.				District of Columbia.				Other parts of the United States.				Foreign.				Unknown.			
		White.		Colored.		White.				Colored.				White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
						Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
74	II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense—Continued.																																				
	Other diseases of the nervous system:																																				
	(a) Of the brain—																																				
	1. Cerebral abscess.....	1					2								1									1	2	1											
	2. Cerebral anemia.....			1																					1												
	3. Cerebral atrophy.....														1										1												
	4. Cerebral compression.....						1																			1											
	5. Cerebral tumor.....				2		1	1	1															1	1		2										
	6. Hydrocephalus.....																							1			1										
	7. Organic brain disease.....	1					1				1				1	1							1	1		1		1									
	(b) Of the nervous system—																																				
	1. Aphasia.....		1																				1														
	2. Neurasthenia.....		1		1				3				1		3		1						4	2			2		2					1			
75	Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....	3	1	1				1						2								1		2			2	1		2					1		
76	Otitis media.....																1																				
	Total.....	103	36	51	32	50	24	52	25	28	32	17	13	41	81	7	46		2			70	61	41	40	125	66	62	80	47	36			4	3	2	
	III.—Diseases of the circulatory system.																																				
77	Pericarditis.....				1							1				2								1			2	1									
78	Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	14	8	2	1	4	1	6	3			4	5	6	6	3	5	1				5	6	3	4	15	10	2	6	1	6	10	2		1		
79	Organic diseases of the heart:																																				
	1. Dilatation and hypertrophy.....	7	3	1	1			5	1			1		6	5	1	1					1	1			13	4	3	2	4	4						
	2. Fatty degeneration.....	2	7		2				2			1		2	3							1	1			2	7		3		3						
	3. Valvular disease.....	83	42	67	44	5	4	33	19	2	3	25	11	42	54	32	53	5	1	2	1	28	28	22	19	100	69	104	92	33	22			7			
80	Angina pectoris.....	6	2	1								2		2	1							4				4	2	3	1	1	1						
81	Diseases of the arteries; atheroma aneurism:																																				
	1. Aneurism.....	3	1	1	2			2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	5	2	2	4	1							
	2. Arterio sclerosis.....	20	5	3				5	5			1	1	18	19	1	5	1			1	4				26	15	5	6	13	8			1			
82	Embolism and thrombosis (nonpuerperal).....	1	4	2						1				1	4											2	4	2									
83	Diseases of the veins (varices-hemorrhoids phlebitis).....																																				
84	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).....	1		2																						1		2									
85	Hemorrhages:																																				
	1. Hemophilia.....					1				2																											
	2. Purpura hemorrhagica.....						1																	1		2											
86	Other diseases of the circulatory system.....													1		1																					
	Total.....	137	72	79	51	10	6	52	31	5	3	34	20	79	92	40	68	7	1	2	2	44	42	29	25	168	113	129	117	63	42			10	5	2	
	IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system																																				
87	Diseases of the nasal fossæ.....																																				
88	Diseases of the larynx (laryngitis edema).....	1				2	1			1		2																									
89	Diseases of the thyroid body.....																																				
90	Bronchitis, acute, and under 5 years.....	2	2	1		3	3																														
91	Bronchitis, chronic, and over 5 years.....	7	2	2	2	1	1			10	10	1	1	3	2		1																				
92	Pneumonia, broncho, catarrhal, lobular.....	8	1	1				2	1	1	4	1	3	2	15	4	2	1																			
93	Pneumonia, croupous, lobar.....	10	3	6	5			9	2	3	23	32	4		8	9	2	5																			
94	Pleurisy (embyema).....	29	28	36	20	10	9	2	3	23	32	4		2	9	2	5																				
95	Pulmonary congestion.....	5	3	1	3			5	2			1	1	1	2	1																					
96	Pulmonary edema, apoplexy.....	4	1					1		2		3	4	2	1	7																					
97	Gangrene of lungs.....	1	1	1																																	
98	Asthma.....	1	2	2																																	
99	Emphysema of lungs.....																																				
	Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted):																																				
	1. Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	3		4				1				3	1																								
	2. Pulmonary abscess.....	1		1								1																									
	3. Pulmonary cirrhosis.....																																				
	Total.....	65	49	55	36	52	37	33	17	99	131	40	23	37	75	19	44	3				1	61	57	117	141	75	81	93	91	48	39			6	1	3

TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	MARITAL RELATIONS.																NATIVITY.																			
		Married.				Single.								Widow or widower.				Unknown.				District of Columbia.				Other parts of the United States.				Foreign.				Unknown.			
		White.		Colored.		White.				Colored.				White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
177	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.																																				
178	Dropsy.....																																				
179	Sudden.....																																				
	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:																																				
	1. Congenital debility.....																																				
	2. Inanition.....																																				
	3. Marasmus.....																																				
	4. General debility.....																																				
	5. Congestive chill.....																																				
	6. Dentition.....																																				
	Total.....																																				
	RECAPITULATION.																																				
	I. General diseases.....	205	206	132	121	58	52	170	85	85	76	130	96	56	105	34	62	4	3	2	157	167	162	150	237	224	214	204	95	53	2	4	5	6	3		
	II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	103	36	51	32	50	24	52	25	28	32	17	13	41	81	7	46		2		70	61	41	40	125	66	62	80	47	36		4	3	2	3		
	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	137	72	79	51	10	6	52	31	5	3	34	20	79	92	40	68	7	1	2	44	42	29	25	168	113	129	117	63	42		10	5	2	2		
	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	65	49	55	36	52	37	33	17	99	131	40	23	37	75	19	44	3		1	61	57	117	141	75	81	93	91	48	39		6	1	3	3		
	V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	74	38	29	36	95	74	30	28	119	105	17	12	18	49	8	18	4	1	1	99	92	123	107	90	80	48	60	30	17		2	1	3	4		
	VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	112	53	66	37	4	47	20	1	4	20	19	46	46	20	34	1		2		38	26	13	25	113	77	94	67	57	19		2	1	2	2		
	VII. The puerperal state.....		24		21																																
	VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	6		2	1		1					3																							1		
	IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	2				2				4		1		1	4	1	4		1																		
	X. Malformations.....					5	11	1			3																										
	XI. Early infancy.....					120	82			82	86																										
	XII. Old age.....	17	8	11	6			13	6			2		30	73	10	29		2		118	79	82	84	2	2		1									
	XIII. External causes.....	57	22	37	6	26	13	50	12	12	8	28	15	10	20	5	4	9	1	13	3	6	2	2	29	53	19	27	27	24		1	3	4	6		
	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....					23	23	2		21	21	1	2								46	24	27	14	70	35	54	18	24	5		12	4	14	1		
	Total deaths from all causes.....	778	509	462	348	445	327	450	224	456	469	291	204	318	546	144	310	28	4	25	5	664	595	621	617	918	748	718	693	395	243	3	0	42	24	36	26
	Total from all causes, by race.....																																				
		1,287		810		772		674		925		495		864		454		32		30		1,259		1,238		1,666		1,411		638		3		66		62	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions.

JANUARY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	60	36	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 0	1
.....	49	32	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	2
.....	48	41	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	3
.....	61	40	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 25	4
.....	54	31	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5
.....	63	30	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6
.....	76	45	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	7
.....	59	54	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 27	8
.....	56	31	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	9
.....	40	24	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10
.....	51	31	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	11
.....	53	39	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 14	12
.....	49	40	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 13	13
.....	49	40	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 23	14
.....	48	36	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 07	15
.....	36	24	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 47	16
.....	29	24	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 23	17
.....	34	24	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 09	18
.....	37	33	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 01	19
.....	64	33	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	20
.....	33	22	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	21
.....	50	22	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	22
.....	25	14	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	23
.....	25	13	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 01	24
.....	52	25	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	25
.....	49	17	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 34	26
.....	24	10	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 05	27
.....	32	16	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	28
.....	33	16	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 04	29
.....	40	28	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30
.....	39	20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. 21	31
30. 27	45. 7	28. 7	.....	37. 1	.....	.....	South.		3, 721	2. 54	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

FEBRUARY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.											
1.....	W.	9			1									3	2	1			3	10	17
2.....	W.	16												2	2	1			3	7	
3.....	W.	13												2	1	1			14	16	28
4.....	W.	19												4					9	12	
5.....	W.	19													4	1			9	13	22
6.....	W.	20									1			1	2		1		15	19	25
7.....	W.	5												2	1	1			4	6	
8.....	W.	8												2	1	1			15	20	25
9.....	W.	14	1											2	2	1			7	8	
10.....	W.	6									1			1	1	1			5	10	18
11.....	W.	11			1		1							3		1			3	6	20
12.....	W.	13												1	1				12	12	
13.....	W.	14									1			2	2				9	13	25
14.....	W.	8	1										1	1	1				8	14	
15.....	W.	14									1			1	1				7	9	23
16.....	W.	8			1									1	3	1			10	14	
17.....	W.	15									2			1	5	1			1	9	23
18.....	W.	10		1										4	2				9	15	26
19.....	W.	8		1	1						1			2	1	1			4	11	
20.....	W.	7		1										3	1				6	10	17
21.....	W.	12												2	1	1			5	7	
22.....	W.	9	1										1	1	2	2			7	12	22
23.....	W.	10												1	1				3	10	
24.....	W.	8												2	1				9	10	18
25.....	W.	14												2	1				5	8	
26.....	W.	12												4	2				12	14	26
27.....	W.	15									1			2	2	1			6	12	
28.....	W.	6	1										1	2	2				9	15	22
29.....	W.	17								1				1	3				3	7	
30.....	W.	12												1	3	1			12	17	29
31.....	W.	14												2	1	1			7	12	
1.....	C.	7												2					11	14	21
2.....	C.	13								1				1	2				3	7	
3.....	C.	7												2	1				9	13	20
4.....	C.	9												1	1	1			5	7	
5.....	C.	9												1	1				8	9	18
6.....	C.	6												2	2				6	8	
7.....	C.	8											1	1	2				2	6	14
8.....	C.	4	1											2	1	2			4	8	
9.....	C.	12		1							1			2	3	1	1		4	13	18
10.....	C.	4		1										1					3	5	
11.....	C.	12			1									1	3	1			8	13	21
12.....	C.	8												1	1				6	8	
13.....	C.	11												2	2		1		6	11	
14.....	C.	12	1											2	4	1			7	13	24
15.....	C.	15												2	1		1		12	15	26
16.....	C.	10	1											2	2	2			4	11	
17.....	C.	14											1	2	3				9	14	26
18.....	C.	12								1				3	4	1			3	12	
19.....	C.	11		1										2	1				10	12	19
20.....	C.	7												2	1				4	7	
21.....	C.	8												1		1			5	8	
22.....	C.	4												1	2				2	5	12
Total...	W.	354								1	4	5	1	3	41	37	10	5	246	361	605
	C.	235	2	1	4	1	1			2	1		3	40	37	15			128	244	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

FEBRUARY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	39	30	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	1
.....	45	33	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	2
.....	45	26	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3
.....	26	17	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	4
.....	28	17	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	5
.....	25	13	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6
.....	26	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	7
.....	36	17	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	8
.....	36	11	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	9
.....	56	30	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10
.....	37	20	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	11
.....	25	11	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
.....	41	15	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	13
.....	56	28	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	14
.....	41	24	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15
.....	58	29	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16
.....	48	30	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	17
.....	41	20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	18
.....	46	31	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	19
.....	40	31	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20
.....	37	25	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	21
.....	29	17	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	22
.....	30	11	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	23
.....	26	19	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.62	24
.....	48	21	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	25
.....	40	23	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	26
.....	45	26	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	27
.....	42	21	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	28
30.14	38.9	21.4	.....	30.1	.....	.....	Northwest.		3,577	2.31	

MARCH.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.				Deaths due to external causes.	Minor contagious diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstroke.														
1.	W. C.	10							1			1	2				6	10	19
2.	W. C.	14	1									2	2	1			10	15	21
3.	W. C.	14	1									2	2	1			14	15	24
4.	W. C.	13	1						1			2	1	1			8	14	16
5.	W. C.	2										1	1	1			1	7	15
6.	W. C.	8									1	2	1	1			4	8	14
7.	W. C.	9			1							1	1	2	1		5	10	19
8.	W. C.	13	2									3	1				9	15	19
9.	W. C.	8	2		1							2	1				4	11	18
10.	W. C.	7										2	1	2			5	7	17
11.	W. C.	14	1								1	1	2		1		9	14	24
12.	W. C.	10	1						1			3	1	1			6	10	19
13.	W. C.	9										4	1	1			3	9	17
14.	W. C.	8										1	4				6	9	16
15.	W. C.	9										1	3				7	7	26
16.	W. C.	16										1	1	1			13	16	20
17.	W. C.	10									1	2	2	3	3		5	17	20
18.	W. C.	2	1									4	1				7	13	18
19.	W. C.	11	1		1							1	2				11	15	24
20.	W. C.	14	1									2	2		1		3	9	23
21.	W. C.	15									1	2	2	1	1		12	15	16
22.	W. C.	8	1									1	1	1			9	8	13
23.	W. C.	10	1									1	1	1			3	7	30
24.	W. C.	5										1	1	1			4	6	17
25.	W. C.	7							1			2	2	1			5	9	18
26.	W. C.	6										2	3	1			4	9	19
27.	W. C.	18										3	5				12	18	20
28.	W. C.	12										2	3	5			4	12	17
29.	W. C.	9							1			1	4	1			2	9	18
30.	W. C.	9										3	2	2			4	9	19
31.	W. C.	3										3	5	1			5	16	15
Total.	W. C.	318	10		6		3	1	4	2	2	43	29	10	4	2	218	334	576

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

MARCH.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		40	31	.....	36						.26	1
		61	35	.....	48						.19	2
		50	28	.....	39						T.	3
		44	26	.....	35						T.	4
		45	30	.....	38						.02	5
		40	28	.....	34						0	6
		28	22	.....	25						.02	7
		48	28	.....	38						.08	8
		51	33	.....	42						T.	9
		35	29	.....	32						.90	10
		44	27	.....	36						T.	11
		44	26	.....	35						.17	12
		71	43	.....	57						.03	13
		73	40	.....	56						.08	14
		55	36	.....	46						.01	15
		62	31	.....	46						0	16
		70	38	.....	54						0	17
		61	44	.....	52						T.	18
		54	40	.....	47						.81	19
		58	42	.....	50						.01	20
		55	32	.....	44						0	21
		90	40	.....	65						0	22
		93	56	.....	74						0	23
		85	48	.....	66						0	24
		56	39	.....	48						0	25
		66	37	.....	52						0	26
		80	46	.....	63						0	27
		83	54	.....	68						0	28
		92	55	.....	74						0	29
		74	56	.....	65						0	30
		56	41	.....	48						.21	31
30.10	60.1	37.5	.....	48.8	.....	.....	Northwest.		3,167	2.79	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

APRIL.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	45	29	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	1
.....	48	23	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2
.....	65	29	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3
.....	72	36	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	4
.....	74	45	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	5
.....	45	32	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	6
.....	40	32	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	7
.....	59	39	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	8
.....	49	34	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	9
.....	47	38	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	10
.....	53	36	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	11
.....	46	37	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	12
.....	49	39	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	13
.....	44	35	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	14
.....	51	33	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15
.....	65	37	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16
.....	48	38	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	17
.....	57	34	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	18
.....	48	38	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	19
.....	54	35	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20
.....	58	33	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	21
.....	65	35	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	22
.....	61	51	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.23	23
.....	65	47	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	24
.....	79	40	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	25
.....	83	57	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	26
.....	61	46	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	27
.....	59	48	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	28
.....	71	52	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	29
.....	78	55	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30
29.93	58.0	38.8	.....	48.4	.....	.....	Northwest.		5,849	3.61	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

MAY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence. Accidents and negligence.	Deaths due to external causes.			Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstroke.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.											
1.....	W.	4														1	1			2	4	11
	C.	7														2	1			3	7	
2.....	W.	7		2												1		2		6	9	13
	C.	4														2				4	4	
3.....	W.	4														2				2	4	9
	C.	5														2	1			2	5	
4.....	W.	10	1													3				7	11	15
	C.	4											1			1				2	4	
5.....	W.	12		1	1											1				11	14	21
	C.	6	1						1							3				7	7	
6.....	W.	5		1	1											1				4	4	13
	C.	6														3				3	6	
7.....	W.	7	1		2						1					1	1			4	11	15
	C.	3	1								1					1				1	4	
8.....	W.	9														3				6	10	20
	C.	9	1		1								1			2				6	10	
9.....	W.	4														1				4	4	12
	C.	8														4				5	8	
10.....	W.	6														1				2	6	11
	C.	4			1											1	2			1	5	
11.....	W.	4														1				4	4	17
	C.	12	1													1		3		8	13	
12.....	W.	7														1				7	7	15
	C.	8														1	2			4	8	
13.....	W.	10											1			1				8	10	16
	C.	6														1				3	6	
14.....	W.	7														1				6	7	17
	C.	10														3	1	3		3	10	
15.....	W.	8	1		1															8	10	19
	C.	7	1	1													1			6	9	
16.....	W.	9											1							8	9	15
	C.	6														3				3	6	
17.....	W.	10		1												1				9	11	18
	C.	7														2	1			4	7	
18.....	W.	9		1	1											1				8	11	15
	C.	4														1	1			2	4	
19.....	W.	3	3																	2	4	12
	C.	5	1													3				3	6	
20.....	W.	8	1													3				2	6	12
	C.	2														3				5	9	
21.....	W.	7														2				2	2	11
	C.	7											1			1				4	7	14
22.....	W.	7														1				5	7	
	C.	4														1		1		6	7	11
23.....	W.	6												1						2	4	
	C.	6														1	2			5	6	12
24.....	W.	8																		3	6	
	C.	5														2	1			8	8	13
25.....	W.	8			1											2				2	5	
	C.	7	1																	6	9	17
26.....	W.	7														1	1			7	8	
	C.	8														1				5	7	15
27.....	W.	10	1													2	1			8	8	
	C.	8														1				11	11	19
28.....	W.	5											1			1				6	8	
	C.	5																		4	5	10
29.....	W.	9			1											1	1			4	5	
	C.	9	1															1		6	11	21
30.....	W.	10														1	2			6	10	
	C.	6											1			1	1	1		8	10	16
31.....	W.	7	1							1						1				3	6	
	C.	8														1	2			5	8	16
Total.....	W.	227	10	5	11					1	1	1	1	5	26	13	1	1		179	253	459
	C.	196	8	1	1								2		37	27	12	2		113	206	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

MAY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		68	51		60						.61	1
		60	48		54						0	2
		65	49		57						T.	3
		70	46		58						.13	4
		62	39		50						0	5
		71	51		61						.52	6
		62	57		60						T.	7
		71	52		62						.48	8
		67	54		60						.24	9
		78	52		65						T.	10
		62	42		52						.05	11
		59	39		49						0	12
		73	44		58						0	13
		85	51		68						0	14
		83	59		71						.01	15
		70	57		64						.39	16
		70	54		62						0	17
		83	53		68						T.	18
		84	62		73						1.10	19
		67	50		58						.10	20
		60	41		50						0	21
		70	39		54						0	22
		74	56		65						.01	23
		66	56		61						.23	24
		58	46		52						.14	25
		61	46		54						.20	26
		72	51		62						.58	27
		64	44		54						0	28
		72	42		57						0	29
		74	49		62						0	30
		61	52		56						.24	31
30.00		69.1	49.4		59.2			South.		5,170	5.03	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JUNE.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.			Minor contagious diseases.			Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.										
1	W.	6													1	1				5	6	10
2	C.	3	1												1	3				2	4	22
3	W.	14			1					1	1									9	15	
4	C.	7													2		1			5	7	
5	W.	9													2					6	9	11
6	C.	2													1					0	2	
7	W.	3			1										1					2	4	11
8	C.	6			1										1					5	7	
9	W.	12														1	1			10	12	19
10	C.	7	1													2				4	7	
11	W.	3													1					6	8	11
12	C.	12													2				1	8	12	18
13	W.	6									1					1				4	6	
14	C.	4																		4	4	9
15	W.	5																		5	5	
16	C.	12	1		1										2		3			10	14	18
17	W.	4													2					8	4	16
18	C.	10									1					1				10	6	13
19	W.	6	2												1					4	8	
20	C.	5													1		1			5	5	17
21	W.	7	4								1									10	7	15
22	C.	6								1					2					7	6	12
23	W.	6			1										1					4	5	14
24	C.	8													1	1				3	8	14
25	W.	6	1												1					5	6	15
26	C.	4													1					6	5	16
27	W.	10									1				1					8	10	16
28	C.	7	1		1					1					3		1			4	9	16
29	W.	8																		8	7	15
30	C.	4													1					9	4	13
31	W.	11													2					12	11	21
32	C.	13	1												1					5	7	18
33	W.	6													1					9	7	20
34	C.	10			1										1					11	9	12
35	W.	7													2					7	5	17
36	C.	5	2												1					5	7	10
37	W.	6	1								1				2					3	3	12
38	C.	9													1					10	5	17
39	W.	5													2					3	7	12
40	C.	6			1										1					3	7	16
41	W.	9													2		1			4	8	16
42	C.	7	1												1					6	4	11
43	W.	6								1										4	6	11
44	C.	4													1					3	5	17
45	W.	10													3					6	10	17
46	C.	7																		1	7	15
47	W.	4			1						2				1					6	1	5
48	C.	11									3				1					11	5	16
Total	W.	240	12		8					1	2	1		1	29	8	8	1	2	185	260	454
	C.	182	8	1	3					3	15	3		1	16	19	3	1	3	118	194	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

JUNE.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	54	49	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	1
.....	53	48	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	2
.....	60	49	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3
.....	70	46	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	4
.....	77	56	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	5
.....	74	53	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6
.....	73	50	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	7
.....	65	54	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	8
.....	76	50	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	9
.....	71	52	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	10
.....	57	50	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.81	11
.....	62	50	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	12
.....	59	52	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	13
.....	62	55	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	14
.....	82	51	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15
.....	81	55	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16
.....	86	55	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	17
.....	82	57	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	18
.....	81	61	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	19
.....	83	61	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20
.....	88	66	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	21
.....	89	64	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	22
.....	85	66	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	23
.....	88	70	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	24
.....	89	72	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	25
.....	87	71	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	26
.....	82	61	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	27
.....	83	56	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	28
.....	68	61	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	29
.....	77	59	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30
29.95	75.1	56.7	.....	65.9	.....	.....	Northeast.		.....	4.86	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JULY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.				Deaths due to external causes.		Minor contagious diseases.			Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstroke.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.											
1.....	W.	11															1					9	11	21
2.....	C.	10															1					7	10	17
3.....	W.	4																				0	4	4
4.....	C.	9	2														1					8	11	19
5.....	W.	6																				4	6	10
6.....	C.	6																				5	7	12
7.....	W.	13															1					2	1	3
8.....	C.	3															1					1	5	6
9.....	W.	3	2																			2	10	12
10.....	C.	1															1					7	8	15
11.....	W.	10															1					3	6	9
12.....	C.	6															1					5	7	12
13.....	W.	8															2					3	8	11
14.....	C.	13															1					11	13	24
15.....	W.	14	2																			7	10	17
16.....	C.	11															1					5	11	16
17.....	W.	10															1					4	9	13
18.....	C.	7															2					7	10	17
19.....	W.	9																				9	11	20
20.....	C.	10															1					5	12	17
21.....	W.	11																				2	11	13
22.....	C.	9	2														1					7	9	16
23.....	W.	9															1					3	12	15
24.....	C.	10																				4	10	14
25.....	W.	14															1					6	9	15
26.....	C.	4	1														2					1	5	6
27.....	W.	11																				7	11	18
28.....	C.	6															1					4	10	14
29.....	W.	13															2					7	12	19
30.....	C.	8																				6	8	14
31.....	W.	12															1					4	11	15
Total.....	W.	281															15	8	2	1	2	183	296	580
	C.	267	10		5			1	1	1	48	11	5		2	6	33	8	4			120	284	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

JULY.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		86	59		72						.27	1
		85	65		75						0	2
		77	58		68						0	3
		81	52		66						0	4
		81	57		69						T.	5
		86	63		74						0	6
		90	66		78						T.	7
		93	73		83						0	8
		85	72		78						T.	9
		91	68		80						.02	10
		93	70		82						T.	11
		82	68		75						.04	12
		80	63		72						0	13
		84	61		72						0	14
		82	64		73						0	15
		88	72		80						T.	16
		85	73		79						.31	17
		91	74		82						T.	18
		87	72		80						T.	19
		90	74		82						T.	20
		83	66		74						0	21
		87	62		74						T.	22
		88	71		80						0	23
		91	69		80						0	24
		92	71		82						.02	25
		86	69		78						T.	26
		80	61		70						0	27
		83	62		72						0	28
		72	65		68						.89	29
		86	65		76						0	30
		85	63		74						0	31
29.92		85.5	66.1		75.8			Northwest.		3,997	1.55	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

AUGUST.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence. Accidents and negligence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.		Diarrheal diseases.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.												
1.....	W. C.	5							2	1			1					2	5	10
2.....	W. C.	11					1		3			1	1					5	11	21
3.....	W. C.	10							3		1	1	1			2		5	11	22
4.....	W. C.	5	3			1			4			1						2	8	15
5.....	W. C.	9	1						2	1			1					5	10	13
6.....	W. C.	10	1						1				2					2	3	13
7.....	W. C.	13							1	1		1	2	1				8	11	24
8.....	W. C.	15	1						1	1	1		1	2				9	13	36
9.....	W. C.	19	1						2	1			1	1				11	16	36
10.....	W. C.	13							1				1					1	2	15
11.....	W. C.	5							4				1	1				7	13	15
12.....	W. C.	7							2			1	2					3	5	12
13.....	W. C.	9							2			1						4	7	12
14.....	W. C.	9							3				2		1			4	9	18
15.....	W. C.	9							1				2					5	9	14
16.....	W. C.	5							1				1	2				3	7	18
17.....	W. C.	8	1						1				1					6	9	18
18.....	W. C.	4							1				1					3	4	8
19.....	W. C.	5							2		1		1					3	5	9
20.....	W. C.	3	1						1				2					0	4	9
21.....	W. C.	4							4				1					4	4	13
22.....	W. C.	8		1					1				2	1				4	9	17
23.....	W. C.	12							1	1		1		1				8	12	21
24.....	W. C.	13							2	1	1		2					4	7	19
25.....	W. C.	8							1			1	1					8	13	21
26.....	W. C.	10							1		2		1					5	7	18
27.....	W. C.	6	1						1		1				1			7	11	17
28.....	W. C.	9	1						1		1		1					5	10	16
29.....	W. C.	10							1					1				4	6	16
30.....	W. C.	10	1						1		1							8	11	17
31.....	W. C.	6							3				1					2	6	14
31.....	W. C.	4	3						1				2					6	8	14
31.....	W. C.	4	1	1					1				2					2	7	13
Total...	W. C.	264	14	3	1	1	2	1	33	11	1	13	16	5	3			177	279	512
	C.	221	9					1	50	3	2	5	27	6	2			123	233	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

AUGUST.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		87	66		76						0	1
		89	67		78						0	2
		78	62		70						.79	3
		78	58		68						.01	4
		79	59		69						.12	5
		88	67		78						.43	6
		89	67		78						0	7
		91	67		79						0	8
		76	66		71						.67	9
		76	66		71						.40	10
		80	70		75						0	11
		88	67		78						0	12
		85	71		78						.09	13
		77	62		70						0	14
		79	56		68						0	15
		76	66		71						T.	16
		88	68		78						T.	17
		80	65		72						.04	18
		81	60		70						0	19
		82	70		76						.70	20
		88	67		78						.20	21
		73	58		66						T.	22
		72	56		64						.64	23
		86	67		76						.25	24
		78	66		72						0	25
		81	55		68						0	26
		77	58		68						T.	27
		80	63		72						0	28
		78	60		69						0	29
		80	57		68						T.	30
		80	59		70						0	31
30.04		81.3	63.4		72.4			Northwest.			4.34	

TABLE 2.—*Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological*

SEPTEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.					Deaths due to external causes.	Minor contagious diseases.			Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.											Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.		Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.		
1	W. C. W.	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	11		
2	C. W. C.	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	13	19		
3	C. W. C.	20	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	4	24			
4	C. W. C.	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	5	16		
5	C. W. C.	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	8			
6	C. W. C.	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	11			
7	C. W. C.	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	8	14			
8	C. W. C.	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	16			
9	C. W. C.	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	11			
10	C. W. C.	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	21			
11	C. W. C.	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	13			
12	C. W. C.	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	10			
13	C. W. C.	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	15	22			
14	C. W. C.	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	13			
15	C. W. C.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	16			
16	C. W. C.	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	13	18			
17	C. W. C.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	10	19			
18	C. W. C.	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	12			
19	C. W. C.	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	8	14			
20	C. W. C.	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	14			
21	C. W. C.	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	17			
22	C. W. C.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	16			
23	C. W. C.	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	13			
24	C. W. C.	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	11	23			
25	C. W. C.	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	12	9			
26	C. W. C.	6	7	1	1	1	1	1												0	2	7			
27	C. W. C.	5	3	1	1	1	1	1												6	7	14			
28	C. W. C.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	21			
29	C. W. C.	8	8	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	13	16			
30	C. W. C.	7	4													1	1	1	1	3	6	11			
Total	W. C.	254	125	24	51			31	1	18	8	2	13	2	21	5	1	2		181	273	400			

year 1906, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
.....	76	55	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1
.....	85	63	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	2
.....	82	69	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	3
.....	84	69	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	4
.....	82	67	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31	5
.....	77	62	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6
.....	78	59	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	7
.....	83	61	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	8
.....	77	65	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	9
.....	86	71	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	10
.....	81	61	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	11
.....	79	56	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
.....	79	59	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	13
.....	82	56	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	14
.....	82	61	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15
.....	85	59	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16
.....	88	68	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	17
.....	75	65	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	18
.....	69	64	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	19
.....	82	64	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	20
.....	91	68	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	21
.....	77	60	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	22
.....	68	60	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	23
.....	85	63	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	24
.....	67	50	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	25
.....	64	44	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	26
.....	69	43	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	27
.....	70	55	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.69	28
.....	74	61	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	29
.....	71	57	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30
30.02	78.3	60.5	.....	69.4	.....	.....	Northwest.		.....	7.15	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

OCTOBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstroke.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.										
1	W.	15						1			2	1			1			1				9	15	20
2	C.	5																				5	5	
3	W.	8	1								1				1		1					5	9	14
4	C.	5																				4	4	
5	W.	12						1			1				1	1	1					12	12	21
6	C.	9															2					9	9	
7	W.	9									1						1					6	8	18
8	C.	9	1								3						2					4	10	
9	W.	7									1						1	2				4	7	14
10	C.	6	1								1						1					3	7	
11	W.	4													1		1					4	4	8
12	C.	4																	1			1	1	
13	W.	8			1						1						1	1		1		5	9	16
14	C.	7									1											6	7	
15	W.	8									1											8	8	11
16	C.	3																				3	3	
17	W.	10									1				1		2	1				8	10	14
18	C.	4													1		2	1	1	1		3	4	15
19	W.	10									1						2					6	10	18
20	C.	5													1		2	1				3	5	11
21	W.	8	2		1						1						2		1	1		3	7	18
22	C.	7													1		1					5	8	14
23	W.	10	1												1		1	1				8	11	19
24	C.	3															2			1		4	6	21
25	W.	8									1				1		1					7	9	16
26	C.	7																				6	6	15
27	W.	10															1	1				7	10	24
28	C.	5	1												1		2					2	3	18
29	W.	6															3	1				3	6	19
30	C.	6																	1			6	6	22
31	W.	14															1	2		1	1	9	14	
Total	W.	288									13	4			12	1	23	18	3	8	2	199	306	517
	C.	205	15		3			4			1				7		32	8	4	2		138	211	

year 1906, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

OCTOBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		65	47		56						0	1
		70	42		56						0	2
		81	50		66						0	3
		71	65		68						.22	4
		68	55		62						T.	5
		65	44		54						0	6
		77	50		64						.01	7
		72	47		60						.63	8
		61	37		49						0	9
		67	40		54						0	10
		70	44		57						.14	11
		58	42		50						0	12
		54	40		47						0	13
		54	38		46						0	14
		62	38		50						0	15
		67	38		52						0	16
		69	42		56						0	17
		74	42		58						0	18
		58	39		48						0	19
		60	36		48						.09	20
		53	33		43						0	21
		60	32		46						0	22
		72	38		55						0	23
		53	32		42						0	24
		67	32		50						0	25
		56	36		46						0	26
		56	40		48						.51	27
		56	43		50						.41	28
		59	42		50						.11	29
		53	32		42						0	30
		50	30		40						0	31
30.11		63.2	40.8		52.0			Northwest.		5,173	2.12	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological
NOVEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.										
1.....	W.	13									1				1	1	1	1				10	13	22
2.....	C.	9														3						5	9	12
3.....	W.	6															2					4	6	15
4.....	C.	8															2					5	8	16
5.....	W.	7															1	1				6	7	10
6.....	C.	1	1								1						1	1				7	10	14
7.....	W.	6															1	2				3	6	17
8.....	C.	8															3	3				2	8	21
9.....	W.	16	1								1				1	1	3	1				13	17	20
10.....	C.	4															1	1				9	15	20
11.....	W.	14	1					1							1		3					9	15	17
12.....	C.	4		1													2	1				1	5	10
13.....	W.	10															3	1				5	10	11
14.....	C.	7		1				1									1	2				8	9	18
15.....	W.	2									1											1	2	14
16.....	C.	8															1					8	8	20
17.....	W.	11	2		1												3		1			8	12	12
18.....	C.	6													1		1					2	6	16
19.....	W.	4		1													2	1				3	4	18
20.....	C.	7															1					4	5	15
21.....	W.	11													2	1	2					7	11	19
22.....	C.	4															3					3	4	12
23.....	W.	7	1														1					4	5	9
24.....	C.	11		1													2					7	8	12
25.....	W.	4															1					1	2	14
26.....	C.	8															2	2				5	10	19
27.....	W.	8	2		1												1	3				6	9	12
28.....	C.	5															1					3	4	15
29.....	W.	12	1														4					10	13	19
30.....	C.	6															1	1				2	6	12
31.....	W.	8															4					5	9	16
32.....	C.	8															1					4	5	9
33.....	W.	5															2					3	5	12
34.....	C.	6															1					2	3	11
35.....	W.	6															4					6	10	16
36.....	C.	8															1					3	4	12
37.....	W.	5															2					4	6	15
38.....	C.	4															1					2	3	11
39.....	W.	4															4					1	5	12
40.....	C.	4															1					4	5	10
41.....	W.	5															1					4	5	10
42.....	C.	5															1					4	5	10
Total.....	W.	257	14	1	2			1		1	2	5	2	1	8	2	26	15	3	1	1	192	274	451
	C.	169	5	2	1			3							3		44	22	5	1	1	82	177	

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

NOVEMBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		58	37		48						0	1
		60	47		54						.76	2
		56	47		52						T.	3
		57	38		48						0	4
		64	35		50						0	5
		57	42		50						.35	6
		50	43		46						.15	7
		55	38		46						T.	8
		55	38		46						.02	9
		65	48		56						.30	10
		49	39		44						0	11
		41	35		38						T.	12
		44	33		38						0	13
		44	28		36						0	14
		51	24		38						0	15
		52	29		40						0	16
		52	28		40						0	17
		42	32		37						.65	18
		54	40		47						0	19
		48	38		43						T.	20
		55	45		50						.19	21
		55	49		52						.01	22
		50	41		46						.50	23
		42	36		39						1.22	24
		49	35		42						0	25
		50	33		42						.01	26
		51	39		45						T.	27
		59	42		50						0	28
		46	29		38						0	29
		46	26		36						0	30
30.08	51.9	37.1	.....	44.5	.....	.....	Northwest.		5.273	4.16	

DECEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence. Accidents and negligence.	Deaths due to external causes.			Minor contagious diseases.			Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever. Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough. Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.										
1.	W.	7	1											1	3			1	3	8	13
2.	C.	12	1		1			1						2	1				4	15	23
3.	W.	8	1											2	1				5	11	
4.	C.	10	1											1	1				8	11	16
5.	W.	5																	4	14	19
6.	C.	13	1					1								1			11	15	
7.	W.	5													1				3	8	18
8.	C.	9	1	1															8	11	
9.	W.	6	1														1		4	7	19
10.	C.	9												2	1				6	10	
11.	W.	9		1										2	1				5	10	20
12.	C.	7	2		1					1									3	10	
13.	W.	9			1									2	3				5	10	21
14.	C.	11	1											1	2	1			8	11	
15.	W.	11	2											1	1				10	13	21
16.	C.	7	1											1	1	2			4	8	
17.	W.	13								1				1					8	13	21
18.	C.	8												1					7	8	
19.	W.	12												1	2				7	13	22
20.	C.	7	2											1					7	9	
21.	W.	6														1			6	6	15
22.	C.	9												1					7	9	
23.	W.	10												1	1		1		6	9	19
24.	C.	8	1							1				1	1				7	10	
25.	W.	12												3	3	1			7	9	21
26.	C.	11												2	2				5	12	
27.	W.	9												1	1				7	11	20
28.	C.	11												2	2				4	11	
29.	W.	13												3	3	1			10	13	21
30.	C.	9												2	2				5	12	
31.	W.	16												1	1				7	14	
1.	C.	14												1	1				12	17	31
2.	W.	4												1	1				2	4	
3.	C.	9												1	1				9	14	18
4.	W.	11												2	3	1			6	9	
5.	C.	11																	4	11	
6.	W.	13												2	2				10	13	23
7.	C.	3												1	3				2	3	
8.	W.	10												2	2				4	11	
9.	C.	11												1	1				8	11	15
10.	W.	14	1							1				2	2				1	4	
11.	C.	4														1			9	15	25
12.	W.	10												1	1				7	10	
13.	C.	18												2	2				14	17	28
14.	W.	6	1											2	2		2		6	11	
15.	C.	10												1	1				10	19	25
16.	W.	20												3	3	1			13	20	
17.	C.	11												1	1				8	11	31
18.	W.	20												1	2				16	20	
19.	C.	10												1	2				7	10	30
Total.	W. C.	372 238	14 7	1 1	5 2			5 1		0 1	2 2	5 1	5 2	32 31	41 37	6 7	8 1	3 2	265 151	392 248	640

year 1907, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

DECEMBER.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
		41	34		38						T.	1
		37	28		32						T.	2
		36	25		30						.10	3
		31	25		28						T.	4
		33	20		26						0	5
		44	22		33						0	6
		53	24		38						0	7
		61	29		45						0	8
		55	32		44						.22	9
		59	38		48						.78	10
		39	33		36						.0	11
		36	26		31						0	12
		35	19		27						0	13
		40	29		34						1.19	14
		37	33		35						.01	15
		42	36		39						0	16
		42	36		39						0	17
		41	33		37						T.	18
		36	25		30						0	19
		42	19		30						0	20
		42	27		34						0	21
		48	22		35						0	22
		65	40		52						1.30	23
		48	32		40						T.	24
		52	29		40						0	25
		51	32		42						0	26
		57	33		45						0	27
		68	48		58						0	28
		48	38		43						0	29
		58	38		48						.60	30
		45	34		40						0	31
30.06		45.9	30.3		38.1			Northwest.		5,653	4.20	

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907 by sex, race, and age.

WHITE MALES.

Months.	All ages.		5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
	Deaths.	Average age.	Deaths.	Average age.	Deaths.	Average age.	Deaths.	Average age.
		Y. m. d.		Y. m. d.		Y. m. d.		Y. m. d.
January.....	162	47 2 12	142	54 1 24	135	56 2 10	100	65 2 12
February.....	203	48 1 14	176	55 5 1	166	57 11 10	132	65 1 14
March.....	183	45 11 20	153	54 10 ..	149	56 1 3	113	64 6 19
April.....	158	45 5 29	129	55 6 4	124	57 2 27	101	63 9 8
May.....	158	47 1 26	140	53 1 5	132	55 8 3	100	64 .. 24
June.....	153	46 2 8	129	54 8 5	124	56 5 10	97	63 7 22
July.....	153	31 8 7	95	50 8 2	90	52 8 6	66	61 6 17
August.....	143	33 11 5	96	50 3 5	87	54 3 4	65	62 5 ..
September.....	165	37 7 2	120	51 6 3	114	53 6 29	81	63 1 17
October.....	175	46 10 26	147	55 8 24	141	57 6 27	109	65 6 12
November.....	149	47 .. 29	129	54 3 24	121	57 1 8	94	64 7 6
December.....	217	45 7 8	175	56 4 11	164	59 4 24	141	63 9 25
Total.....	2,019	43 10 10	1,631	54 2 4	1,546	56 5 19	1,199	64 1 12

WHITE FEMALES.

January.....	140	49 1 4	120	57 2 10	115	59 .. 17	95	64 11 10
February.....	158	50 2 4	140	56 6 2	131	59 6 29	104	67 1 2
March.....	151	46 1 6	130	53 5 13	118	57 7 29	95	63 9 11
April.....	141	48 2 12	118	57 5 6	110	60 8 21	92	66 3 25
May.....	95	45 10 14	81	53 8 4	74	57 3 9	58	64 9 8
June.....	107	44 7 6	85	56 .. 27	80	58 7 16	66	64 5 17
July.....	143	40 5 23	108	53 4 16	101	56 1 3	74	65 .. 14
August.....	136	38 10 15	87	60 4 ..	82	63 1 9	68	69 2 5
September.....	108	44 4 26	87	54 10 28	85	55 10 28	62	65 4 24
October.....	131	40 10 9	102	52 2 16	94	55 7 1	71	63 6 14
November.....	125	50 7 1	113	55 9 25	107	58 2 11	84	66 .. 8
December.....	175	51 8 5	157	51 1 25	147	60 7 11	126	65 10 22
Total.....	1,610	46 1 19	1,328	55 9 11	1,244	58 7 27	995	65 5 22

COLORED MALES.

January.....	124	27 2 28	83	40 4 24	75	43 2 12	38	56 9 24
February.....	118	37 2 29	91	48 1 2	85	50 2 23	60	58 11 13
March.....	125	30 10 18	85	44 10 25	76	48 8 5	46	60 5 18
April.....	124	33 3 20	97	42 2 16	87	45 8 20	53	55 7 6
May.....	109	30 2 8	78	41 9 25	73	43 10 2	36	57 6 8
June.....	95	31 8 12	65	46 .. 16	61	47 10 25	36	60 4 24
July.....	145	25 11 5	80	46 7 1	76	48 3 14	48	59 8 15
August.....	125	25 5 25	74	42 8 16	63	47 11 11	38	59 6 4
September.....	87	26 2 2	55	41 .. 14	53	41 11 13	28	53 11 11
October.....	109	30 8 16	77	43 3 21	70	46 3 3	40	57 4 6
November.....	87	33 9 23	74	39 6 26	64	43 9 9	32	56 4 29
December.....	130	37 6 17	103	47 2 27	93	50 8 27	67	58 6 12
Total.....	1,378	30 9 23	962	43 10 1	876	46 9 13	522	58 1 12

COLORED FEMALES.

January.....	122	29 8 17	85	42 2 10	71	48 2 26	41	59 7 7
February.....	126	32 7 6	95	43 .. 5	84	47 2 18	51	59 2 10
March.....	117	31 5 25	81	45 .. 7	77	46 7 1	50	56 4 6
April.....	118	31 10 20	87	42 11 10	73	48 8 8	53	55 5 22
May.....	97	33 11 12	76	42 10 12	68	46 6 2	38	59 11 22
June.....	99	27 2 13	65	40 11 3	57	44 5 16	32	52 8 27
July.....	139	21 2 14	75	38 9 24	61	44 10 12	38	57 .. 18
August.....	108	26 1 1	63	44 3 28	57	47 11 5	39	56 11 22
September.....	100	29 8 2	73	40 4 28	60	45 10 22	35	58 10 29
October.....	102	35 7 22	76	47 7 28	66	52 4 14	49	61 5 ..
November.....	90	31 10 2	68	41 11 8	57	47 1 27	35	58 7 6
December.....	118	34 1 9	83	47 11 18	75	51 5 19	54	60 5 14
Total.....	1,336	30 3 3	927	43 2 27	806	47 8 17	515	58 4 15

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907 by sex, race, and age—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Months.	All ages.			5 years and over.			20 years and over.			40 years and over.						
	Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.		
White:		Y.	m.	d.		Y.	m.	d.		Y.	m.	d.		Y.	m.	d.
Males.....	2,019	43	10	10	1,631	54	2	4	1,547	56	5	19	1,199	64	1	12
Females.....	1,610	46	1	19	1,328	55	9	11	1,244	58	7	27	995	65	5	22
Total.....	3,629	44	10	14	2,959	54	10	23	2,791	57	5	10	2,194	64	8	24
Colored:																
Males.....	1,378	30	9	23	962	43	10	1	876	46	9	13	522	58	1	12
Females.....	1,336	30	3	3	927	43	2	27	806	47	8	17	515	58	4	15
Total.....	2,714	30	6	14	1,889	43	6	10	1,682	47	2	23	1,037	58	2	23
White.....	3,629	44	10	14	2,959	54	10	23	2,791	57	5	10	2,194	64	8	24
Colored.....	2,714	30	6	14	1,889	43	6	10	1,682	47	2	23	1,037	58	2	23
Grand total....	6,343	38	8	26	4,848	50	5	20	4,473	53	7	7	3,231	62	7	24

TABLE 4.—*Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex and age, and by months, during the calendar year 1907.*

Months.	Under 1 day.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.
January:																
White males.....	1	4	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	14	31
White females.....	1	3	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	17	
Colored males.....	2	4	5	1	1	3	1	1	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	30	
Colored females.....	4	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	
Total.....	8	12	13	8	5	7	6	5	8	2	2	3	3	1	83	38
February:																
White males.....	4	6	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	21	34
White females.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	13	
Colored males.....	2	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	17	
Colored females.....	2	3	4	2	1	3	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	23	
Total.....	9	15	10	3	2	7	4	5	8	6	1	.....	1	3	74	74
March:																
White males.....	4	2	4	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	22	38
White females.....	4	3	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	
Colored males.....	5	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	.....	1	26	
Colored females.....	.....	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....	21	
Total.....	13	11	11	7	8	4	5	5	6	3	3	5	2	2	85	85
April:																
White males.....	5	2	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	20	35
White females.....	3	3	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
Colored males.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	13	
Colored females.....	5	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	22	
Total.....	13	8	12	8	1	1	5	1	7	2	6	4	2	.....	70	70
May:																
White males.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	22
White females.....	3	3	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10	
Colored males.....	1	2	1	2	.....	3	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	20	
Colored females.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	
Total.....	4	11	5	4	2	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	3	5	52	52

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex and age, and by months during the calendar year 1907—Continued.

Months.	Under 1 day.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.
June:																
White males.....	6	7	1			1		1	1						17	37
White females.....	4	8	2	1	2	1	1					1			20	
Colored males.....	4	2	4		1	2	2		1	3	2	1		3	25	50
Colored females.....	3	2	2	2		2	5	5	1		2		1		25	
Total.....	17	19	9	3	3	6	8	6	3	3	4	2	1	3	87	87
July:																
White males.....	7	1	5	1	2	7	8	3	3	2		5	2	3	49	75
White females.....		2	3		2	2	4	2	2		3	2	2	2	26	
Colored males.....	3	2	4	6	4	3	7	6	3	6	4	5	2	1	56	111
Colored females.....	4	1	4	5	8	7	3	8	7	2	2		3	1	55	
Total.....	14	6	16	12	16	19	22	19	15	10	9	12	9	7	186	186
August:																
White males.....	7	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	4	5	2	3	1	3	41	79
White females.....	2	2	4	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	1	1	2		38	
Colored males.....	2	6	1	7	4	5	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	44	83
Colored females.....	1	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	5		1	2	1		39	
Total.....	12	15	15	15	12	14	13	13	16	12	6	7	6	6	162	162
September:																
White males.....	3	7	3	5	3	2	5	3	3	3		2	1		40	56
White females.....	2	4			2	2	2		2	2		1	1		16	
Colored males.....	3	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	1			25	45
Colored females.....	2	1	3		7		3	2		1	1				20	
Total.....	10	13	7	9	16	4	13	6	6	8	3	4	2		101	101
October:																
White males.....	1	4	4	2	1	3	2	1	1		2			2	23	40
White females.....	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	1			1				17	
Colored males.....	2	6	3	3	2	2	4	1	1		2	1			27	48
Colored females.....	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	2		1		1		1	21	
Total.....	8	13	13	9	8	10	9	5	2	1	5	2		3	88	88
November:																
White males.....	5	5	3	1	1				1	1		1			18	24
White females.....	2	1								1	2				6	
Colored males.....	2	1	1	1		1	2					1			9	27
Colored females.....	1	2	3	3	2	2		1		2			1	1	18	
Total.....	10	9	7	5	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	51	51
December:																
White males.....	7	5	4	5	1	3	1	1	1		2	1			31	44
White females.....	2	4		2	1	1			1	1	1				13	
Colored males.....		5	3	2	1	4		1	2			1	1	1	21	42
Colored females.....	4	2	2	2	1	1		3	2		3			1	21	
Total.....	13	16	9	11	4	9	1	5	6	1	6	2	1	2	86	86

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex and age, and by months during the calendar year 1907—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Age.	White.				Colored.					Percentage to all decedents under 1 year.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
	Number of deaths.	Percentage to white male decedents under 1 year.	Number of deaths.	Percentage to white female decedents under 1 year.	Number of deaths.	Percentage to colored male decedents under 1 year.	Number of deaths.	Percentage to colored female decedents under 1 year.		
Under 1 day.....	53	17.20	24	11.60	26	8.31	28	9.43	131	11.64
1 day to 1 week.....	51	16.56	39	18.84	35	11.18	23	7.74	148	13.16
1 week to 1 month.....	40	12.98	24	11.59	28	8.95	35	11.78	127	11.29
1 to 2 months.....	21	6.82	15	7.25	29	9.27	29	9.76	94	8.35
2 to 3 months.....	11	3.57	15	7.25	20	6.39	34	11.45	80	7.11
3 to 4 months.....	19	6.17	14	6.76	30	9.58	25	8.42	88	7.82
4 to 5 months.....	23	7.47	19	9.18	28	8.94	22	7.41	92	8.18
5 to 6 months.....	15	4.87	7	3.38	20	6.39	33	11.11	75	6.67
6 to 7 months.....	21	6.82	10	4.83	23	7.35	25	8.42	79	7.02
7 to 8 months.....	12	3.90	14	6.76	18	5.75	10	3.37	54	4.80
8 to 9 months.....	8	2.60	11	5.32	17	5.43	12	4.04	48	4.27
9 to 10 months.....	16	5.19	6	2.90	16	5.11	7	2.36	45	4.00
10 to 11 months.....	6	1.95	6	2.89	11	3.52	8	2.69	31	2.76
11 to 12 months.....	12	3.90	3	1.45	12	3.83	6	2.02	33	2.93
Total.....	308	100.00	207	100.00	313	100.00	297	100.00	1,125	100.00
Total by color.....	515				610				1,125	

TABLE 5.—Showing number and age of decedents in the District of Columbia 70 years of age and over during the calendar year 1907.

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
70 years.....	47	31	18	27	123	87 years.....	9	11	3		23
71 years.....	17	28	2	2	49	88 years.....	8	8			16
72 years.....	34	32	4	5	75	89 years.....	4	5	4		13
73 years.....	36	26	5	4	71	90 years.....	3	6	2	4	15
74 years.....	30	30	7	2	69	91 years.....	1	7		1	9
75 years.....	32	21	7	9	69	92 years.....	2	5		1	8
76 years.....	31	23	7	5	66	93 years.....	1	2		3	6
77 years.....	22	22	3	4	51	94 years.....		2		1	3
78 years.....	19	22	4	5	50	95 years.....	1	1	2	2	6
79 years.....	23	16	2	1	42	96 years.....	4	2	2	1	9
80 years.....	17	23	8	9	57	97 years.....		2			2
81 years.....	21	17	2	2	42	98 years.....		1		1	2
82 years.....	9	12	4	6	31	99 years.....	1			1	2
83 years.....	16	14	3	2	35	100 years.....				1	1
84 years.....	14	12		1	27	106 years.....			1	1	2
85 years.....	13	13	3		29	120 years.....				1	1
86 years.....	6	18	1	2	27						

TABLE 6.—*Showing the number of deaths in hospitals and other public institutions in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907.*

Place of death.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bruen Home.....	1	1		
Baptist Home.....		2		
Casualty Hospital.....	26	5	14	5
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.....	1	1	2	
Columbia Hospital for Women.....	7	17	7	18
Children's Hospital.....	28	19	13	14
Emergency Hospital.....	43	14	34	7
Eastern Branch (river).....			3	
Epiphany Church Home.....		1		
Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.....	4	3		
Freedman's Hospital.....	7	3	158	124
Florence Crittenton Home.....	1	2		
George Washington University Hospital.....	72	32		
Georgetown University Hospital.....	38	30		13
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	45	26	32	15
Government Hospital for Insane.....	137	28	23	21
Home for Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor).....	16	10	9	10
House of Mercy.....	2	3		
James Creek Canal.....	2			1
Louise Home.....		5		
Methodist Home for Aged.....		1		
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	21	13	6	10
National Home, Eighth street extended.....				2
National Lutheran Home.....		1		
Providence Hospital.....	104	70	24	11
Potomac River.....	9		7	
Ruppert's Home.....	2	1		
Reform School.....	1			
Rock Creek.....	1			
St. Ann's Orphan Asylum.....	14	6		
St. Benedict's Convent.....		1		
St. Catherine's Home.....		1		
Sibley Hospital.....	35	30	1	3
United States Army Hospital (Washington Barracks).....	10	1		
United States Naval Hospital.....	3		1	
United States Jail.....			2	
United States Soldiers' Home (Barnes's Hospital).....	68		6	
Washington Home for Incurables.....	5	11		
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	1	2		
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	59	21	134	85
Washington Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	2	2	12	16
Washington Branch Sanitarium.....	3	2		
Women's Christian Association Home.....		1		

TABLE 7.—*Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to the last residence of decedent.*

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total by section.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	20	24	128	118	246
	Pneumonia.....	12	18	30			
	Bronchitis.....	1	4	5			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	3		3			
	Diphtheria.....	2	1	3			
	Typhoid fever.....	2	1	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	6	10			
	Other diseases.....	100	68	168			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	13	20			
	Pneumonia.....	6	20	26			
2	Bronchitis.....		3	3	85	119	204
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2		2			
	Typhoid fever.....	3		3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	3	7			
	Other diseases.....	63	80	143			

TABLE 7.—*Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to the last residence of decedent—Continued.*

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total by section.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
3	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	8	15	123	87	210
	Pneumonia.....	11	14	25			
	Bronchitis.....	2	.....	2		
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	2	3			
	Diphtheria.....	1	.....	1		
	Typhoid fever.....	2	2	4			
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	21	8	29			
	Other diseases.....	78	52	130			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	.....	5	5		
4	Pneumonia.....	1	9	10	10	45	55
	Bronchitis.....	1	3	4			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	6	6		
	Other diseases.....	7	21	28			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	26	38			
	Pneumonia.....	11	14	25			
	Bronchitis.....	2	8	10			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	1	3			
5	Typhoid fever.....	1	4	5	154	166	320
	Malarial fevers.....	1	.....	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	12	16			
	Other diseases.....	121	101	222			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14	22	36			
	Pneumonia.....	14	12	26			
	Bronchitis.....	6	4	10			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	.....	2		
	Typhoid fever.....	3	1	4			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	12	8	20			
6	Other diseases.....	187	71	258	238	118	356
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	17	13	30			
	Pneumonia.....	20	7	27			
	Bronchitis.....	1	.....	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	5	3	8			
	Other diseases.....	134	31	165			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	26	11	37			
	Pneumonia.....	10	11	21			
	Bronchitis.....	4	4	8			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	.....	2		
7	Diphtheria.....	3	1	4	227	87	314
	Typhoid fever.....	5	.....	5		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	15	5	20			
	Other diseases.....	162	55	217			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	17	53	70			
	Pneumonia.....	15	49	64			
	Bronchitis.....	6	15	21			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	5	.....	5		
	Diphtheria.....	4	1	5			
	Typhoid fever.....	4	3	7			
8	Diarrheal diseases.....	13	35	48	239	347	586
	Other diseases.....	175	191	366			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	22	22	44			
	Pneumonia.....	13	14	27			
	Bronchitis.....	5	3	8			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	1	3			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	4	.....	4		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	11	14	25			
	Other diseases.....	166	65	231			
9	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	9	48	57	224	120	344
	Pneumonia.....	3	26	29			
	Bronchitis.....	1	7	8			
	Typhoid fever.....	2	6	8			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	21	25			
	Other diseases.....	28	128	156			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	8	34	42			
	Pneumonia.....	2	18	20			
	Bronchitis.....	.....	8	8		
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	3	5			
10	Malarial fevers.....	1	1	49	140	189
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
11	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
12	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	3		
	Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	1		
	Diarrheal diseases.....	.....	10	10		
	Other diseases.....	37	66	103			

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to the last residence of decedent—Continued.

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total by section.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
13	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	7	10			
	Pneumonia.....	2	4	6			
	Bronchitis.....		1	1			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1		1	56	47	103
	Typhoid fever.....	2		2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	2	8			
	Other diseases.....	42	33	75			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	15	12	27			
	Pneumonia.....	12	8	20			
	Bronchitis.....	5	1	6			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1		1			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	235	91	326
	Typhoid fever.....	6		6			
14	Diarrheal diseases.....	12	7	19			
	Other diseases.....	181	62	243			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	9	12	26			
	Pneumonia.....	3	3	6			
	Bronchitis.....	2		2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	9	2	11	167	76	243
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Malarial fevers.....	3	8	11			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	126	48	174			
	Other diseases.....	9	15	24			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	7	14			
	Pneumonia.....		1	1			
	Bronchitis.....	1	2	3			
15	Pulmonary congestion.....	2		2			
	Diphtheria.....	2		2	99	68	167
	Typhoid fever.....		2	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	5	11			
	Other diseases.....	74	36	110			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	15	15	30			
	Pneumonia.....	14	11	25			
	Bronchitis.....	3	5	8			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	2	3			
	Diphtheria.....	2		2			
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1	138	64	202
	Scarlet fever.....	1		1			
	Typhoid fever.....	5		5			
16	Diarrheal diseases.....	7	6	13			
	Other diseases.....	90	25	115			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	18	5	23			
	Pneumonia.....	8	3	11			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2	129	40	169
	Typhoid fever.....	7		7			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	1	5			
	Other diseases.....	90	30	120			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	3	6			
	Pneumonia.....	2	4	6			
	Bronchitis.....		2	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....		1	1			
17	Diphtheria.....	1		1	42	28	70
	Scarlet fever.....	1		1			
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	5	5	10			
	Other diseases.....	30	13	43			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	9	13			
	Pneumonia.....	3	7	10			
	Bronchitis.....		2	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....		1	1			
	Diphtheria.....	1		1	29	53	82
	Scarlet fever.....	1		1			
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	2	4			
18	Other diseases.....	18	31	49			
	Diarrheal diseases.....		2	2			
	Other diseases.....	6	9	15	6	11	17
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		7	7			
	Pneumonia.....	1		1			
	Bronchitis.....		1	1			
	Typhoid fever.....		1	1	2	21	23
	Other diseases.....	1		1			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	12	13			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1	6	2	8
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	1	5			
	Other diseases.....	1		1			
19	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1		1			
	Diphtheria.....	1		1			
	Scarlet fever.....	1		1			
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2		2			
	Other diseases.....	18		18			
	Diarrheal diseases.....		2	2			
	Other diseases.....	6	9	15			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		7	7			
	Pneumonia.....	1		1			
	Bronchitis.....		1	1			
20	Typhoid fever.....		1	1	2	21	23
	Other diseases.....	1		1			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	12	13			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1	6	2	8
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	1	5			
	Other diseases.....	1		1			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1		1			
	Diphtheria.....	1		1			
	Scarlet fever.....	1		1	18	7	25
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
21	Diarrheal diseases.....	1		1			
	Other diseases.....	2	2	4			
	Other diseases.....	11	3	14			

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to the last residence of decedent—Continued.

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total by section.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
25	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	4	6	32	45	77
	Pneumonia.....	2	3	5			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	2	4	6			
	Malarial fevers.....	2	2	4			
	Other diseases.....	26	30	56			
26	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	8	20	162	45	207
	Pneumonia.....	7	1	8			
	Bronchitis.....	3	3	6			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	3	3	6			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	6	12			
	Other diseases.....	131	36	167			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	4	7			
27	Pneumonia.....	1	5	6	31	72	103
	Bronchitis.....	1	3	4			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	8	12			
	Other diseases.....	21	51	72			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
28	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	5	7	12
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	2	4			
	Other diseases.....	2	4	6			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	2	4			
	Other diseases.....	2	4	6			
29	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	8	1	9
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	7	7	14			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	2	4			
	Pneumonia.....	1	2	3			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	2	4			
30	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	23	18	41
	Typhoid fever.....	2	2	4			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	1	5			
	Other diseases.....	11	12	23			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Pneumonia.....	2	1	3			
	Bronchitis.....	2	2	4			
31	Other diseases.....	17	1	18	22	2	24
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	4	8			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	15	3	18			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	6	12			
32	Pneumonia.....	3	3	6	22	3	25
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	15	3	18			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	6	12			
	Pneumonia.....	3	3	6			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
33	Diphtheria.....	2	2	4	69	17	86
	Typhoid fever.....	2	2	4			
	Malarial fevers.....	2	2	4			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	52	16	68			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	7	9			
	Pneumonia.....	3	12	15			
34	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2	15	76	91
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	10	3	13			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	16	23			
	Pneumonia.....	3	7	10			
35	Bronchitis.....	2	2	4	81	84	165
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	5	9	14			
	Other diseases.....	65	47	112			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	8	2	10			
	Pneumonia.....	3	1	4			
36	Bronchitis.....	2	2	4	59	15	74
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	1	3			
	Typhoid fever.....	3	3	6			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	1	5			
	Other diseases.....	37	10	47			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5	1	6			
	Pneumonia.....	7	1	8			
37	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2	75	10	85
	Other diseases.....	62	7	69			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	2	4			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	1	1	2			
38	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	2	4	6	1	7
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Diphtheria.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to the last residence of decedent—Continued.

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total by section.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
39	Other diseases.....	1	1	2	18	4	22
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	1	4			
40	Other diseases.....	13		13	14	4	18
	Pneumonia.....	1		1			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Other diseases.....	11	4	15			
41	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	2	3	13	5	18
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1		1			
	Other diseases.....	11	3	14			
	Other diseases.....	4	2	6			
	Pneumonia.....	1		1			
42	Typhoid fever.....	1		1	12	1	13
	Other diseases.....	10		11			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3		3			
	Pneumonia.....		2	2			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
43	Pulmonary congestion.....		1	1	40	7	47
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....		1	1			
	Other diseases.....	35	3	38			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	3	5			
44	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2	13	12	25
	Diarrheal diseases.....		1	1			
	Other diseases.....	11	7	18			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	3	5			
	Pneumonia.....	2		2			
45	Typhoid fever.....		1	1	15	12	27
	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	1	4			
	Other diseases.....	8	7	15			
	Pneumonia.....	1		1			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
46	Diarrheal diseases.....		1	1	15	5	20
	Other diseases.....	13	4	17			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	7	14			
	Pneumonia.....	4	6	10			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
47	Typhoid fever.....		1	1	77	61	138
	Malarial fevers.....		1	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	8	11			
	Other diseases.....	62	37	99			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	1	4			
48	Pneumonia.....		1	1	27	20	47
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	1	3			
	Other diseases.....	21	17	38			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	17	3	20			
49	Pneumonia.....	7	5	12	123	36	159
	Bronchitis.....		1	1			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1		1			
	Typhoid fever.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	7	8	15			
50	Other diseases.....	90	19	109	18		18
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3		3			
	Pneumonia.....	1		1			
	Bronchitis.....	1		1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2		2			
51	Other diseases.....	11		11	2	1	3
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	1	3			
	Diphtheria.....		1	1			
	Other diseases.....		1	1			
	Other diseases.....		1	1			
52	Other diseases.....	2		2		3	3
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		1	1			
	Diphtheria.....		1	1			
	Other diseases.....		1	1			
	Other diseases.....		1	1			
Total.....		3,629	2,714	6,343	3,629	2,714	6,343

TABLE 7a.—Showing population, deaths, and death rates during the calendar year 1907, arranged as to race and with reference to the vital statistics divisions of the District of Columbia. (See map No. 1.)

District.	White.			Colored.			Total		
	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.
1.....	11,325	128	11.30	5,883	118	20.06	17,208	246	14.30
2.....	5,396	85	15.75	4,754	119	25.03	10,150	204	20.10
3.....	7,303	123	16.84	3,550	87	24.51	10,853	210	19.35
4.....	1,183	10	8.45	2,433	45	18.49	3,616	55	15.21
5.....	10,360	154	14.86	8,195	166	20.26	18,555	320	17.25
6.....	14,604	238	16.29	3,342	118	35.31	17,946	356	19.83
7.....	10,049	177	17.61	1,011	54	53.41	11,060	231	20.89
8.....	14,697	227	15.45	2,678	87	32.11	17,375	314	18.07
9.....	12,869	239	18.57	11,693	347	29.68	24,562	586	23.86
10.....	12,185	224	18.38	4,121	120	29.12	16,306	344	21.09
11.....	2,238	47	21.00	7,615	236	30.99	9,853	283	28.72
12.....	2,832	49	17.30	3,541	140	39.54	6,373	189	29.66
13.....	4,690	56	11.94	1,133	47	41.48	5,823	103	17.69
14.....	15,602	235	15.06	2,506	91	36.31	18,108	326	18.00
15.....	9,990	167	16.72	2,715	76	27.99	12,705	243	19.13
16.....	6,837	99	14.48	1,980	68	34.34	8,817	167	18.94
17.....	11,887	138	11.61	2,435	64	26.28	14,322	202	14.10
18.....	9,408	129	13.71	1,469	40	27.23	10,877	169	15.54
19.....	2,562	42	16.39	739	28	37.89	3,301	70	21.21
20.....	2,206	29	13.15	1,679	53	31.56	3,885	82	21.11
21.....	813	6	7.50	422	11	26.07	1,235	17	13.68
22.....	105	2	19.05	758	21	27.70	863	23	26.65
23.....	258	6	23.26	102	2	19.61	360	8	22.22
24.....	921	18	19.54	148	7	47.29	1,069	25	23.39
25.....	3,309	32	9.67	814	45	55.28	4,123	77	18.68
26.....	2,543	162	63.70	553	45	81.37	3,096	207	66.86
27.....	1,633	31	18.98	2,497	72	28.83	4,130	103	24.94
28.....	482	5	10.37	185	7	37.84	667	12	17.99
29.....	831	8	9.63	0	1	.....	831	9	10.83
30.....	1,997	23	11.52	1,166	18	15.43	3,163	41	12.96
31.....	2,624	22	8.38	168	2	11.90	2,792	24	8.60
32.....	2,450	22	8.98	208	3	14.42	2,658	25	9.41
33.....	6,522	69	10.58	1,029	17	16.52	7,551	86	11.39
34.....	607	15	24.71	3,060	76	24.84	3,667	91	24.82
35.....	7,463	81	10.85	2,607	84	32.22	10,070	165	16.39
36.....	4,914	59	12.01	903	15	16.61	5,817	74	12.72
37.....	1,723	75	43.53	246	10	40.65	1,969	85	43.17
38.....	853	6	7.03	20	1	50.00	873	7	8.02
39.....	855	18	21.05	87	4	45.98	942	22	23.35
40.....	1,197	14	11.70	291	4	13.75	1,488	18	12.10
41.....	117	13	111.11	60	5	83.33	177	18	101.69
42.....	660	4	6.06	325	2	6.15	985	6	6.09
43.....	2,828	12	4.24	294	1	3.40	3,122	13	4.16
44.....	719	40	55.63	96	7	7.29	815	47	57.67
45.....	613	13	21.21	1,207	12	9.94	1,820	25	13.74
46.....	1,817	15	8.26	522	12	22.99	2,339	27	11.54
47.....	1,423	15	10.54	272	5	18.38	1,695	20	11.80
48.....	5,233	77	14.71	2,374	61	25.70	7,607	138	18.14
49.....	1,406	27	19.20	666	20	30.03	2,072	47	22.68
50.....	6,268	123	19.62	1,221	36	29.48	7,489	159	21.23
51.....	1,024	18	17.58	173	0	00.00	1,197	18	15.04
52.....	140	2	14.28	100	1	10.00	240	3	12.50
53.....	832	0	00.00	142	3	21.13	974	3	3.08
Total.....	233,403	3,629	15.55	96,188	2,714	28.22	329,591	6,343	19.25

TABLE 7c.—Showing the distribution of deaths and population by vital statistics districts arranged by streets and alleys and according to age and race, for the calendar year 1907.

District.	Streets.																Alleys.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.				Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	180	12	127	18	479	5	205	7	1,947	3	887	9	8,672	108	4,416	77	11,278	128	5,635	111	2	0	6	2	6	0	12	0	10	0	49	2	29	0	181	3	47	0	24	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
2	54	8	39	14	194	1	134	4	765	5	651	7	4,444	71	2,950	73	5,357	85	3,774	98	3	0	17	6	3	0	74	0	14	0	243	0	19	0	641	15	39	0	98	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
3	151	33	49	11	871	10	185	3	2,679	0	607	5	5,006	75	7,037	41	7,300	123	2,638	60	1	0	13	10	2	0	92	1	0	0	255	3	2	0	552	13	3	0	91	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
4	167	3	37	8	42	1	157	4	1,632	0	478	0	837	6	1,481	25	1,177	10	2,153	40	0	0	7	1	0	0	28	0	4	0	72	0	0	0	173	4	6	0	28	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
5	152	21	141	25	607	5	2,437	9	2,437	18	7,127	119	4,742	184	10,338	154	6,964	136	0	0	32	11	2	0	106	3	7	0	351	2	13	0	732	14	22	0	1,223	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
6	152	28	24	22	493	7	102	6	2,119	7	394	4	11,817	196	2,076	55	14,581	238	2,596	87	0	0	27	7	0	0	61	4	11	0	147	1	12	0	511	19	23	0	74	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
7	93	13	7	6	293	5	17	1	1,249	1	101	2	8,375	157	762	37	10,010	176	887	46	1	0	2	3	2	0	8	0	8	0	28	1	28	1	86	4	39	1	12	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
8	297	32	23	5	1,116	7	80	3	3,930	13	309	3	9,145	160	989	37	14,488	212	1,392	48	9	2	26	12	26	4	96	4	59	0	312	5	115	9	852	18	209	15	1,288	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
9	280	42	179	77	998	12	679	23	3,032	12	2,023	22	8,511	170	5,916	147	12,821	236	8,797	209	1	1	86	15	5	1	287	7	11	0	738	7	18	0	1,785	45	48	3	2,899	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
10	205	26	47	28	615	6	177	6	2,181	11	639	7	8,978	176	2,094	53	11,979	219	2,957	94	7	4	29	5	20	1	103	0	45	0	294	3	134	0	768	18	206	5	1,116	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
11	66	11	133	45	193	1	421	9	534	1	1,383	21	1,226	32	4,308	111	2,019	45	6,245	186	6	0	40	14	28	1	128	2	23	0	337	5	168	1	865	29	219	2	1,377	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
12	79	4	92	33	275	2	288	19	777	3	810	15	1,083	40	1,917	62	2,816	49	3,107	129	1	0	19	2	1	0	46	0	2	0	117	2	12	0	752	7	16	0	40	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
13	236	33	40	14	1,092	3	1,026	4	4,083	12	464	5	9,809	176	1,189	50	15,190	277	1,829	70	12	2	23	5	41	3	80	6	85	1	185	2	274	2	389	8	412	8	67	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
14	162	24	39	10	607	7	153	3	2,148	11	493	9	7,044	125	1,301	34	9,961	167	1,986	56	0	0	19	8	2	0	70	2	5	0	188	1	22	0	452	9	29	0	72	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
17	174	26	38	14	631	10	183	11	1,878	3	527	8	4,078	59	1,182	30	6,761	98	1,930	63	4	1	2	4	12	0	6	0	14	0	46	0	28	1	76	1	5	0	31	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
18	203	17	63	10	919	9	185	6	3,325	15	612	2	7,440	97	1,258	23	11,887	138	2,118	41	0	0	97	8	5	0	0	33	0	0	0	97	2	0	0	179	16	0	0	40	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
19	175	16	19	7	641	5	76	4	2,404	13	282	19	3,188	95	621	14	9,408	129	1,003	28	0	0	8	2	0	0	47	0	0	0	149	1	0	0	262	9	0	0	40	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
20	77	14	13	11	247	5	70	2	849	1	236	1	1,384	22	394	14	2,557	42	713	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	18	0	5	0	2	0	7	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
21	31	5	17	13	197	3	112	6	624	1	133	1	1,353	19	286	28	2,205	28	1,606	32	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	0	1	1	36	1	1	1	1	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
22	15	0	13	4	90	0	50	2	262	0	131	1	446	6	226	4	813	6	422	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
23	6	0	22	0	23	1	8	0	97	0	27	0	59	0	390	11	105	2	738	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
24	27	4	4	4	88	1	11	0	309	0	53	0	497	13	80	3	921	18	148	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
25	86	8	28	9	273	2	70	6	1,104	2	275	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	814	45	6	1,846	20	441	24	3,309	32	

TABLE 7a.—Showing population, deaths, and death rates during the calendar year 1907, arranged as to race and with reference to the vital statistics divisions of the District of Columbia. (See map No. 1.)

District.	White.			Colored.			Total		
	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Death rates.
1.....	11,325	128	11.30	5,883	118	20.06	17,208	246	14.30
2.....	5,396	85	15.75	4,754	119	25.03	10,150	204	20.10
3.....	7,303	123	16.84	3,550	87	24.51	10,853	210	19.35
4.....	1,183	10	8.45	2,433	45	18.49	3,616	55	15.21
5.....	10,360	154	14.86	8,195	166	20.26	18,555	320	17.25
6.....	14,604	238	16.29	3,342	118	35.31	17,946	356	19.83
7.....	10,049	177	17.61	1,011	54	53.41	11,060	231	20.89
8.....	14,697	227	15.45	2,678	87	32.11	17,375	314	18.07
9.....	12,869	239	18.57	11,693	347	29.68	24,562	586	23.86
10.....	12,185	224	18.38	4,121	120	29.12	16,306	344	21.09
11.....	2,238	47	21.00	7,615	236	30.99	9,853	283	28.72
12.....	2,832	49	17.30	3,541	140	39.54	6,373	189	29.66
13.....	4,690	56	11.94	1,133	47	41.48	5,823	103	17.69
14.....	15,602	235	15.06	2,506	91	36.31	18,108	326	18.00
15.....	9,990	167	16.72	2,715	76	27.99	12,705	243	19.13
16.....	6,837	99	14.48	1,980	68	34.34	8,817	167	18.94
17.....	11,887	138	11.61	2,435	64	26.28	14,322	202	14.10
18.....	9,408	129	13.71	1,469	40	27.23	10,877	169	15.54
19.....	2,562	42	16.39	739	28	37.89	3,301	70	21.21
20.....	2,206	29	13.15	1,679	53	31.56	3,885	82	21.11
21.....	813	6	7.50	422	11	26.07	1,235	17	13.68
22.....	105	2	19.05	758	21	27.70	863	23	26.65
23.....	258	6	23.26	102	2	19.61	360	8	22.22
24.....	921	18	19.54	148	7	47.29	1,069	25	23.39
25.....	3,309	32	9.67	814	45	55.28	4,123	77	18.68
26.....	2,543	162	63.70	553	45	81.37	3,096	207	66.86
27.....	1,633	31	18.98	2,497	72	28.83	4,130	103	24.94
28.....	482	5	10.37	185	7	37.84	667	12	17.99
29.....	831	8	9.63	0	1	.....	831	9	10.83
30.....	1,997	23	11.52	1,166	18	15.43	3,163	41	12.96
31.....	2,624	22	8.38	168	2	11.90	2,792	24	8.60
32.....	2,450	22	8.98	208	3	14.42	2,658	25	9.41
33.....	6,522	69	10.58	1,029	17	16.52	7,551	86	11.39
34.....	607	15	24.71	3,060	76	24.84	3,667	91	24.82
35.....	7,463	81	10.85	2,607	84	32.22	10,070	165	16.39
36.....	4,914	59	12.01	903	15	16.61	5,817	74	12.72
37.....	1,723	75	43.53	246	10	40.65	1,969	85	43.17
38.....	853	6	7.03	20	1	50.00	873	7	8.02
39.....	855	18	21.05	87	4	45.98	942	22	23.35
40.....	1,197	14	11.70	291	4	13.75	1,488	18	12.10
41.....	117	13	111.11	60	5	83.33	177	18	101.69
42.....	660	4	6.06	325	2	6.15	985	6	6.09
43.....	2,828	12	4.24	294	1	3.40	3,122	13	4.16
44.....	719	40	55.63	96	7	7.29	815	47	57.67
45.....	613	13	21.21	1,207	12	9.94	1,820	25	13.74
46.....	1,817	15	8.26	522	12	22.99	2,339	27	11.54
47.....	1,423	15	10.54	272	5	18.38	1,695	20	11.80
48.....	5,233	77	14.71	2,374	61	25.70	7,607	138	18.14
49.....	1,406	27	19.20	666	20	30.03	2,072	47	22.68
50.....	6,268	123	19.62	1,221	36	29.48	7,489	159	21.23
51.....	1,024	18	17.58	173	0	00.00	1,197	18	15.04
52.....	140	2	14.28	100	1	10.00	240	3	12.50
53.....	832	0	00.00	142	3	21.13	974	3	3.08
Total.....	233,403	3,629	15.55	96,188	2,714	28.22	329,591	6,343	19.25



TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1907.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.		
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		Deaths.	Population.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.				
Section 1:																			
Phillips court.....			1	2			3				17	1			54	2		75	5
Alley in square south 67.....	1								4					12	2		19	2	
Twine alley.....				2					2		20	1		7	8		9	8	
Ward court.....		3			6										68	1		97	2
Heurich alley.....			1				3				3			2	1		2	1	
Brinard street.....		1									9			8	23			29	
Dunn alley.....	1		4						4						26		17	36	
Total.....	2	0	6	2	6	0	12	0	10	0	49	2	29	0	181	3	47	248	7
Section 2:																			
Fussells court.....		1					2				20				36	1		59	1
Connors court.....											13				25			40	
Reeds court.....		2	1			4					10			1	39		1	55	1
Libbeys row.....						4					5				11			20	
Stevens court.....						2					22				54	1		82	1
Chases court.....						2					9				17			28	
Johnsons court.....				1		1					4				19			24	
Alexanders court.....		2				11					29				70	2		112	2
Government alley.....	2	3	2	2		6			3		29			5	69	5	12	107	7
Constitution court.....											6				17			23	
Lingers alley.....	1		1	1		14			8		34			6	90	4	16	139	5
Queens alley.....		3	1			24					24				45	1		77	2
Sumner alley.....		4				10			3		26			4	69	1	7	109	1
Union court.....		1				7					17			3	80		3	105	
* Total.....	3	0	17	6	3	0	74	0	14	0	248	0	19	0	641	15	39	980	21
Section 3:																			
Kings court.....		1					5				18				40	1		64	1
Greens court.....											17				34			59	
Hughs alley.....		1	1	2		12					51				76	3		140	5

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1907—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
Section 3—Continued.																				
Gallagher court.....	1		2		4						2	1	2		8	4	3		16	8
Snow's row.....			3	3	36						71	7			156				266	
St. Marys court.....			1		6						19	33			33				33	
St. Pauls court.....				1	2						17	7			19	2			39	3
Bessells court.....					3						7	7			20				20	
Doves court.....				2	1						11	3			11				15	2
Daleys court.....			1		5						10	10			22				38	
Johnsons court.....					2						15	15			49				67	
O'Briens court.....			3		7	1					18	51			79				79	1
Columbia terrace.....					1						1	1			54	3			73	6
Bells alley.....											18	1			2				3	1
Total.....	1	0	13	10	92	1	0	0	255	3	2	0	552	13	3	0	912	27		
Section 4:																				
Fletcher Hill.....															9				9	
Rickets court.....			2	1	12						21				35	2			70	3
Wilcox court.....					2						3				9				14	
Lees court.....			2		2						2				30				36	
Greens alley.....			1		4						21				33				59	
Hayes court.....			2		8			4			25		2		57	2	6		92	2
Total.....	0	0	7	1	28	0	4	0	72	0	2	0	173	4	6	0	280	5		
Section 5:																				
Waverly terrace.....			1		5						18				29	1			53	1
Pierce street alley.....															4				5	
Liberty street.....			3	3	12	1					29				60	3	2		104	7
Chester court.....			6	4	25	1	2				71		2		142	3	6		244	8
Cedar street.....			2		9	1					45	1			118	3	5		174	5
Davis court, square 273.....			1		19						7				93				161	6
Temperance avenue.....			6	4	19						41		2		161	2			161	
Valley street.....			3		4						18				40				65	

Quaker court.....	1	2	1	1	2	19	39	1	61	1
Davis court.....	2	4	4	4	4	13	5	5	15	15
Barefoot alley.....	1	7	7	7	7	24	24	24	45	45
Huttons court.....	2	8	8	8	8	19	20	20	49	49
Nine-and-a-half street.....	1	7	7	7	7	28	52	52	88	88
Covington street.....	3	3	3	3	3	42	84	84	132	132
Wynn court.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	12	19	19
Total.....	0	0	32	11	2	0	106	2	732	1,231
Section 6:										
Vermont court.....	4	1	1	1	1	21	40	2	3	70
Wyleys court.....	3	3	3	3	2	17	90	17	6	110
Greens court.....	1	1	1	1	1	17	72	72	100	100
Vincent court.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	11	16	16
Durrs court.....	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	16	31	31
Nailors alley.....	4	10	10	10	10	20	50	2	2	84
Blagdens alley.....	11	24	24	24	6	49	148	8	9	232
Shepards alley.....	3	5	5	5	2	11	28	7	5	103
Total.....	0	0	27	7	0	0	61	19	23	746
Section 7:										
Foundry alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	15	30	3	3	48
Graham alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	2	10
State alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	2	19
Rapists alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	7
Temperance Hall alley.....	2	2	2	2	2	4	8	1	10	22
Coxes alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	1	21	33
Canterbury alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	5	18
Total.....	1	0	2	3	2	0	86	4	39	124
Section 8:										
Monument alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	16	1	15	21
Park row.....	1	1	1	1	1	13	31	4	44	44
Drapers court.....	1	1	1	1	1	25	40	2	2	66
Carlins alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	10	10	2
Rileys court.....	1	1	1	1	1	41	3	3	3	3
Brothers alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	64	64	3	3	117
Liberty street.....	2	10	10	10	2	84	84	4	4	141
Golden street.....	3	14	14	14	2	40	60	1	1	85
Dismore alley.....	2	7	7	7	2	16	19	2	2	27
Delaneys court.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	15
Grace court.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	23	23
Hammersley alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	20	6	8	10
Arlington court.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	10	10
Millers alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	11	11
Williams alley.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	2	8	11
St. Dominicks court.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	2	8	11
Page alley.....	2	2	2	2	1	14	42	2	2	66
Burks alley.....	2	2	2	2	1	14	42	2	2	66

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1907—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
Section 8—Continued.																				
Says court.....							4				17				24		45		1	
Springmans alley.....		1					4				14				62	1	80		2	
Little street.....	2	1			4	1			4				19	1	5					
K street alley.....											2				9				11	
Ambush court.....		2					4				12				19				37	
Armory court.....							1				4				20	1			25	1
Aikens court.....							1				8				16	1			25	1
Bacon alley.....															3				3	
Begons alley.....											2				1				3	
Stathens court.....															15				17	
Cullinane court.....							5	1			27				78				113	3
Cov alley.....	3						2				5				11				19	
Cassidy alley.....		2									6				20				26	
Locust court.....		1					5				20			1	34	1			60	1
Union court.....		3					13				10			6	30				89	1
Clark court.....	3					8					3			16	30	1			41	4
Stafford court.....		2					2								13	1			17	1
Grants court.....											7				9				16	
Rileys alley.....		1									3				3				7	
Hinton place.....	2								29								76			
Hinton court.....	1								4				36				5			
Alley, rear of O street.....	1				3				10				16				30			
Total.....	9	2	26	12	26	4	96	4	59	0	312	5	115	9	852	18	209	15	1,286	39
Section 9:																				
Marion court.....		1	2	2			4	1			12				20	6		1	38	9
Freemans alley.....			5	1			6		3		46		2		83	4	5		140	5
Wards alley.....							3				8				16				27	
Silvers court.....			2				4				4				18				28	
Madison alley.....		1					7				10				23	2			41	2
Goat alley.....			9	3			23	1	5		77		4		146	1	9		255	5

[illegible]

TABLE 7d.—*Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1907—Continued.*

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.	
	Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.	
Section 11:																				
Armory place, Reservation C.																				
Grays court.																				
Willow Tree alley.	2		6	2			37	8			69						26		20	
Crab Tree alley.							2				5						101		8	
Clarks court.							1				6						4		25	
Pleasant alley, square 536.				2															53	
Knox alley.																			13	
Broad alley.																			32	
Pleasant alley, square 540.			4				9												99	
Dixon court.			6	7			10				27								102	
Dudley place.			6				25	2			41								192	
B $\frac{1}{2}$ street.			1				5				5								36	
Two-and-a-half street.			2								19								81	
Quinn's court.											2								9	
Pear Tree alley.							1				3								14	
Limerick alley.			3	2			7				2								7	
Sullivan court.			1				2				22								92	
Ellason court.							8				3								29	
O'Nells court.							8				14								12	
Browns court.			4				8				26								55	
Desmonds alley.			2				2				12								83	
Leonards court.											4								40	
H Street alley.							1				2								12	
Wonders court.	4																		8	
Capitol court.			5	1			1				6								3	
Christian court.							4				14								22	
Railroad avenue.							1				1								56	
Total.	6	0	40	14	20	1	128	2	25	0	337	5	168	1	865	29	219	2	1,370	50

Section 12:

Syphax court.....	1	1	11	4	1	9	2	1	14
Allens court.....	1	1	11	22	1	43	2	1	77
Van Street alley.....				1	1	12			13
Shakers court.....				1	1	15			5
Parkers row.....	1	3	4	9		15			29
Clarks alley.....	3	5	5	16		48			64
Nollans court.....	8	2	1	37	2	88	3	8	140
Pierce court.....	5	5	10	26	1	38	2	7	79
Church alley.....				1		3			4
Total.....	1	0	19	2	1	0	46	0	2
									117

Section 13:

Fenton court.....									
Alley in square 774.....		4		3		13	3		23
Total.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	19	3	8

Section 14:

Lows bottom.....									
Schotts alley.....	7	1	2	13	2	20	2		33
Hunts court.....		2	1	19	1	41	1		75
Gordon avenue.....		7	1	69	1	112	2	170	6
Bassetts alley.....		1	1	1	1	17	1		216
Terrace court.....		3	1	13	1	22	4		20
Pleasant alley.....				1		4	1	17	5
Three-and-a-half street.....				6		63			95
Grofs court.....		2	1	9		30			50
Douglas court.....		3		15		34	1		57
Millers court.....				7		19			34
Blairs court.....			18	5	1	23	1	224	2
Brewers court.....	5	1		5	1	154	1	2	46
Total.....	12	2	23	5	41	3	80	8	677

Section 15:

Runsey court.....									
Rupperts court.....		1	1	4		27			47
Harris court.....				3		30			36
Browns court.....		3	1	10		25			39
Marks alley.....		2	2	8		76	2		130
Navy place.....		13	4	41	2	75			114
Total.....	0	0	19	8	2	0	452	9	729

Section 16:

Dicks court.....									
Mechanics place.....	4	1		8				4	
Loudoun court.....		2	4	6		28	1	49	1
Eleven-and-a-half street.....			4					23	
Total.....	4	1	2	4	12	0	28	1	50

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1907—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
Section 17:																				
St. James court.....							2				6	1			17	2			25	3
Alley in square 912.....	1		3				3				25				20				49	
Alley in square 963.....			3				3				3				5				11	
Wyle court.....	3	3	12				38	1			3				74	5			127	9
Linden court.....	4	2	12				23				2				53	7			92	9
Childs court.....			1				2								10	2			13	2
Total.....	0	0	8	5	0	0	33	0	0	0	97	2	0	0	179	16	0	0	317	23
Section 18:																				
Alley in square 923.....															1				1	
Odd Fellows alley.....	1	1					1				12				23	1			37	2
Alley in square 943.....															2				2	
Ahrens court.....	1		7				2				10				22				35	
Gessford alley.....		1									27				37	1			71	
Hope avenue.....	3		15				31				27				65	5			113	2
Cooksey's court.....	2		12				34	1			3				55				104	1
Harrison Avenue alley.....			6				25				42				42				73	
Gethiers court.....	1		4				10								15	2			30	2
Total.....	0	0	8	2	0	0	47	0	0	0	149	1	0	0	292	9	0	0	466	12
Section 19:																				
T alley.....							3				5				13				21	
Graceland court.....									1						5				5	
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	18	0	5	0	26	0
Section 20:																				
Fitzhugh alley.....	1						3				6				15				25	
Kings Place alley.....	2						8				17		1		21	1	1		48	1
Total.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	23	0	1	1	36	1	1	1	73	1

Section 34:													
Bland court (between V and W and Second and Fourth streets).....													
Bryant court.....	1											30	40
Herbert court.....	1											18	37
Shadd row.....	5											20	35
Bland alley (between V and W and Fourth and Fifth streets).....	11											9	16
Pomeroy court.....	3	1										54	86
College street.....	2											27	52
Total.....	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	222
Section 35:													
Fitzmorris court.....													
Butts court.....	1											24	37
Total.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14
Section 45:													
Hills court.....													
Total.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	51
Section 48:													
Congress alley.....													
Rock court.....	1											25	35
Catons alley.....	3											46	77
Scott street.....	2											10	25
Total.....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	66
Section 49:													
Dyers alley.....													
Cherry Hill.....	2	1										30	37
Brickyard Hill.....	1											43	79
Warehouse alley.....	2											20	27
Total.....	0	0	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	143
Section 50:													
Bank alley.....													
Masonic alley.....	3											13	33
Blindons alley.....	1											7	10
Bells court.....	1	1										2	6
Total.....	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	0	9	0	15	20	30
	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	0	9	0	15	42	79

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts, and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1907—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
VITAL STATISTICS SECTIONS.																				
Section 1.....	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....	49	2	29	.....	181	3	47	.....	248	7
Section 2.....	3	.....	17	6	3	.....	74	.....	14	.....	248	.....	19	.....	641	15	39	.....	980	21
Section 3.....	1	.....	13	10	.....	.....	92	1	.....	.....	255	3	2	.....	552	13	3	.....	912	27
Section 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	4	.....	72	.....	3	.....	173	4	6	.....	280	5
Section 5.....	.....	.....	32	11	2	.....	106	3	7	.....	361	2	13	.....	732	14	22	.....	1,231	30
Section 6.....	.....	.....	27	7	.....	.....	61	4	11	.....	147	1	12	.....	511	19	23	.....	1,746	31
Section 7.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	28	.....	1	.....	86	4	39	.....	124	8
Section 8.....	9	.....	26	12	2	.....	96	4	59	.....	312	5	115	.....	852	18	209	.....	1,286	39
Section 9.....	1	.....	86	15	5	.....	287	11	24	.....	738	7	18	.....	1,785	45	48	.....	2,896	78
Section 10.....	7	.....	29	5	20	.....	103	.....	45	.....	264	3	134	.....	768	18	206	.....	1,164	26
Section 11.....	6	.....	40	14	20	.....	128	2	25	.....	337	5	168	.....	865	29	219	.....	1,370	50
Section 12.....	1	.....	19	2	1	.....	46	.....	2	.....	117	2	12	.....	252	7	16	.....	434	11
Section 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	19	3	.....	.....	31	7
Section 14.....	12	.....	23	5	41	.....	80	6	85	.....	185	2	274	.....	389	8	412	.....	677	21
Section 15.....	.....	.....	19	8	2	.....	70	2	5	.....	188	1	22	.....	452	9	29	.....	729	20
Section 16.....	4	.....	2	6	.....	.....	6	.....	14	.....	14	.....	46	.....	28	1	76	.....	50	5
Section 17.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	97	2	.....	.....	179	16	.....	.....	317	23
Section 18.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	149	1	.....	.....	262	9	.....	.....	406	12
Section 19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....	18	.....	5	.....	26	.....
Section 20.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....	36	1	1	.....	73	1
Section 21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	170	3	.....	.....	288	4
Section 22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	32	1	.....	.....	51	2
Section 23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Section 24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	117	1	4	.....	203	2
Section 25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	57	1	4	.....	93	.....	56	.....	143	1
Section 26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	28	.....	42	.....	15	.....	79	1
Section 27.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	9	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 32.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 34.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 35.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 36.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 37.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 38.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 39.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 40.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 41.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 42.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 43.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 44.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 45.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 46.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 47.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 48.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 49.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 50.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	47	10	387	119	151	10	1,379	34	337	1	3,829	38	940	15	9,268	241	1,475	36	14,864	432

TABLE 7e.—Showing deaths in alleys in the District of Columbia from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts, for the calendar year 1907.

Name of alley.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Diarrhea.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.			
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	All.	
Section 1:																						
Phillips court.....										1						1		3		3		
Ward place.....																2		2		2		
Section 2:																						
Reeds court.....									1									1		1		
Alexander court.....											1					1		1		1		
Government alley.....									1		1							1		1		
Lingers court.....												1				1		3		3		
Queens court.....											1							1		1		
Section 3:																						
Kings court.....											1							1		1		
Hughes court.....																3		3		3		
Snows court.....					1				1		2					1		5		5		
St. Pauls court.....									1		1				1			2		2		
Doves court.....									1		1							1		1		
O'Briens court.....											2							1		1		
Columbia terrace.....											2							2		2		
Section 4:																						
Rickets court.....									1		1		1					3		3		
Hayes court.....																1		1		1		
Section 5:																						
Waverly terrace.....													1					1		1		
Liberty street.....											1		1			2		4		4		
Chester court.....									2		1					3		6		6		
Temperance avenue.....									1		1					2		4		4		
Covington street.....																1		1		1		
Section 6:																						
Vermont court.....											1					1		2		2		
Wylie court.....											1					1		1		1		
Nailors court.....																1		1		1		
Blagdens alley.....							1		1							2		4		4		
Shephards court.....									1		2					2		5		5		
Section 7:																						
Foundry place.....									1									1		1		
Baptist court.....																1		1		1		
Temperance Hall alley.....									2									2		2		
Canterberry court.....																1		1		1		
Section 8:																						
Lettie street.....									1							1		2		2		
Union street SW.....										1						2		3		3		
Huntoon place.....									1								1		1			
Monument court.....																1		1		1		
Carlins alley.....											1					1		3		3		
Liberty street SW.....											1					2		3		3		
Golden street SW.....		1							1		1							1		1		
Desmore court.....																1		1		1		
Burkes court SW.....									1									1		1		
Fays court.....											1							1		1		
Springman court.....											1		1					2		2		
Armory court.....																1		1		1		
Aiken court.....											1							1		1		
Cullinane court.....											2		1					3		3		
Clarks court SW.....									2							1		3		3		
Section 9:																						
Marion court.....									1			2		2			1	1	5		6	
O street alley.....									1			2						2		3		
Freemans alley.....										1						2		3		3		
Goat alley.....										1		1						2		2		
Barrs court.....											1							1		1		
P street court.....											1							1		1		
Kings court.....																1		1		1		
Ridge street.....											1					1		2		2		
Nailors court.....									1									1		1		
Brooks court.....											1							1		1		
Burdens court.....									1		1					1		3		3		
Pierce street.....																1		1		1		
Decatur court.....											1							1		1		
Half court.....																1		1		1		
Logan place.....																1		1		1		
Fenton place.....											1					3		4		4		
Le Droit place.....									1									1		1		

TABLE 7c.—Showing deaths in alleys in the District of Columbia from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts, for the calendar year 1907—Continued.

Name of alley.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Diarrhea.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.		
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	All.
Section 9—Cont'd.																					
Glicks alley.....												1					1		1		1
Richardson place.....												1					1		1		1
Cooks place.....																	1		1		1
Reeves street.....														2					2		2
Section 10:																				2	2
Essex court.....							1				1						1		1		1
Prathers court.....																	1		1		1
Douglas court.....																	1		1		1
Census court.....												1					1		1		1
Jackson Hall alley.....												1		1			1		3		3
Horns court.....												1					1		2		2
Madison court.....														1			1		1		1
Chews court.....									1					1			1		1		1
Union court.....									1								1		1		1
Knox alley.....											1						1		2		2
Dingman place.....																	1		1		1
Section 11:																			1		1
Wonder court.....					1														1		1
Christian court.....											1								1		1
Willow Tree alley.....									1			1					2		4		4
Clarks alley.....												1							1		1
Pleasant alley.....												1					2		3		3
Dixon court.....									3			3		1			1		8		8
Dudley place.....					1												1		2		2
B ½ street.....																	1		1		1
Quinns court.....																	1		1		1
Limerick court.....									1			1							2		2
Sullivans court.....																	1		1		1
Browns court.....																	1		1		1
Desmonds court.....																	1		1		1
Section 12:																			1		1
Allen court.....																	2		2		2
Nolans court.....																	1		1		1
Pierce court.....																					
Section 13:																					
Fenton court.....													2				1		3		3
Section 14:																					
Schotts alley.....									1		1						1		1		3
Brewers court.....									1			1					1		1		2
Gordons alley.....												2							2		2
Terrace court.....									1										1		1
Pleasant alley.....									1										1		11
Goff court.....												1							1		1
Blairs court.....												1							1		1
Section 15:																					
Browns court S.E.....											1								1		1
Marks alley.....						1					1						1		3		3
Navy place.....									2			1					2		5		5
Section 16:																					
Loudouns court.....										2		1							3		3
Section 17:																					
St. James court.....												1							1		1
Wylie court N.E.....											1	2		1			3		7		7
Linden court.....										1		1		1			1		4		4
Childs court.....																	2		2		2
Section 18:																					
Hope avenue.....													1				1		2		2
Cookseys court.....																	1		1		1
Section 34:																					
Herberts court.....														1					1		1
Blands alley.....																	1		1		1
Section 48:																					
Rock court.....																	1		1		1
Section 50:																					
Bells court.....													1						1		1
Total.....	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	6	40	4	63	0	16	0	1	3	85	15	210	225

TABLE 8.—*Showing the places of interment or other disposition of remains in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907.*

Cemeteries.	Persons dying in the District of Columbia.			Persons brought into District of Columbia.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
Adas Israel (Hebrew).....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
Anatomical Board.....	8	71	79	.....	.....	.....
Army Medical Museum.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Baptist.....	.....	21	21	.....	1	1
Christian.....	.....	5	5	.....	2	2
Congressional.....	491	.....	491	57	.....	57
Cremated at Lee's.....	40	1	41	9	.....	9
Georgetown University.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood.....	506	.....	506	62	.....	62
Government Hospital for Insane.....	39	26	65	.....	.....	.....
Holy Rood.....	109	20	129	10	1	11
Ishas Shalom (Hebrew).....	17	.....	17	1	.....	1
Harmony.....	.....	751	751	.....	42	42
Hillsdale.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Moore's.....	1	186	187	.....	2	2
Mount Zion.....	.....	113	113	.....	4	4
Methodist.....	23	.....	23	4	.....	4
Mount Olivet.....	598	211	809	57	10	67
Macedonia.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
National, at Arlington.....	187	37	224	29	2	31
National Soldiers' Home.....	69	6	75	2	.....	2
Oak Hill.....	136	.....	136	41	.....	41
Out of town.....	776	307	1,083	15	8	23
Potters Field.....	26	279	305	1	.....	1
Prospect.....	137	.....	137	8	.....	8
Payne's.....	2	486	488	.....	17	17
Rock Creek.....	348	.....	348	81	.....	81
St. Mary's.....	63	.....	63	7	.....	7
St. Alban's.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Talmud Torah (Hebrew).....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Veltech.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Woodlawn.....	21	185	206	1	12	13
Washington Hebrew.....	16	.....	16	1	.....	1
Total.....	3,629	2,714	6,343	389	101	490

TABLE 9.—*Showing the estimated population, deaths, and death rate in the District of Columbia, by race and calendar years, from 1896 to 1907.*

Year.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 ^a	194,517	89,272	283,789	3,238	2,573	5,811	16.65	28.82	20.48
1901.....	207,800	91,800	299,600	3,355	2,695	6,050	16.15	29.36	20.19
1902.....	212,600	92,800	305,400	3,192	2,596	5,788	15.01	27.97	18.95
1903.....	217,600	93,700	311,300	3,398	2,546	5,944	15.62	27.17	19.09
1904.....	222,600	94,600	317,200	3,580	2,641	6,221	16.08	27.92	19.61
1905.....	227,428	95,695	323,123	3,448	2,757	6,205	15.16	28.81	19.20
1901-1905 ^a	217,606	93,719	311,325	3,395	2,647	6,042	15.60	28.20	19.41
1906.....	231,417	95,018	326,435	3,578	2,738	6,316	15.46	28.82	19.35
1907.....	233,403	96,188	329,591	3,629	2,714	6,343	15.55	28.22	19.25

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 10.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to age, sex and race, with percentages to total corresponding mortality.*

WHITE MALES.

Year.	Total deaths.	5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
		Deaths.	Percentage to all deaths.	Deaths.	Percentage to all deaths.	Deaths.	Percentage to all deaths.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	1,764	1,316	74.60	1,216	68.93	906	51.36
1901.....	1,826	1,406	76.99	1,316	72.07	1,002	54.87
1902.....	1,757	1,366	77.74	1,277	72.68	957	54.46
1903.....	1,941	1,552	79.96	1,454	74.91	1,103	56.83
1904.....	1,945	1,571	80.77	1,491	76.65	1,145	58.87
1905.....	1,907	1,541	80.81	1,454	76.24	1,079	56.58
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	1,875	1,487	79.31	1,398	74.56	1,057	56.37
1906.....	2,006	1,610	80.26	1,517	75.62	1,176	58.62
1907.....	2,019	1,631	80.78	1,547	76.62	1,199	59.38

WHITE FEMALES.

1896-1900 <i>a</i>	1,474	1,105	74.96	1,003	68.05	736	49.93
1901.....	1,529	1,206	78.87	1,123	73.45	826	54.02
1902.....	1,435	1,150	80.13	1,078	75.12	796	55.47
1903.....	1,457	1,171	80.37	1,111	76.25	855	58.68
1904.....	1,635	1,311	80.18	1,227	75.04	922	56.39
1905.....	1,541	1,267	82.22	1,179	76.51	934	60.61
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	1,519	1,221	80.38	1,144	75.31	867	57.08
1906.....	1,572	1,238	78.76	1,152	73.28	852	54.19
1907.....	1,610	1,328	82.48	1,244	77.27	995	61.80

COLORED MALES.

1896-1900 <i>a</i>	1,262	723	57.29	605	47.94	369	29.24
1901.....	1,337	847	63.35	754	56.39	464	34.70
1902.....	1,299	787	60.58	690	53.12	441	33.94
1903.....	1,272	810	63.68	731	57.47	458	36.01
1904.....	1,330	892	67.07	801	60.22	512	38.49
1905.....	1,421	920	64.74	830	58.41	501	35.26
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	1,332	851	63.89	761	57.88	475	35.66
1906.....	1,445	940	65.05	833	57.65	501	34.67
1907.....	1,378	962	69.81	876	63.57	522	37.88

COLORED FEMALES.

1896-1900 <i>a</i>	1,311	820	62.55	663	50.57	404	30.82
1901.....	1,358	914	67.30	796	58.61	489	36.01
1902.....	1,297	845	65.15	702	54.12	419	32.31
1903.....	1,274	903	70.88	780	61.22	477	37.44
1904.....	1,311	915	69.79	776	59.19	499	38.06
1905.....	1,336	912	68.26	767	57.41	470	35.18
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	1,315	898	68.29	764	58.10	471	35.82
1906.....	1,293	922	71.30	797	61.64	487	37.66
1907.....	1,336	927	69.39	806	60.33	515	38.55

a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 11.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia and average age of decedents.

WHITE.

Year.	All ages.		5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.
1896-1900 ^a	3,238	y. m. d. 38 1 20	2,421	y. m. d. 50 11 28	2,219	y. m. d. 54 3 27	1,642	y. m. d. 63 5 18
1901.....	3,355	40 4 29	2,234	51 3 28	2,087	54 5 22	1,546	64 1 15
1902.....	3,192	41 1 10	2,470	50 10 25	2,247	52 7 21	1,625	63 5 10
1903.....	3,398	42 9 22	2,456	51 1 25	2,210	54 8 15	1,647	63 10 8
1904.....	3,580	43 8 23	2,599	51 2 28	2,408	55 2 0	1,798	63 9 18
1905.....	3,448	43 5 21	2,612	52 3 5	2,439	54 10 13	1,828	63 3 21
1901-1905 ^a ...	3,395	42 3 21	2,474	51 4 16	2,278	54 4 14	1,689	63 8 14
1906.....	3,578	42 2 24	2,848	52 10 17	2,669	55 7 18	2,028	63 4 24
1907.....	3,629	44 10 14	2,959	54 10 23	2,791	57 5 10	2,194	64 8 24

COLORED.

1896-1900 ^a	2,573	25 0 6	1,543	41 2 15	1,269	47 5 15	773	59 2 22
1901.....	2,695	27 7 15	1,761	42 4 24	1,550	46 3 6	953	58 9 16
1902.....	2,596	26 5 29	1,632	41 8 11	1,392	46 8 1	860	58 1 9
1903.....	2,546	29 2 27	1,713	43 1 16	1,511	46 11 22	935	58 11 17
1904.....	2,641	30 1 12	1,807	43 7 26	1,577	48 0 25	1,011	58 9 5
1905.....	2,757	28 6 10	1,832	42 2 16	1,597	46 9 16	971	58 5 4
1901-1905 ^a ...	2,647	28 4 25	1,749	42 7 12	1,525	46 6 20	946	58 7 10
1906.....	2,738	29 3 4	1,862	42 8 27	1,630	46 10 22	988	57 8 29
1907.....	2,714	30 6 14	1,889	43 6 10	1,682	47 2 23	1,037	58 2 28

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 12.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years.*

Calendar year.	January.						February.						March.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 a.....	24	19	43	27	23	50	24	17	41	25	23	48	26	16	42	31	25	56
1901.....	24	19	43	34	33	67	25	19	44	35	18	53	21	16	37	25	16	41
1902.....	29	9	38	29	18	47	19	17	36	31	12	43	21	13	34	16	15	31
1903.....	27	23	50	28	20	48	21	16	37	26	23	49	35	16	51	18	10	28
1904.....	13	15	28	34	22	56	20	12	32	28	24	52	30	20	50	28	19	47
1905.....	14	13	27	26	17	43	21	24	45	22	26	48	24	12	36	24	31	55
1901-1905 a.....	21	16	37	30	22	52	21	18	39	28	21	49	26	16	42	22	18	40
1906.....	21	22	43	23	20	43	19	19	38	32	13	45	25	17	42	33	20	53
1907.....	14	17	31	30	22	52	21	13	34	17	23	40	22	16	38	26	21	47

Calendar year.	April.						May.						June.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 a.....	18	14	32	24	24	48	20	13	33	24	21	45	41	29	70	49	46	115
1901.....	22	13	35	19	20	39	18	14	32	18	21	39	31	16	47	49	27	76
1902.....	14	11	25	36	23	59	14	12	26	23	17	40	39	26	65	58	35	93
1903.....	13	10	23	21	13	34	23	16	39	11	25	36	31	20	51	45	31	76
1904.....	17	15	32	13	17	30	18	14	32	15	19	34	21	17	38	35	27	62
1905.....	19	19	38	24	17	41	18	9	27	15	12	27	28	16	44	35	29	64
1901-1905 a.....	17	14	31	23	18	41	18	13	21	16	19	35	30	19	49	44	30	74
1906.....	25	17	42	33	15	48	17	16	33	20	17	37	27	27	54	57	40	97
1907.....	20	15	35	13	22	35	12	10	22	20	10	30	17	20	37	25	25	50

Calendar year.	July.						August.						September.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 a.....	54	46	100	60	58	118	35	28	63	44	31	75	24	26	50	36	32	68
1901.....	54	59	113	71	69	140	28	17	45	33	29	62	26	18	44	24	28	54
1902.....	55	41	96	52	64	116	30	22	52	38	30	68	22	19	41	28	28	56
1903.....	43	32	75	38	45	83	37	17	54	37	30	67	20	17	37	22	17	39
1904.....	53	36	89	54	49	103	36	29	65	40	39	79	24	28	52	28	16	44
1905.....	54	33	87	63	49	112	34	23	57	47	46	93	17	13	30	25	26	51
1901-1905 a.....	52	40	92	56	55	111	33	22	55	39	35	74	22	19	41	25	23	48
1906.....	45	36	81	55	48	103	38	30	68	28	21	49	28	25	53	24	26	50
1907.....	49	26	75	56	55	111	41	38	79	44	39	83	40	16	56	25	20	45

TABLE 12.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years—Continued.

Calendar year.	October.						November.						December.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 a	25	21	46	26	20	46	20	18	38	22	18	40	21	15	36	27	18	45
1901	32	23	55	28	25	53	18	10	28	13	19	32	6	13	19	24	14	38
1902	21	13	34	34	24	58	22	20	42	26	17	43	17	14	31	28	33	61
1903	23	13	36	25	13	38	18	18	36	23	13	36	16	8	24	22	23	45
1904	20	16	36	25	18	43	19	14	33	13	12	25	14	19	33	16	17	33
1905	17	18	35	23	19	42	18	9	27	16	14	30	20	9	29	23	23	51
1901-1905 a	22	17	39	27	20	47	19	14	33	18	15	33	15	12	27	24	22	26
1906	25	25	50	22	19	41	21	13	34	32	21	53	23	11	34	27	15	42
1907	23	17	40	27	21	48	18	6	24	9	18	27	31	13	44	21	21	42

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Grand total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 a	334	260	393	339	594	732	1,326
1901	305	237	373	319	542	692	1,234
1902	303	217	399	316	520	715	1,235
1903	307	206	316	263	513	579	1,092
1904	285	235	329	279	520	608	1,128
1905	284	198	348	309	482	657	1,139
1901-1905 a	297	218	353	297	515	650	1,165
1906	314	258	386	275	572	661	1,233
1907	308	207	313	297	515	610	1,125

a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 13.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 a	64	74	138	61	74	135	66	85	151	49	72	121	45	67	112	86	117	203
1901	60	89	149	59	70	129	56	65	121	46	62	108	38	56	94	62	94	156
1902	53	69	122	47	61	108	49	50	99	38	52	90	37	61	98	76	111	187
1903	63	76	139	63	83	146	71	62	133	33	60	93	48	48	96	58	92	150
1904	46	82	128	39	69	108	63	66	129	38	50	88	42	46	88	49	78	127
1905	45	58	103	70	71	141	45	83	128	48	68	116	35	52	87	54	86	140
1901-1905 a	53	75	128	56	71	127	57	65	122	41	64	105	40	53	93	60	92	152
1906	58	67	125	45	71	116	57	83	140	58	72	130	48	51	99	66	115	181
1907	40	78	118	45	58	103	51	76	127	52	58	110	32	52	84	46	64	110

TABLE 13.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age—Continued.

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 ^a	126	147	273	81	104	185	69	92	161	62	72	134	55	62	117	53	64	117
1901.....	137	169	306	61	85	146	63	65	128	65	76	141	47	50	97	49	53	102
1902.....	117	154	271	68	92	160	49	71	120	48	67	115	55	59	114	42	82	124
1903.....	84	113	197	63	84	147	53	53	106	44	50	94	46	49	95	48	63	111
1904.....	106	122	228	85	96	181	67	67	134	59	58	117	52	41	93	52	59	111
1905.....	99	133	232	79	121	200	35	70	105	47	58	105	42	53	95	41	70	111
1901-1905 ^a	109	138	247	71	96	167	53	65	118	52	62	114	48	51	99	47	65	112
1906.....	106	120	226	81	64	145	61	60	121	60	59	119	44	62	106	46	52	98
1907.....	93	129	222	96	96	192	66	59	125	57	58	115	32	35	67	60	62	122

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 ^a	816	1,031	1,847
1901.....	743	934	1,677
1902.....	679	959	1,638
1903.....	674	833	1,507
1904.....	698	834	1,532
1905.....	640	923	1,563
1901-1905 ^a	687	896	1,583
1906.....	730	876	1,606
1907.....	670	825	1,495

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 14.—Showing percentages of deaths in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age to deaths of all ages, to births, and to deaths of persons under 5 years of age; percentages of deaths of those under 5 years of age to deaths of all ages; also death rates per 100,000 inhabitants of children under 1 and under 5 years of age, for the years mentioned below.

Calendar year.	Total deaths of those under 1 year of age.	Total deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths of those under 1 year to deaths of all ages.	Death rates per 100,000 of those under 1 year.	Total reported births (stillbirths excluded).	Percentage of deaths under 1 year to reported births.	Total deaths of those under 5 years of age.	Percentage of deaths of those under 5 years to deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths under 1 to those under 5 years of age.	Death rates per 100,000 of those under 5 years of age.
1896-1900 ^a	1,326	5,811	22.82	467.0	4,669	28.39	1,847	31.78	71.80	651.0
1901.....	1,254	6,050	20.72	418.0	4,355	28.79	1,677	27.72	74.78	559.0
1902.....	1,235	5,788	21.34	404.0	4,832	25.04	1,638	28.30	75.39	536.0
1903.....	1,092	5,944	18.37	351.0	5,124	21.31	1,507	25.35	72.46	484.0
1904.....	1,128	6,221	18.13	356.0	6,218	18.14	1,532	24.62	73.63	483.0
1905.....	1,139	6,205	18.36	352.0	6,415	17.76	1,563	25.19	72.87	483.0
1901-1905 ^a	1,170	6,042	19.36	376.0	5,409	21.63	1,583	26.20	73.91	508.0
1906.....	1,233	6,316	19.52	378.0	6,529	18.88	1,606	25.43	76.77	492.0
1907.....	1,125	6,343	17.74	341.0	6,873	16.37	1,495	23.57	75.25	453.0

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 15.—*Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, from 1896 to 1907, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	January.					February.					March.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 a . . .	295	152	206	231	176	274	141	207	232	169	291	149	221	247	180
1901	357	172	251	273	203	309	149	236	257	182	322	155	232	253	185
1902	272	128	257	277	173	262	123	187	201	147	291	137	176	190	153
1903	324	149	251	267	185	321	147	252	269	184	339	156	229	244	182
1904	322	145	270	285	187	327	147	229	242	175	369	166	252	266	196
1905	342	150	225	235	175	315	138	236	247	171	339	149	241	252	179
1901-1905 a . . .	323	148	251	268	184	307	141	228	243	171	332	152	226	241	179
1906	325	140	233	245	171	264	114	245	258	156	318	137	242	255	172
1907	302	138	246	256	166	361	155	244	254	183	334	143	242	251	175

Calendar year.	April.					May.					June.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 a . . .	258	133	210	235	165	232	119	188	210	148	249	128	231	258	169
1901	267	128	194	211	154	227	109	188	205	138	230	110	227	247	152
1902	275	129	259	279	175	244	115	209	225	148	270	127	236	254	166
1903	268	123	191	204	147	257	118	193	206	145	253	116	229	244	155
1904	306	137	207	219	162	293	132	224	237	163	266	119	234	247	158
1905	317	139	232	242	170	234	103	189	198	131	248	109	229	239	148
1901-1905 a . . .	287	132	217	231	162	251	115	201	214	145	253	116	231	246	155
1906	302	130	231	243	163	299	129	194	204	151	284	123	241	254	161
1907	299	128	242	251	164	253	108	206	214	139	260	111	194	202	138

Calendar year.	July.					August.					September.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 a . . .	347	178	248	278	210	267	137	231	258	175	237	122	214	240	139
1901	390	188	337	367	243	239	115	232	253	157	248	119	204	222	151
1902	293	138	275	296	186	237	111	222	239	150	231	109	190	205	138
1903	282	129	248	264	170	226	103	198	211	136	232	107	164	175	127
1904	305	137	264	279	179	277	124	230	243	160	256	115	177	187	136
1905	298	131	284	297	180	284	125	251	262	166	218	96	194	203	128
1901-1905 a . . .	314	144	282	300	191	253	116	227	242	154	237	109	186	198	136
1906	350	151	294	309	197	290	125	229	241	159	271	117	196	206	143
1907	296	127	284	295	176	279	119	233	242	155	273	117	187	194	139

a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 15.—*Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, from 1896 to 1907, inclusive—Continued.*

Calendar year.	October.					November.					December.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.			
1896-1900 a	262	135	199	223	162	258	133	178	199	154	288	148	201	225	172
1901	262	126	213	232	158	240	115	189	206	143	264	127	192	209	132
1902	276	130	214	231	160	252	119	163	176	136	289	136	208	224	163
1903	273	125	177	189	145	291	134	186	198	153	332	153	228	243	180
1904	263	118	181	191	140	281	126	173	183	143	315	141	200	211	162
1905	278	122	204	213	149	289	127	214	224	156	286	126	258	270	168
1901-1905 a	270	124	198	211	150	271	125	185	197	146	297	136	217	231	165
1906	280	121	208	219	149	269	116	205	216	145	326	141	220	232	167
1907	306	131	211	219	157	274	117	177	184	137	392	168	248	258	194

^a Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below.*

Year.	1 Aneurism.						2 Angina pectoris.						3 Apoplexy.						
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	
1896-1900 a.....	4	3		7	2.0	3.4	2.5	15	3	18	7.7	3.4	6.3	154	91	245	79.2	101.9	86.3
1901.....	5	3	8	2.4	3.3	2.7	18	4	22	8.7	4.4	7.3	172	102	274	82.8	111.1	91.4	
1902.....	0	1	1	0.0	1.1	0.3	19	2	21	8.9	2.2	6.9	143	79	222	67.3	85.1	72.7	
1903.....	5	1	6	2.3	1.1	1.9	18	4	22	8.3	4.3	7.1	190	92	282	87.3	98.2	90.6	
1904.....	7	6	13	3.1	6.3	4.1	12	5	17	5.4	5.3	5.4	196	92	288	88.0	97.3	90.8	
1905.....	5	4	9	2.2	4.2	2.8	22	5	27	9.7	5.2	8.4	184	91	275	80.9	95.1	85.1	
1901-1905 a.....	4	3	7	1.8	3.2	2.2	18	4	22	8.3	4.3	7.1	177	91	268	81.3	97.1	86.1	
1906.....	4	4	8	1.7	4.2	2.5	16	1	17	6.9	1.1	5.2	205	112	317	88.6	117.8	97.1	
1907.....	8	8	16	3.4	8.3	4.6	12	4	16	5.1	4.2	4.9	187	95	282	80.1	98.8	85.6	

Year.	4 Arterio-sclerosis.						5 Bright's disease.						6 Chicken pox.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 a.....	3	1	4	1.5	1.1	1.5	176	98	274	90.5	109.8	96.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1901.....	22	3	25	10.6	3.3	8.3	188	152	340	90.5	165.6	113.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1902.....	29	16	45	13.6	17.2	14.7	196	131	327	92.2	141.2	107.1	0	1	1	0.0	1.1	0.3
1903.....	30	1	31	13.8	1.1	10.0	225	106	331	103.4	113.1	106.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1904.....	32	6	38	14.4	6.3	12.0	264	114	378	118.6	120.5	119.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1905.....	31	6	37	13.6	6.3	11.5	290	134	424	127.6	140.0	131.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1901-1905 a..	29	6	35	13.3	6.4	11.2	233	127	360	107.1	135.5	115.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1906.....	55	9	64	23.8	9.5	19.6	270	156	426	116.7	162.4	130.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1907.....	73	11	84	31.3	11.4	25.8	261	149	410	111.8	155.0	124.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.

Year.	7 Cholera morbus.						8 Cirrhosis of liver.						9 Diabetes.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 a.	2	2	4	1.0	2.2	1.5	18	7	25	9.3	7.8	8.8	14	2	16	7.2	2.2	5.6
1901.	4	1	5	1.9	1.1	1.7	22	2	24	10.6	2.2	8.0	21	2	23	10.1	2.2	7.7
1902.	1	1	2	0.5	1.1	0.7	25	3	28	11.8	3.2	9.2	19	8	27	8.9	8.6	8.8
1903.	0	1	1	0.0	1.1	0.3	34	8	42	15.6	8.5	13.5	29	2	31	13.3	2.1	10.0
1904.	3	0	3	1.3	0.0	0.9	39	9	48	17.5	9.5	15.1	29	4	33	13.0	4.2	10.4
1905.	2	0	2	0.9	0.0	0.6	17	12	29	7.5	12.5	9.0	35	7	42	15.4	7.3	13.0
1901-1905 a.	2	1	3	0.9	1.0	1.0	27	7	34	12.4	7.5	10.9	27	4	31	12.4	4.3	9.9
1906.	1	2	3	0.4	2.1	0.9	28	13	41	12.1	13.7	12.6	24	2	26	10.4	2.1	8.0
1907.	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	9	35	11.1	9.4	10.6	48	2	50	20.6	2.1	15.2

Year.	10 Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).						11 Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).						12 Diarrhea and enteritis (all).					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 a.													215	239	454	110.5	267.7	160.0
1901.	128	216	344	61.6	235.3	114.8	58	24	82	27.9	26.1	27.4	186	240	426	89.5	261.4	142.2
1902.	119	210	329	56.0	226.3	107.7	68	25	93	32.0	26.9	30.5	187	235	422	88.0	253.2	138.2
1903.	114	168	282	52.4	179.3	90.6	58	36	94	26.7	38.4	30.2	172	204	376	79.0	217.7	120.8
1904.	143	180	323	64.2	190.3	101.8	47	19	66	21.1	20.1	20.8	190	199	389	85.3	210.4	122.6
1905.	126	211	337	55.4	220.6	104.3	51	25	76	22.5	26.1	23.5	177	236	413	77.9	246.7	127.8
1901-1905 a.	126	197	323	57.9	210.2	103.8	56	26	82	25.7	27.7	26.3	182	223	405	83.6	237.9	130.1
1906.	146	172	318	63.1	181.0	97.4	48	29	77	20.7	30.5	23.6	194	201	395	83.8	211.5	121.0
1907.	127	198	325	54.4	205.8	98.6	59	20	79	25.3	20.7	23.7	186	218	404	79.7	226.6	122.7

Year.	13 Diphtheria and croup.						14 Diseases of the heart.						15 Dropsy.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 a.	93	52	145	47.8	58.2	51.1	250	189	439	128.5	211.7	154.7	1	3	4	0.5	3.4	1.5
1901.	73	26	99	35.1	28.3	33.0	254	209	463	122.2	227.7	154.5	0	2	2	0.0	2.2	0.7
1902.	35	15	50	16.5	16.2	16.4	229	216	445	107.7	232.7	145.7	6	2	8	2.8	2.2	2.6
1903.	19	3	22	8.7	3.2	7.1	297	216	513	136.5	230.5	164.8	5	1	6	2.3	1.1	1.9
1904.	27	25	52	12.1	26.4	16.4	332	230	562	149.1	243.2	177.2	0	1	1	0.0	1.1	0.3
1905.	31	15	46	13.6	15.7	14.2	271	210	481	119.2	219.4	148.9	1	5	6	0.4	5.2	1.9
1901-1905 a.	37	17	54	17.0	18.1	17.3	277	216	493	127.3	230.5	158.4	2	2	4	0.9	1.1	1.3
1906.	28	9	37	12.1	9.5	11.2	310	254	564	133.9	267.3	172.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1907.	23	7	30	9.9	7.3	9.1	331	248	579	123.4	249.5	160.1	0	2	2	0.0	2.1	0.6

a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.

Year.	16 Dysentery.						17 Epilepsy.						18 Gastritis.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	18	13	31	9.3	14.6	10.9	16	10	26	8.2	11.2	9.2	24	10	34	12.3	11.2	12.0
1901.....	11	13	24	5.3	14.2	8.0	8	8	16	3.9	8.7	5.3	35	27	62	16.8	29.4	20.7
1902.....	16	15	31	7.5	16.2	10.2	19	10	29	8.9	10.8	9.5	38	22	60	17.9	23.7	19.6
1903.....	13	8	21	6.0	8.5	6.7	14	9	23	6.4	9.6	7.4	48	21	69	22.1	22.4	22.2
1904.....	18	9	27	8.1	9.5	8.5	14	11	25	6.3	11.6	7.9	57	26	83	25.6	27.5	26.2
1905.....	9	6	15	4.0	6.3	4.6	15	10	25	6.6	10.5	7.7	44	24	68	19.3	25.1	21.0
1901-1905 <i>a</i> ..	13	10	23	6.0	10.7	7.4	14	10	24	6.4	10.7	7.7	44	24	68	20.2	25.6	21.8
1906.....	8	16	24	3.5	16.8	7.4	14	10	24	6.1	10.5	7.4	48	27	75	20.7	28.4	23.0
1907.....	9	14	23	3.9	14.6	7.0	10	9	19	4.3	9.3	5.8	44	33	77	18.8	34.3	23.4

Year.	19 Grippe.						20 Hernia.						21 Insanity.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	32	4	36	16.5	4.5	12.7	4	4	8	2.0	4.5	2.8	43	12	55	22.1	13.4	19.4
1901.....	62	8	70	29.8	8.7	23.4	8	4	12	3.9	4.4	4.0	26	6	32	12.5	6.5	10.6
1902.....	35	24	59	16.5	25.9	19.3	8	7	15	3.8	7.5	4.9	34	10	44	16.0	10.8	14.4
1903.....	49	55	104	22.5	58.7	33.4	5	6	11	2.3	6.4	3.5	18	9	27	8.3	9.6	8.7
1904.....	58	52	110	26.1	55.0	34.7	5	4	9	2.2	4.2	2.8	27	11	38	12.1	11.6	12.0
1905.....	53	52	105	23.3	54.3	32.5	6	4	10	2.6	4.2	3.1	28	7	35	12.3	7.3	10.8
1901-1905 <i>a</i> ..	51	38	89	23.4	40.5	28.6	6	5	11	2.8	5.3	3.5	27	8	35	12.4	8.5	11.2
1906.....	14	27	41	6.1	28.4	12.6	9	5	14	3.9	5.3	4.3	31	9	40	13.4	9.4	12.2
1907.....	86	56	142	36.8	58.2	43.1	8	5	13	3.4	5.2	4.0	37	13	50	15.9	13.5	15.1

Year.	22 Malarial fevers.						23 Malignant growths.						24 Measles.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	30	16	46	15.4	17.9	16.2	120	54	174	61.7	60.5	61.3	16	15	31	8.2	16.8	10.9
1901.....	20	19	39	9.6	20.7	13.0	144	51	195	69.3	55.5	65.1	11	2	13	5.3	2.2	4.3
1902.....	18	12	30	8.5	12.9	9.8	172	45	217	80.9	48.5	71.1	2	7	9	0.9	7.5	3.0
1903.....	14	8	22	6.4	8.5	7.1	162	59	220	74.4	61.9	70.7	31	13	44	14.2	13.9	14.1
1904.....	5	9	14	2.2	9.5	4.4	173	55	228	77.7	58.1	71.9	2	2	4	0.9	2.1	1.3
1905.....	4	6	10	1.8	6.3	3.1	179	52	231	75.5	51.1	68.2	2	5	7	0.9	5.2	2.2
1901-1905 <i>a</i> ..	12	11	23	5.5	11.7	7.4	166	52	218	76.3	55.5	70.0	10	5	15	4.6	5.3	4.8
1906.....	7	12	19	3.0	12.6	8.9	188	65	253	81.2	68.4	77.5	17	12	29	7.3	12.6	8.9
1907.....	4	5	9	1.7	5.2	2.7	219	61	280	93.9	63.4	84.0	3	3	6	1.3	3.1	1.8

a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.*

Year.	25 Meningitis.						26 Mumps.						27 Paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	67	31	98	34.4	34.7	34.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31	17	48	15.9	19.0	17.9
1901.....	65	18	83	31.3	19.6	27.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36	20	56	17.3	21.8	18.7
1902.....	50	23	73	23.5	24.8	23.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	26	56	9.4	23.0	18.3
1903.....	35	23	58	16.1	24.5	18.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	19	43	11.0	20.3	13.8
1904.....	42	27	69	18.9	28.5	21.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	25	62	16.6	26.4	19.5
1905.....	45	24	69	19.7	25.1	21.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29	25	54	12.7	26.1	16.7
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	47	23	70	21.6	24.5	22.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31	23	54	14.2	24.5	17.3
1906.....	58	30	88	25.1	31.6	27.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31	15	46	13.4	15.8	14.1
1907.....	62	37	99	26.5	38.4	30.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	19	43	10.3	19.8	13.0

Year.	28 Pneumonia.						29 Pulmonary tuberculosis.						30 Rabies.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	222	252	474	114.1	282.2	167.0	373	441	814	191.8	494.0	286.8	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	168	244	412	80.8	265.8	137.5	363	449	812	174.7	489.1	271.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1902.....	217	261	478	102.1	281.2	156.5	312	374	686	146.7	403.1	224.6	0	1	0	0.0	.....	.....
1903.....	248	311	559	114.0	332.0	179.6	355	421	776	163.1	449.3	249.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1904.....	237	319	556	106.5	337.2	175.2	366	466	832	164.4	492.6	262.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1905.....	226	304	530	99.4	317.6	164.1	353	473	826	155.2	494.3	255.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	219	288	507	100.6	307.3	162.9	350	437	787	160.8	466.3	252.8	0	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
1906.....	196	307	503	84.7	323.1	154.1	331	450	781	143.0	473.5	239.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1907.....	231	308	539	99.0	320.2	163.5	320	428	748	137.1	445.0	226.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Year.	31 Rheumatism.						32 Scarlet fever.						33 Smallpox.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	17	6	23	8.7	6.7	8.1	11	2	13	5.7	2.2	4.5	1	0	1	0.5	0.0	0.3
1901.....	38	10	48	18.3	10.9	16.0	11	0	11	5.3	0.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1902.....	22	18	40	10.3	19.4	13.1	4	2	6	1.9	2.2	2.0	1	0	1	0.5	0.0	0.3
1903.....	20	9	29	9.2	9.6	9.3	2	0	2	0.9	0.0	0.6	1	1	2	0.5	1.1	0.6
1904.....	22	7	29	9.9	7.4	9.1	10	1	11	4.5	1.1	3.5	0	1	1	0.0	1.1	0.3
1905.....	24	8	32	10.6	8.4	9.9	7	4	11	3.1	4.2	3.4	4	5	9	1.8	5.2	2.8
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	25	10	35	11.5	10.6	11.2	7	1	8	3.2	1.0	2.6	1	2	3	0.5	2.1	1.0
1906.....	22	13	35	9.6	13.6	10.7	6	2	8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2	2	4	0.9	2.1	1.2
1907.....	18	8	26	7.7	8.3	8.0	2	0	2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.*

Year.	34 Softening of the brain.						35 Steam railroad accidents.						36 Street railroad accidents.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 ^a	10	4	14	5.1	4.5	4.9	14	3	17	7.2	3.4	6.0	5	2	7	2.6	2.2	2.5
1901	21	4	25	10.1	4.4	8.3	9	5	14	4.3	5.4	4.7	4	2	6	1.9	2.2	2.0
1902	8	5	13	3.8	5.4	4.3	16	5	21	7.5	5.4	6.9	6	3	9	2.8	3.2	2.9
1903	13	5	18	6.0	5.3	5.8	15	3	18	6.9	3.2	5.8	4	1	5	1.8	1.1	1.6
1904	6	4	10	2.7	4.2	3.2	26	5	31	11.7	5.3	9.8	4	0	4	1.8	0.0	1.3
1905	12	10	22	5.3	10.5	6.8	26	9	35	11.4	9.4	10.8	11	3	14	4.8	3.1	4.3
1901-1905 ^a ..	12	6	18	5.5	6.4	5.7	18	6	24	8.3	6.4	7.7	6	2	8	2.8	2.1	2.6
1906	17	4	21	7.3	4.2	6.4	56	14	70	24.2	14.7	21.4	7	2	9	3.0	2.1	2.8
1907	14	4	18	6.0	4.2	5.5	10	9	19	4.3	9.4	5.8	11	5	16	4.7	5.2	4.9

Year.	37 Suicides.						38 Typhoid fever.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 ^a	33	5	38	16.9	5.6	13.3	96	75	171	49.4	84.0	60.3
1901	26	5	31	12.5	5.4	10.3	89	80	169	42.8	87.1	56.4
1902	37	3	40	17.4	3.2	13.1	152	74	226	71.5	79.7	74.0
1903	51	8	59	23.4	8.5	19.0	83	57	140	38.1	60.8	45.0
1904	60	6	66	27.0	6.3	20.8	79	60	139	35.5	63.4	43.8
1905	56	4	60	24.6	4.2	18.6	91	51	142	40.0	53.3	43.9
1901-1905 ^a	46	5	51	21.1	5.3	16.4	99	64	163	45.5	68.2	52.4
1906	42	2	44	18.1	2.1	13.5	82	80	162	35.4	84.2	49.6
1907	59	13	72	25.2	13.5	22.0	77	37	114	33.0	38.5	34.6

Year.	39 Typho-malarial fevers.						40 Whooping cough.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 ^a	2	4	6	1.0	4.4	2.1	21	35	56	10.8	39.2	19.7
1901	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	35	65	14.4	38.1	21.7
1902	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	91	126	16.5	98.1	41.3
1903	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50	75	11.5	53.4	24.1
1904	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	29	45	7.2	30.7	14.2
1905	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	46	73	11.9	48.1	22.6
1901-1905 ^a ..	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	50	77	12.4	53.3	24.7
1906	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	26	56	13.0	27.4	17.2
1907	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	18	33	6.4	18.7	10.1

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 17.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from bronchitis, by race and by months.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	8	6	14	8	9	17	7	10	17	4	8	12	3	5	8	2	4	6
1901.....	8	10	18	10	9	19	5	6	11	4	13	17	3	5	8	1	2	3
1902.....	8	13	21	8	7	15	3	4	7	4	4	8	2	10	12	3	6	9
1903.....	6	17	23	5	9	14	9	9	18	2	0	2	6	6	12	0	6	6
1904.....	7	13	20	7	6	13	13	8	21	7	12	19	4	8	12	1	4	5
1905.....	9	11	20	6	11	17	1	10	11	4	12	16	7	10	17	2	7	9
1901-1905 ^a	8	13	21	7	9	16	6	8	14	4	8	12	4	8	12	1	5	6
1906.....	10	8	18	4	1	5	5	8	13	9	7	16	3	6	9	1	6	7
1907.....	6	11	17	10	15	25	10	13	23	9	7	16	1	12	13	8	3	11

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	2	5	5	3	8	5	5	10	6	8	14
1901.....	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	2	4	4	3	7	8	6	14	5	6	11
1902.....	2	1	3	3	4	7	3	5	8	3	6	9	16	7	23	9	16	25
1903.....	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	3	8	1	4	5	7	13	20
1904.....	2	7	9	5	4	9	3	5	8	5	6	11	3	6	9	5	3	8
1905.....	0	3	3	2	2	4	0	2	2	3	6	9	5	8	13	10	13	23
1901-1905 ^a	2	4	6	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	5	9	7	6	13	7	10	17
1906.....	0	1	1	3	4	7	5	6	11	5	5	10	4	8	12	3	6	9
1907.....	2	4	6	0	2	2	1	5	6	3	4	7	3	5	8	6	7	13

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	54	67	121
1901.....	52	60	112
1902.....	66	90	156
1903.....	49	80	129
1904.....	60	78	138
1905.....	49	91	140
1901-1905 ^a	55	80	135
1906.....	52	66	118
1907.....	59	88	147

^a Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 18.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant tumors, by race and by sex, for the years mentioned below.*

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	All.
1896-1900 ^a	43	77	19	36	62	113	175
1901.....	50	94	16	35	66	129	195
1902.....	62	111	15	30	77	141	218
1903.....	62	100	8	20	70	150	220
1904.....	60	113	19	36	79	149	228
1905.....	72	107	10	42	82	149	231
1901-1905 ^a	61	105	14	39	75	144	219
1906.....	86	102	19	46	105	148	253
1907.....	79	140	15	46	94	186	280

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 19.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant growths, arranged with reference to sex, marital relation, age, and organ involved, during the calendar year 1907.

Location.	White.		Colored.		Marital relation.		Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 years and over.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Single.	Married or widowed.											
<i>Head, face, and neck.</i>																	
Jaw.....		1	2			3					1			1	1		
Tongue.....	3			1	2	2							2				
Esophagus.....	2			1	2	1						1		1	1		
Ear.....	1					1											
Face.....	10	3			1	12	1						2	6	3	1	
Brain.....				1	1			1									
Neck.....	2	1		2		5					1		2	2			
<i>Digestive system.</i>																	
Liver.....	21	18	4	3	8	38				1	2	5	18	14	6		
Stomach.....	19	24	3	9	8	47				1	4	7	16	15	11	1	
Pancreas.....	2	1		1		4					1	1	1		1		
<i>Intestines.</i>																	
Peritoneum.....	1				1						1						
Intestines.....	10	9	1	3	5	18				1	1	6	5	4	5	1	
Abdomen.....		4			2	2						1	2				
<i>Female genital organs.</i>																	
Breast.....		26	1	10	6	31				1	2	6	13	13	2		
Uterus.....		45		14	5	54					12	18	15	7	5	1	1
<i>Unclassified.</i>																	
Bladder.....			1			1								1			
Bones.....		1		1		2					1			1			
Hip.....			1			1								1			
Kidney.....	1	3			1	3	1					1		1	1		
Leg.....		1	1		1	1	1						1				1
Lung.....	1					1							1				
Papilloma-sarcoma.....		1				1					1						
Penis.....	1				1							1					
Prostate.....	2				1	1									2		
Scrotum.....	1					1										1	
Spine.....	1	1			1	1		1				1					
Spleen.....		1				1									1		
Testicle.....			1		1												
Thigh.....	1				1						1						
Total.....	79	140	15	46	48	232	2	2		4	28	48	78	70	41	5	2

TABLE 20.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, from congestion of the lungs, by race and by months.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	6	6	12	3	4	7	4	4	8	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
1901.....	2	2	4	4	2	6	7	3	10	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	2	4
1902.....	2	3	5	8	0	8	7	3	10	2	4	6	5	2	7	2	1	3
1903.....	5	10	6	5	11	4	5	9	5	2	7	3	2	5	1	2	3	3
1904.....	4	3	7	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	3	6	0	0	0
1905.....	5	3	8	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	2	3	0	3	3	2	1	3
1901-1905 ^a	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3
1906.....	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
1907.....	2	3	5	5	0	5	1	4	5	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2

^a Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 20.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, from congestion of the lungs, by race and by months—Continued.*

Calendar year	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	1	4
1901.....	2	2	4	2	0	2	1	5	6	7	3	10	6	6	12	6	4	10
1902.....	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	6	3	9	3	2	5	0	4	4
1903.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	3	7
1904.....	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	4	6
1905.....	1	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	0	1
1901-1905 ^a	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
1906.....	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	2	3
1907.....	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	1	3	8	2	10	1	1	2	8	1	9

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 ^a	33	26	59
1901.....	46	31	77
1902.....	42	26	68
1903.....	36	29	65
1904.....	23	16	39
1905.....	17	23	40
1901-1905 ^a	33	25	58
1906.....	16	17	33
1907.....	37	16	53

^a Annual average for five-year period.TABLE 21.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years.*

Calendar year.	January.				February.				March.				April.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 ^a	18	16	16	17	18	11	19	19	21	11	17	21	20	16	19	21
1901.....	20	20	17	20	20	12	19	27	19	14	28	17	22	15	14	21
1902.....	10	15	23	20	12	12	11	18	13	9	9	15	20	12	21	22
1903.....	12	17	18	25	19	11	17	20	27	12	16	24	14	14	32	12
1904.....	16	17	21	28	12	22	22	22	18	19	23	24	22	20	34	12
1905.....	25	16	15	27	22	12	26	22	27	15	18	16	20	19	28	12
1901-1905 ^a	16	17	19	24	17	14	19	22	21	14	19	19	20	16	26	16
1906.....	18	17	26	14	18	8	28	18	20	14	23	23	15	16	22	17
1907.....	15	13	26	14	26	15	14	26	28	15	18	20	11	9	35	18

TABLE 21.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years—Continued.*

Calendar year.	May.				June.				July.				August.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	16	15	18	18	14	13	16	17	18	15	19	18	14	14	20	17
1901.....	21	10	24	25	20	9	19	15	11	14	18	19	17	13	16	22
1902.....	22	18	10	21	29	11	11	13	10	10	20	13	10	16	17	14
1903.....	13	12	18	13	18	15	18	22	19	9	13	16	13	10	12	19
1904.....	17	12	21	23	18	11	23	19	14	6	18	17	15	12	23	18
1905.....	12	6	16	15	15	11	23	15	11	12	19	19	23	6	19	22
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	17	12	18	19	20	11	19	17	13	10	18	17	16	11	18	19
1906.....	13	11	14	21	17	6	19	15	16	15	21	15	16	12	11	15
1907.....	14	12	20	17	17	12	9	7	7	8	17	16	9	7	17	10

Calendar year.	September.				October.				November.				December.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	13	13	17	19	20	13	16	21	17	14	17	18	18	16	23	18
1901.....	10	9	18	16	14	19	19	13	17	15	13	17	11	11	20	12
1902.....	14	11	11	12	13	11	17	20	20	8	12	10	15	11	14	20
1903.....	18	14	9	16	19	10	12	14	19	13	14	23	20	7	15	23
1904.....	15	15	15	11	13	9	18	17	16	14	16	12	16	17	15	14
1905.....	11	7	22	18	15	9	15	17	14	15	21	22	15	15	26	20
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	14	11	15	14	15	12	16	16	17	13	15	17	15	12	18	18
1906.....	14	11	20	14	13	20	18	18	6	6	24	15	17	12	23	16
1907.....	13	8	16	21	11	12	18	14	11	15	27	17	22	10	18	13

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		All.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <i>a</i>	207	167	217	224	374	441	815
1901.....	202	161	225	224	363	449	812
1902.....	188	144	176	198	332	374	706
1903.....	211	144	194	227	355	421	776
1904.....	192	174	249	217	366	466	832
1905.....	210	143	248	225	353	473	826
1901-1905 <i>a</i>	201	153	219	218	354	437	791
1906.....	183	148	249	201	331	450	781
1907.....	184	136	235	193	320	428	748

a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 22.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, by race and by months.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	39	38	77	36	41	77	35	34	69	26	29	55	12	17	29	7	12	19
1901.....	32	52	84	20	35	55	29	49	78	20	24	44	8	13	21	6	12	18
1902.....	36	49	85	36	29	65	28	31	59	25	44	69	15	19	34	9	10	19
1903.....	32	45	77	55	55	110	43	29	72	18	24	42	13	25	38	9	18	27
1904.....	42	59	101	37	46	83	42	45	87	23	29	52	17	23	40	4	17	21
1905.....	53	38	91	32	50	82	28	56	84	27	26	53	17	18	35	4	5	9
1901-1905 ^a	39	49	88	36	43	79	34	42	76	23	29	52	14	20	34	6	12	18
1906.....	38	44	82	24	43	67	23	46	69	28	45	73	20	15	35	2	14	16
1907.....	29	41	70	37	46	83	29	49	78	23	38	61	13	27	40	8	19	27

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 ^a	4	6	10	4	6	10	7	8	15	10	15	25	16	16	32	25	30	55
1901.....	2	6	8	5	3	8	5	5	10	10	10	20	12	16	28	19	19	38
1902.....	3	11	14	8	9	17	5	10	15	18	7	25	11	14	25	23	28	51
1903.....	5	7	12	5	9	14	7	16	23	9	15	24	17	27	44	35	41	76
1904.....	4	11	15	1	14	15	5	10	15	7	14	21	22	22	44	33	29	62
1905.....	4	6	10	4	9	13	5	11	16	7	19	26	20	30	50	25	36	61
1901-1905 ^a	4	8	12	4	9	13	6	10	16	10	13	23	16	22	38	27	31	58
1906.....	7	8	15	4	8	12	10	12	22	8	20	28	11	24	35	21	28	49
1907.....	8	8	16	5	6	11	5	7	12	18	8	26	15	22	37	41	37	78

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 ^a	221	252	473
1901.....	168	244	412
1902.....	217	261	478
1903.....	248	311	559
1904.....	237	319	556
1905.....	226	304	530
1901-1905 ^a	219	288	507
1906.....	196	307	503
1907.....	231	308	539

^a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 23.—Showing total deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, and from said diseases taken together, and showing also the death rate per 100,000 of each of such classes of deaths to total population.

Calendar year.	Esti- mated popu- lation.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Congestion of lungs.		Pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of lungs.	
		Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.
1896-1900 ^a	283, 789	474	167. 0	121	42. 6	59	20. 8	654	230. 5
1901	299, 600	412	137. 5	112	37. 4	77	25. 7	601	200. 6
1902	305, 400	478	156. 5	156	51. 1	68	22. 3	702	229. 9
1903	311, 300	559	179. 6	129	41. 4	65	20. 8	753	241. 9
1904	317, 200	556	175. 2	138	43. 5	39	12. 3	733	231. 1
1905	323, 123	530	164. 1	140	43. 3	40	12. 4	710	219. 7
1901-1905 ^a	311, 325	507	162. 9	135	43. 4	58	18. 6	700	224. 8
1906	326, 435	503	154. 1	118	36. 1	33	10. 1	654	200. 3
1907	329, 591	539	163. 5	147	44. 6	53	16. 1	739	224. 1

^a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 24.—Showing the mean dew-point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs in the District of Columbia in each month during the periods mentioned.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 ^a	23. 9	71. 3	102	22. 3	72. 7	102	33. 0	70. 1	93	39. 1	61. 2	74
1901	24. 5	69. 2	106	14. 4	54. 6	80	32. 2	65. 7	99	37. 9	66. 5	55
1902	20. 0	66. 0	111	18. 7	66. 0	88	36. 2	73. 0	76	39. 0	61. 6	92
1903	24. 9	74. 5	110	27. 0	71. 0	135	43. 0	83. 0	99	44. 0	74. 0	54
1904	19. 0	72. 6	128	16. 0	63. 0	102	34. 2	74. 8	113	37. 0	64. 0	67
1905	20. 0	69. 0	119	15. 3	65. 0	103	33. 0	68. 0	100	41. 0	66. 8	68
1901-1905 ^a	21. 7	70. 3	115	18. 3	63. 9	102	35. 7	72. 9	97	39. 8	66. 6	67
1906	29. 0	70. 0	103	23. 0	69. 0	72	27. 0	68. 0	86	38. 0	57. 0	91
1907 .....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	82

Calendar year.	May.			June.			July.			August.		
	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 ^a	53. 3	70. 1	44	61. 8	72. 5	28	67. 0	74. 2	16	66. 5	76. 8	17
1901	52. 9	75. 4	35	63. 3	75. 2	25	70. 6	78. 5	14	69. 0	82. 6	17
1902	54. 1	72. 6	53	58. 3	64. 7	31	65. 4	70. 5	19	62. 0	73. 0	30
1903	54. 0	73. 0	55	60. 0	81. 0	36	66. 0	74. 0	25	65. 0	83. 0	17
1904	52. 4	65. 6	58	63. 0	78. 0	26	65. 3	76. 7	25	63. 7	77. 7	25
1905	54. 5	70. 6	55	61. 8	73. 6	21	68. 7	82. 2	14	66. 0	82. 0	21
1901-1905 ^a	53. 6	71. 4	51	61. 3	74. 5	28	67. 2	76. 4	19	65. 1	79. 7	22
1906	50. 0	50. 0	49	64. 0	79. 0	26	67. 0	79. 0	20	70. 0	88. 0	19
1907 .....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	16

^a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 24.—Showing the mean dew-point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs in the District of Columbia in each month during the periods mentioned—Continued.

Calendar year.	September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 ^a	59.3	76.9	23	49.5	80.2	35	37.2	74.8	46	26.1	70.8	73
1901.....	60.0	82.0	20	44.4	74.8	37	27.9	63.4	54	25.6	74.9	59
1902.....	58.8	80.0	26	49.3	80.1	43	42.5	78.3	53	27.0	75.7	80
1903.....	58.0	79.0	28	48.0	79.0	36	32.0	74.0	55	22.0	68.0	103
1904.....	59.6	81.6	25	43.7	76.2	34	32.6	71.5	54	22.0	74.0	76
1905.....	60.0	82.0	18	48.0	78.0	37	31.0	67.0	69	26.0	70.0	85
1901-1905 ^a	59.3	81.1	23	46.7	77.6	37	33.2	70.8	57	24.5	72.5	81
1906.....	65.0	84.0	35	48.0	80.0	40	36.0	73.0	52	28.0	74.0	61
1907.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	100

^a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 25.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from typhoid fever, excluding so-called "typho-malarial fever," by months and years.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 ^a	11	5	5	6	5	11	14	26	25	23	21	19
1901.....	7	2	8	2	4	10	16	33	28	21	22	16
1902.....	19	8	12	9	13	9	21	39	25	32	19	20
1903.....	9	5	9	6	6	3	17	26	18	19	8	14
1904.....	5	5	6	10	8	8	16	22	25	14	11	9
1905.....	11	1	5	7	1	3	15	30	23	26	14	6
1901-1905 ^a	10	4	8	7	6	7	17	30	24	22	15	13
1906.....	6	4	5	4	10	9	21	32	20	28	19	4
1907.....	7	6	4	6	7	2	10	18	17	19	11	7

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	Race and sex.				Total.	Death rate per 100,000 population.
	White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1896-1900 a.....	61	35	37	38	171	60.3
1901.....	62	27	48	32	169	56.4
1902.....	101	51	35	39	226	74.0
1903.....	56	27	31	26	140	45.0
1904.....	59	20	33	27	139	43.8
1905.....	61	30	28	23	142	43.9
1901-1905 a.....	68	31	35	29	163	52.3
1906.....	54	28	40	40	162	49.6
1907.....	57	20	21	16	114	34.6

^a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 26.—Showing births reported in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by months, during the calendar year 1907.

Month.	Total.	White.		Colored.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Attended by physicians.		Attended by midwives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
January.....	663	220	214	107	122	12	6	2	47	391	139	43	90
February.....	534	173	171	95	95	6	0	9	46	306	112	38	78
March.....	558	191	174	94	99	8	2	9	38	317	109	48	84
April.....	530	165	169	97	99	0	8	7	38	285	129	49	67
May.....	481	166	159	76	80	4	0	5	52	290	111	35	45
June.....	489	142	176	89	82	8	4	11	33	286	109	32	62
July.....	619	211	187	117	104	4	2	11	50	362	145	36	76
August.....	625	221	196	99	109	8	4	10	37	367	137	50	71
September.....	585	215	196	86	88	6	2	9	44	365	95	46	79
October.....	574	215	181	89	89	2	4	8	28	346	119	50	59
November.....	576	218	176	89	93	12	6	4	36	342	116	52	66
December.....	639	208	207	132	92	4	0	9	48	372	151	43	73
Total by sex and color.....	6,873	2,345	2,206	1,170	1,152	74	38	94	497	4,029	1,472	522	850
Total by race.....		4,551		2,322									
Total for year.....	6,873	6,873				112		591		5,501		1,372	

TABLE 27.—Showing reported births in institutions in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by place of birth, during the calendar year 1907.

Month.	Race.	Sex.	Casualty Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Florence Crittenden Home.	Freedmen's Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	St. Elizabeth's.	Sibley Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hospital.	St. Ann's Asylum.
January.....	White.....	Male.....	3	9	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	10	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	1	6	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
		Female.....	6	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
February.....	White.....	Male.....	1	4	2	.....	2	2	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	6	1	.....	7	2	2	3	2	5	6	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	9	.....	5	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	9	.....	5	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	White.....	Male.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	8	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
		Female.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
April.....	White.....	Male.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....
		Female.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	8	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		Female.....	9	.....	14	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
May.....	White.....	Male.....	1	4	.....	.....	6	1	4	2	1	7	.....	1	.....
		Female.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		Female.....	8	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
June.....	White.....	Male.....	6	1	1	.....	3	1	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
		Female.....	4	4	1	.....	2	1	3	2	4	.....	5	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	13	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
		Female.....	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
July.....	White.....	Male.....	8	3	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	1	9	2	.....	1	1	3	1	2	6	.....	4	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
		Female.....	7	.....	10	.....	2	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	White.....	Male.....	1	10	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	1	.....
		Female.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	13	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE 27.—*Showing reported births in institutions in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by place of birth, during the calendar year 1907—Continued.*

Month.	Race.	Sex.	Casualty Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Florence Crittenden Home.	Freedmen's Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	St. Elizabeth's.	Sibley Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hospital.	St. Ann's Asylum.
September.....	White.....	Male.....	7	3	.....	4	2	3	4	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	1	3	4	.....	1	3	5	4	3	.....	4	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
		Female.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
October.....	White.....	Male.....	1	10	1	.....	2	.....	1	10	.....	5	.....	1	.....
		Female.....	1	7	3	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	6	.....	12	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	4	.....	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
November.....	White.....	Male.....	8	1	.....	2	1	4	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
		Female.....	6	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	White.....	Male.....	6	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	10	.....	4	3	1	1	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Colored.....	Male.....	1	14	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Female.....	1	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
			13	346	40	226	97	28	63	111	76	2	103	43	1

TABLE 28.—*Showing the number of births reported in the District of Columbia, arranged by race, and by legitimacy and illegitimacy.*

Calendar year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.			Twins.			Triplets.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
1896-1900 a..	2,712	1,380	4,092	86	491	577	2,798	1,871	4,669	1	42	113	1	0	1
1901.....	2,527	1,312	3,839	93	423	516	2,620	1,735	4,355	54	72	126	3	0	3
1902.....	2,984	1,390	4,374	102	456	558	3,086	1,846	4,932	56	48	104	0	9	9
1903.....	3,227	1,403	4,630	80	414	494	3,307	1,817	5,124	68	46	114	0	0	0
1904.....	3,890	1,676	5,566	104	548	652	3,994	2,224	6,218	102	38	140	0	0	0
1905.....	4,046	1,712	5,758	94	563	657	4,140	2,275	6,415	82	56	138	0	2	3
1901-1905 a..	3,335	1,499	4,834	95	481	576	3,430	1,979	5,409	72	52	124	1	2	3
1906.....	4,216	1,713	5,929	114	486	600	4,330	2,199	6,529	80	44	124	6	0	6
1907.....	4,457	1,825	6,282	94	497	591	4,551	2,322	6,873	74	38	112	0	0	0

a Annual average for five-year period.

TABLE 29.—Showing the number of stillbirths reported in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1907, by sex and race, and certain data relative thereto.

	White.		Colored.		Unknown.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Legitimacy:						
Legitimate.....	88	82	114	105	.....	389
Illegitimate.....	6	4	46	30	.....	86
Unknown.....	8	4	28	17	.....	95
Total.....	102	90	188	152	.....	570
Period of uterogestation:						
Four months and under.....	14	9	31	24	.....	97
Fifth month.....	6	7	15	15	.....	52
Sixth month.....	13	9	25	17	.....	67
Seventh month.....	11	12	34	23	.....	83
Eighth month.....	18	18	23	42	.....	104
Ninth month.....	14	13	46	27	.....	101
Tenth month.....	26	22	14	4	.....	66
Total.....	102	90	188	152	.....	570
By whom reported:						
Physicians.....	89	86	125	103	.....	403
Coroner.....	13	4	63	49	.....	167
Total.....	102	90	188	152	.....	570
Causes:						
Placenta previa.....	2	2	2	1	.....	7
Malformation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malpresentation.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	10
Prolapsed cord.....	8	7	8	4	.....	27
Deformed pelvis.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	6
Congenital debility.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	7
Difficult labor.....	8	5	1	4	.....	18
Atelectasis.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Eclampsia.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	9
Syphilis.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	8
Nephritis.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	6
Injury to mother.....	3	2	1	3	.....	9
Prematurity.....	3	1	21	13	.....	38
Overexertion of mother.....	1	1	5	3	.....	10
Illness of mother.....	1	2	3	1	.....	7
Diseased placenta.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4
Instrumental delivery.....	2	3	2	1	.....	8
Hydramnios.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Hydrocephalus.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Dystocia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Aneurism of placenta.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	56	48	130	113	.....	385
Total.....	102	90	188	152	.....	570

TABLE 30.—Showing rainfall in the District of Columbia, by months and years.

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1896-1900 a.....	2.77	4.97	3.67	1.95	3.56	3.94	3.91	4.16	3.63	2.33	2.59	1.80	39.28
1901.....	2.92	5.62	2.64	6.34	2.81	4.66	5.17	4.12	1.61	.97	2.33	7.56	46.75
1902.....	3.61	4.72	3.28	2.22	3.35	3.70	2.54	1.85	5.30	6.76	3.46	5.29	46.08
1903.....	4.26	5.32	5.73	4.29	2.75	3.60	5.17	4.52	.74	4.48	.80	1.89	43.55
1904.....	2.62	1.65	3.02	2.98	2.64	5.49	6.25	2.97	5.34	2.35	2.20	3.33	40.84
1905.....	3.59	2.55	3.31	2.69	3.22	4.52	9.95	9.75	2.34	2.30	1.04	5.39	50.65
1901-1905 a.....	3.40	3.97	3.60	3.70	2.95	4.39	5.82	4.64	3.07	3.37	1.97	4.69	45.57
1906.....	3.11	2.14	4.62	3.03	1.80	5.89	6.80	14.36	.60	5.71	1.63	3.28	52.97
1907.....	2.54	2.31	2.79	3.61	5.03	4.86	1.55	4.38	7.15	2.12	4.16	4.20	44.70

a Average annual for five-year period.

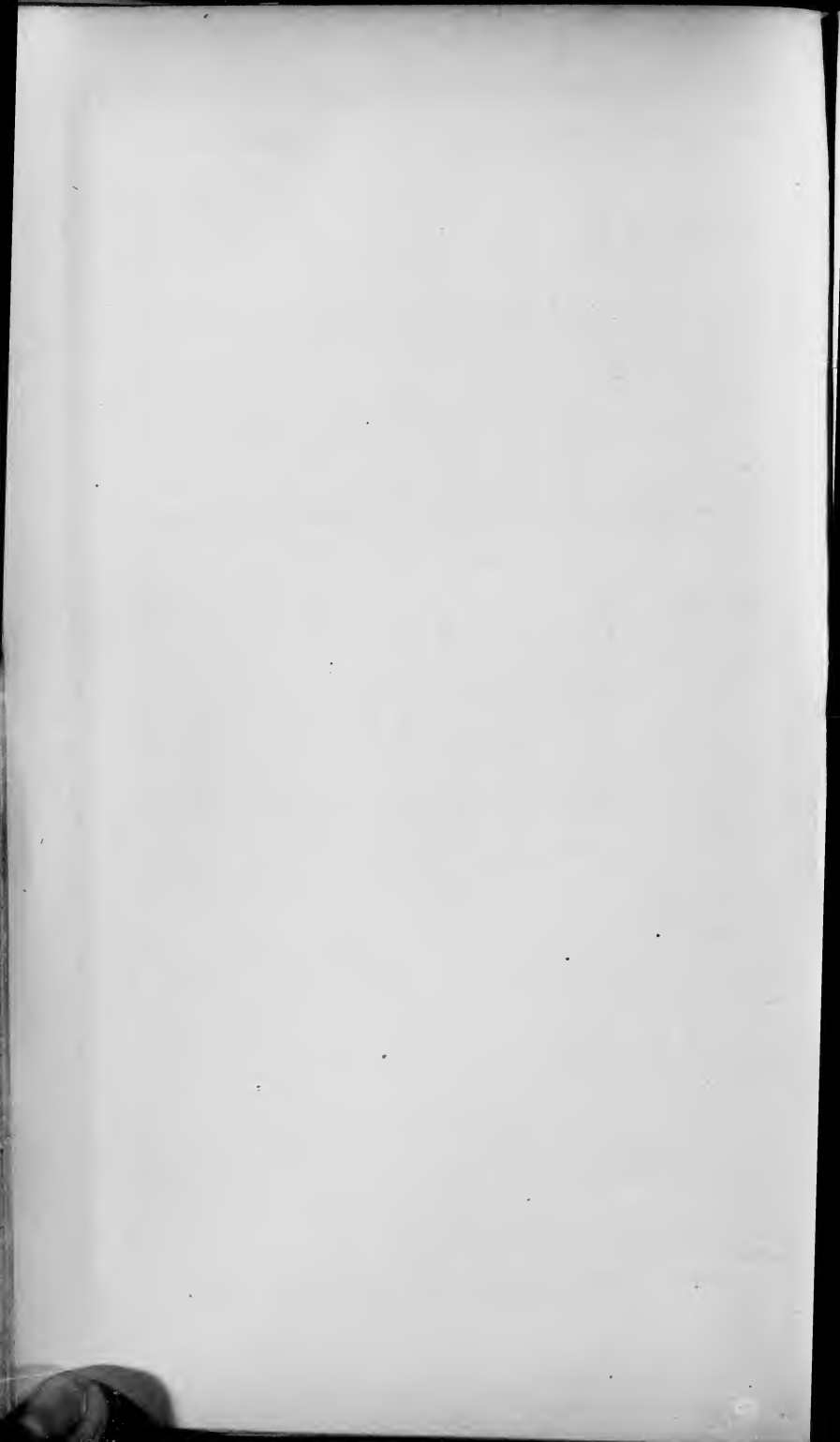
TABLE 31.—*Showing the mean temperature in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1896-1900 ^a	33.9	33.8	42.9	55.7	64.8	72.2	76.3	76.3	69.2	58.1	46.9	36.4
1901.....	34.4	29.9	45.1	50.6	62.5	72.3	79.8	76.1	67.0	55.7	40.6	34.7
1902.....	31.9	29.9	46.7	53.0	65.4	72.0	77.0	72.0	68.0	57.6	51.3	34.5
1903.....	33.5	37.0	50.0	54.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	72.0	67.0	57.0	42.0	32.0
1904.....	27.5	28.0	42.2	50.0	65.0	71.0	74.3	72.4	67.3	54.2	43.1	30.9
1905.....	29.8	26.4	45.0	54.0	65.1	71.8	76.2	73.7	68.0	57.0	44.0	37.0
1901-1905 ^a	31.4	30.2	45.8	52.3	64.4	70.8	76.7	73.2	67.5	56.3	44.2	33.8
1906.....	40.0	34.0	38.0	55.0	64.0	73.0	75.2	76.0	72.9	56.9	47.9	37.0
1907.....	37.1	30.1	48.8	48.4	59.2	65.9	75.8	72.4	69.4	52.0	44.5	38.1

^a Average annual for five-year period.TABLE 32.—*Showing the mean relative humidity in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1896-1900 ^a	71.3	72.6	70.1	61.0	70.1	72.5	74.2	76.8	76.9	80.2	74.8	71.4
1901.....	69.2	54.6	65.7	66.5	75.4	75.2	78.5	82.6	82.0	74.8	63.4	74.9
1902.....	66.0	66.0	73.0	61.6	72.6	64.7	70.5	73.0	92.0	80.1	78.3	75.7
1903.....	74.5	71.0	83.0	74.0	73.0	81.0	74.0	83.0	79.0	79.0	74.0	68.0
1904.....	72.6	63.0	74.8	64.0	65.6	78.0	76.7	77.7	81.6	76.2	71.5	74.0
1905.....	69.0	65.0	68.0	66.8	70.6	73.6	82.2	82.0	82.0	78.0	54.0	70.0
1901-1905 ^a	70.3	63.9	72.9	66.6	71.4	74.5	76.4	79.7	83.3	77.6	68.2	72.5
1906.....	70.0	69.0	68.0	57.0	50.0	79.0	79.0	88.0	84.0	80.0	73.0	74.0

^a Average annual for five-year period.



ADDENDA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 5, 1907.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, CHICKEN POX, EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

ISOLATION OF PATIENT—DISINFECTION.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, if said person has power and authority so to do, to adopt each and every of the following precautions to prevent the spread of such disease:

(a) To isolate the patient immediately upon the discovery of the nature of the disease, as thoroughly as is practicable, from all persons who are not suffering from the same disease and who are not necessarily in attendance upon the patient, and to maintain such isolation until the recovery or the death of the patient, except in case of patients suffering from typhoid fever.

(b) To disinfect each and every article used by or about the patient and all excreta from the patient, and such other articles, if any, as have been specially exposed to infection, before the removal of such article or excreta from said room or rooms if practicable, and otherwise as soon thereafter as is practicable.

(c) To disinfect the room or rooms occupied by the patient, and all articles contained therein, before said room is again occupied and within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient, unless such disinfection has been done by the health officer, except when the patient has suffered from typhoid fever, in which case disinfection of the sick room shall be compulsory under this section only when ordered by the health officer.

QUARANTINE OF PATIENT.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person having power and authority to prevent to permit a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, to do, and for any such patient to do, any of the following things:

(a) To appear upon the public street.

(b) To appear in school, church, store, or place of amusement, or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons suffering from minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency, and prior to the reporting of a case, the patient may be moved, under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the District of Columbia suitable for its reception; but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred as well as the place to which the patient has been moved: *Provided*, That patients suffering from whooping cough may appear upon the public streets, and may go or be carried from place to place over the public streets without special authorization from the health officer, but not at such times and places or in such manner as to expose other persons to infection.

EXPOSURE TO INFECTION FORBIDDEN.

SEC. 3. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or if he has power and authority to prevent permit any other person to be exposed, to infection by scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY NURSES.

SEC. 4. No person who is nursing a patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering, until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the face and the hair if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room; nor in case of the diseases named and of typhoid fever until such person has properly disinfected the hands.

RESTRICTIONS UPON PERSONS ON INFECTED PREMISES.

SEC. 5. No person residing in any dwelling house or in any apartments where there is in said dwelling house or apartments a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, shall, while so residing and during the continuance of such case, attend public or private school or Sunday school, or if the patient was suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, engage in the manufacture, preparation, storage, or sale of food or beverage.

SEC. 6. No person who has resided in any dwelling house or in any apartments while there was in such dwelling house or apartments a patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis shall after the removal, death, or recovery of the patient, or after the removal of such person from such dwelling

house or apartments, attend public or private school, or Sunday school, or, if the patient was suffering from scarlet fever or diphtheria, engage in the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food or a beverage for sale, or in the sale of food or a beverage, without the written permission of the health officer, for a period following the first proper isolation of the patient, when no disinfection is to be made, and when disinfection is necessary immediately following the completion of such disinfection, as may be directed by the health officer, and continuing if the patient was suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis for seven days, or if the patient was suffering from measles for fourteen days.

WHO MAY ATTEND FUNERALS.

SEC. 7. When death has been due to diphtheria, scarlet fever, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, no person other than the adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, other adult immune persons not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is necessary, shall attend the funeral services or any other gathering about the remains of the deceased unless specially authorized in writing by the health officer so to do. No person having power or authority to prevent shall permit any person to attend any such funeral service or gathering when such attendance is unlawful.

FUNERALS NOT TO BE HELD IN CHURCH.

SEC. 8. No person shall carry the remains of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, into any church or other place of public assembly, nor, if he has the power and authority to prevent, permit it to be done.

CARE AND DISPOSAL OF BODY.

SEC. 9. Every person having power and authority so to do shall cause the dead body of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, as soon after death as practicable, to be placed in a proper casket, and shall cause such casket to be closed and to be kept closed thereafter; and every person aforesaid shall cause any such dead body to be disposed of by burial or cremation within the District of Columbia, or by transportation beyond the limits of the District of Columbia for burial or cremation, not later than the second day following the day of death.

TRANSPORTATION OF BODY BY RAIL OR BOAT.

SEC. 10. No person shall convey a body dead from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia by means of any boat, car, or other public conveyance, unless said body has been embalmed arterially and by cavities, and is wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of formaldehyde gas of approximately 40 per cent strength, or with a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or a 3 per cent aqueous mixture of compound cresol solution,

or an aqueous solution of bichloride of mercury 1 part to 500; and the casket or case in which the body is placed must be metal lined and made air-tight by means of solder or by means of proper rubber gaskets; the preparation of the body in accordance with these regulations to be evidenced by an affidavit of the undertaker who prepares the body for transportation, duly filed with the health officer. Bodies when so prepared may be conveyed outside of the District of Columbia, but only subject to the laws of the jurisdiction wherein the body may be.

DISINFECTION OF CARRIAGES.

SEC. 11. No person having power and authority to prevent shall permit any car, carriage, or other vehicle that has been used for the transportation of a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis to be used by any other person until after such car, carriage, or other vehicle, has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

POSTING OF WARNING SIGNS.

SEC. 12. Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the health officer of the District of Columbia, either by a certificate sent to him in accordance with the provisions of an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907, or in any other manner, that any person in said district is suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable warning signs to be placed in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the principal entrance or entrances to the building in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by persons about to enter such building: *Provided, however,* That if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school, and in any case where two or more bedrooms and a bathroom, including a water-closet, are reserved for the exclusive use of the patient and of those in attendance upon him, said warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said building, at such place or places as said health officer may determine: *And provided further,* That in addition to or in lieu of the warning signs provided for above, said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building for the purpose of procuring compliance with the provisions of law and of these regulations.

INTERFERENCE WITH WARNING SIGNS.

SEC. 13. No person shall, without the written consent of the health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations.

REMOVAL OF WARNING SIGNS TO BE REPORTED.

SEC. 14. The occupant of any building or of any apartment, and the superintendent, manager, janitor, or other person having immediate charge of any hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school

where a warning sign has been displayed in accordance with these regulations, which said warning sign has been to his knowledge, or when he might by due diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall report in writing forthwith to the health officer the fact of such defacement, obliteration, removal, or concealment, except when in case of removal he has good reason to believe that it has been removed by authority of said health officer.

REMOVAL OF WARNING SIGNS BY HEALTH OFFICER.

SEC. 15. No warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations shall be removed until after the removal of the patient from the building, his recovery or death, and the subsequent disinfection of the building to the satisfaction of the health officer.

DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICER.

SEC. 16. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, occurring in the District of Columbia, as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said diseases, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such diseases as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

INTERFERENCE WITH HEALTH OFFICER.

SEC. 17. No person shall interfere with the health officer, or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

MANAGEMENT OF SUSPECTED CASES.

SEC. 18. Any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as suffering from the diseases whose symptoms he presents: *Provided, however,* That no warning signs shall be displayed except in cases definitely-diagnosed as diphtheria or scarlet fever.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 19. The word "building" as used in these regulations shall be held to include not only buildings as the word is ordinarily understood, but also boats, vessels, cars, vans, and all other places where a sick person may be. The term "apartment house" shall be held to mean a building in which two or more families are living independ-



41

42

46

Sixteenth Street

ROCK CREEK

ROCK

CREEK

Battle Road

Broad Branch

Road

Rock

Military Road

Tele Road

BEND

River Road

ARMSTRONG PARK

Collected

plotted

ently of one another, with separate water-closets and bathrooms, and with separate kitchens, if any, for each family. These regulations shall be in full force and effect throughout the District of Columbia on and after the 9th day of April, 1907.

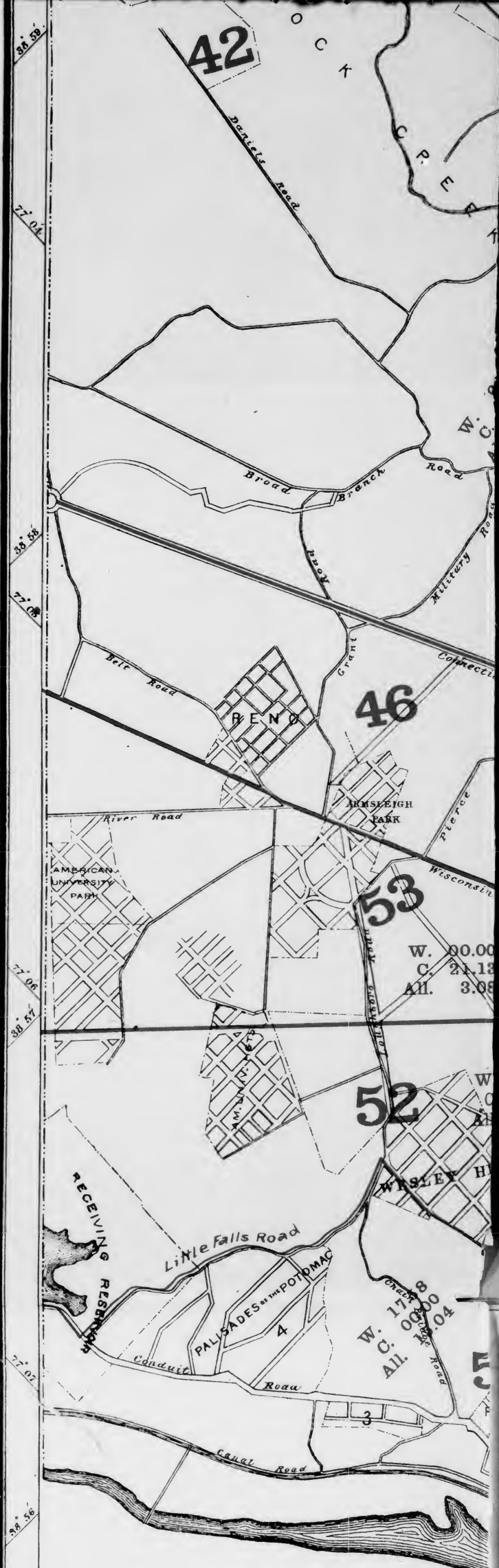
PENALTY CLAUSE.

SEC. 20. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

H. B. F. MACFARLAND,
H. L. WEST,
JOHN BIDDLE,

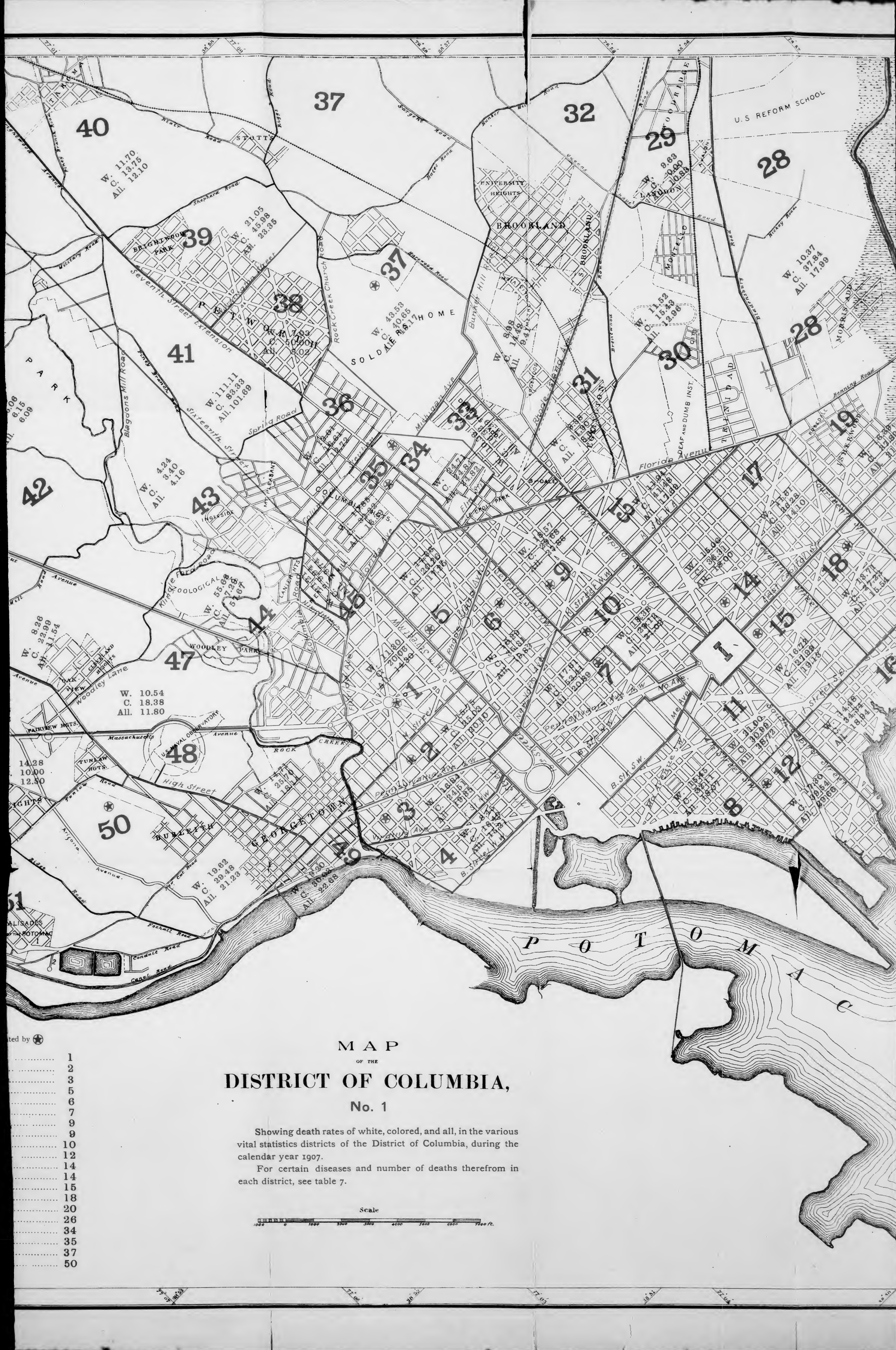
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Officially published in the Washington Times April 5, 1907, and the Washington Herald April 6, 1907.



NOTE—Districts in which Hospitals are located are indicated by dots.

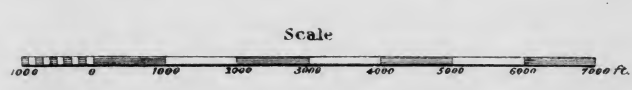
- Washington Hospital for Foundlings
- Columbia Hospital for Women
- Saint Ann's Infant Asylum
- Children's Hospital
- George Washington University Hospital
- Emergency Hospital
- National Homœopathic Hospital
- Sibley Memorial Hospital
- Florence Crittenden's Home
- United States General Hospital
- Home for the Aged (Little Sisters)
- Casualty Hospital and Eastern Dispensary
- Providence Hospital
- United States Naval Hospital
- Washington Asylum Hospital
- Government Hospital for the Insane
- Freedmen's Hospital
- Garfield Memorial Hospital
- United States Soldiers' Home
- Georgetown University Hospital



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MAP
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
No. 1

Showing death rates of white, colored, and all, in the various vital statistics districts of the District of Columbia, during the calendar year 1907.
For certain diseases and number of deaths therefrom in each district, see table 7.

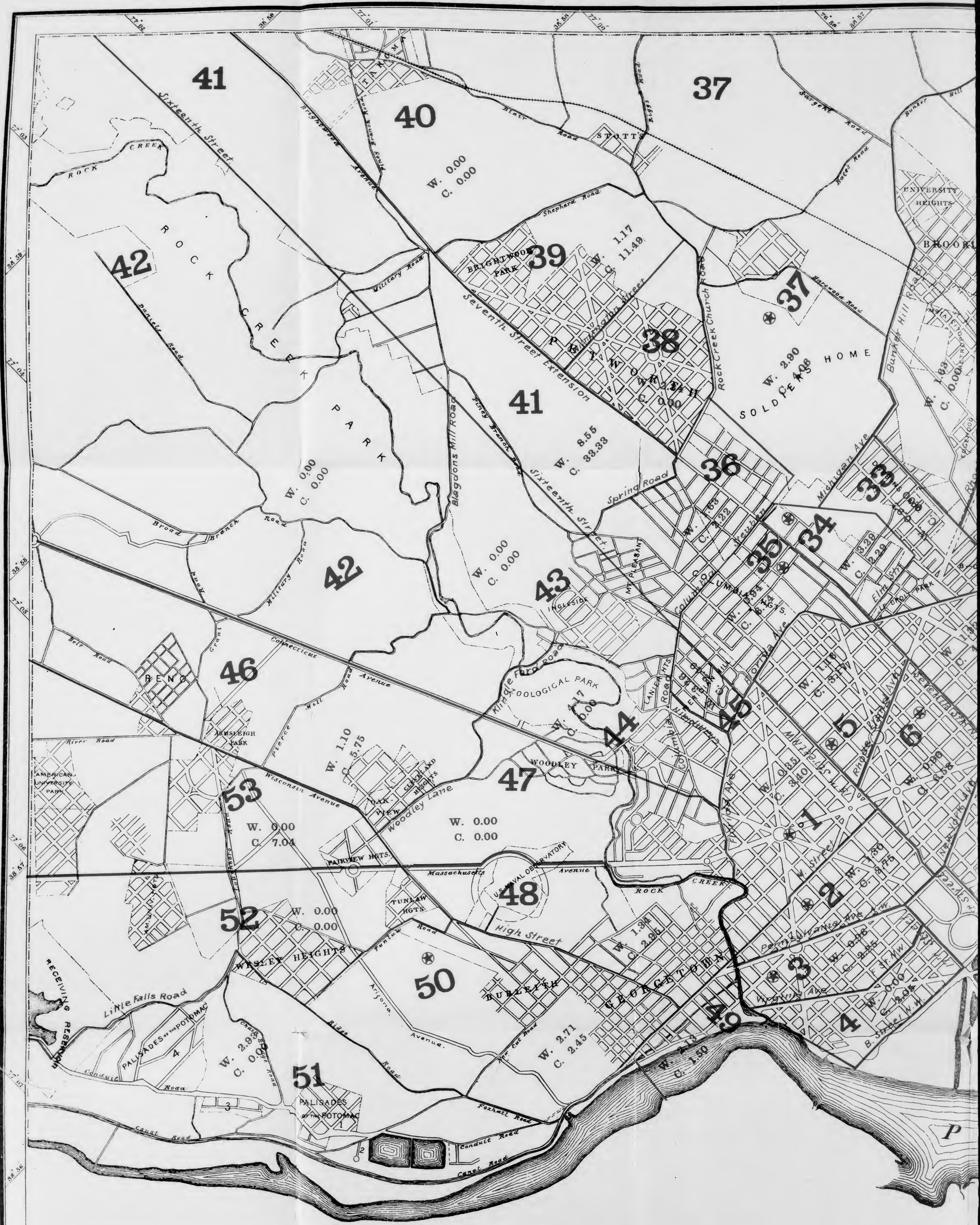




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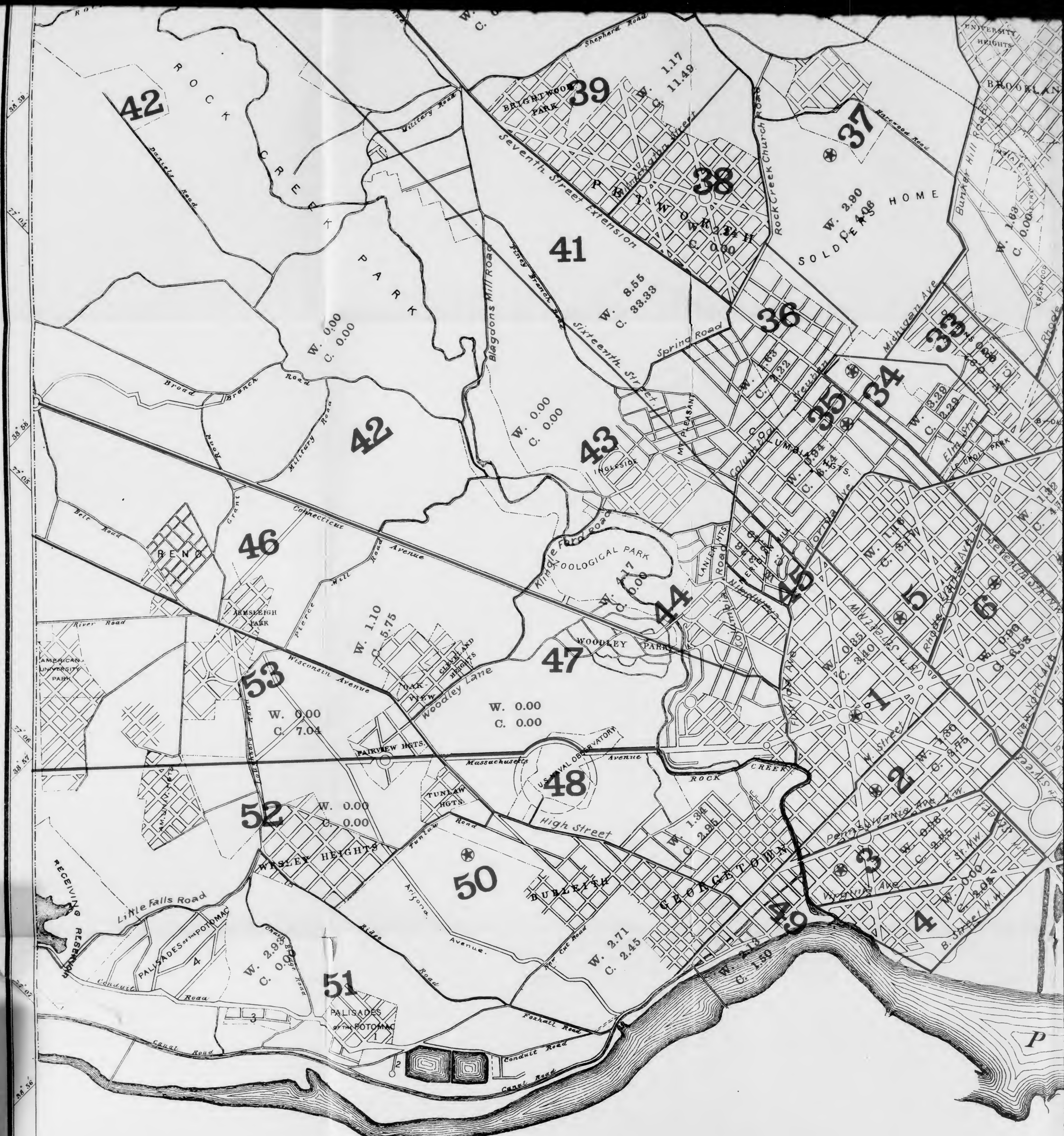


NOTE—Districts in which Hospitals are located are indicated by ★

Washington Hospital for Foundlings	1
Columbia Hospital for Women	2
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	3
Children's Hospital	5
George Washington University Hospital	6
Emergency Hospital	7
National Homœopathic Hospital	9
Sibley Memorial Hospital	9
Florence Crittenden's Home	10
United States General Hospital	12
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters)	14
Casualty Hospital and Eastern Dispensary	14
Providence Hospital	15
United States Marine Hospital	18

MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, No. 2.

Showing death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis of white and colored races, in the various vital statistics districts of the District of Columbia, during the calendar year 1907.
For certain diseases and number of deaths therefrom in each district, see table 7.



NOTE—Districts in which Hospitals are located are indicated by *

Washington Hospital for Foundlings	1
Columbia Hospital for Women	2
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	3
Children's Hospital	5
George Washington University Hospital	6
Emergency Hospital	7
National Homœopathic Hospital	9
Sibley Memorial Hospital	9
Florence Crittenden's Home	10
United States General Hospital	12
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters)	14
Casualty Hospital and Eastern Dispensary	14
Providence Hospital	15
United States Naval Hospital	18
Washington Asylum Hospital	20
Government Hospital for the Insane	26
Freedmen's Hospital	34
Garfield Memorial Hospital	35
United States Soldiers' Home	37
Georgetown University Hospital	50

MAP

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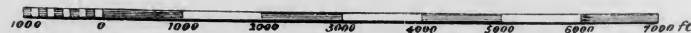
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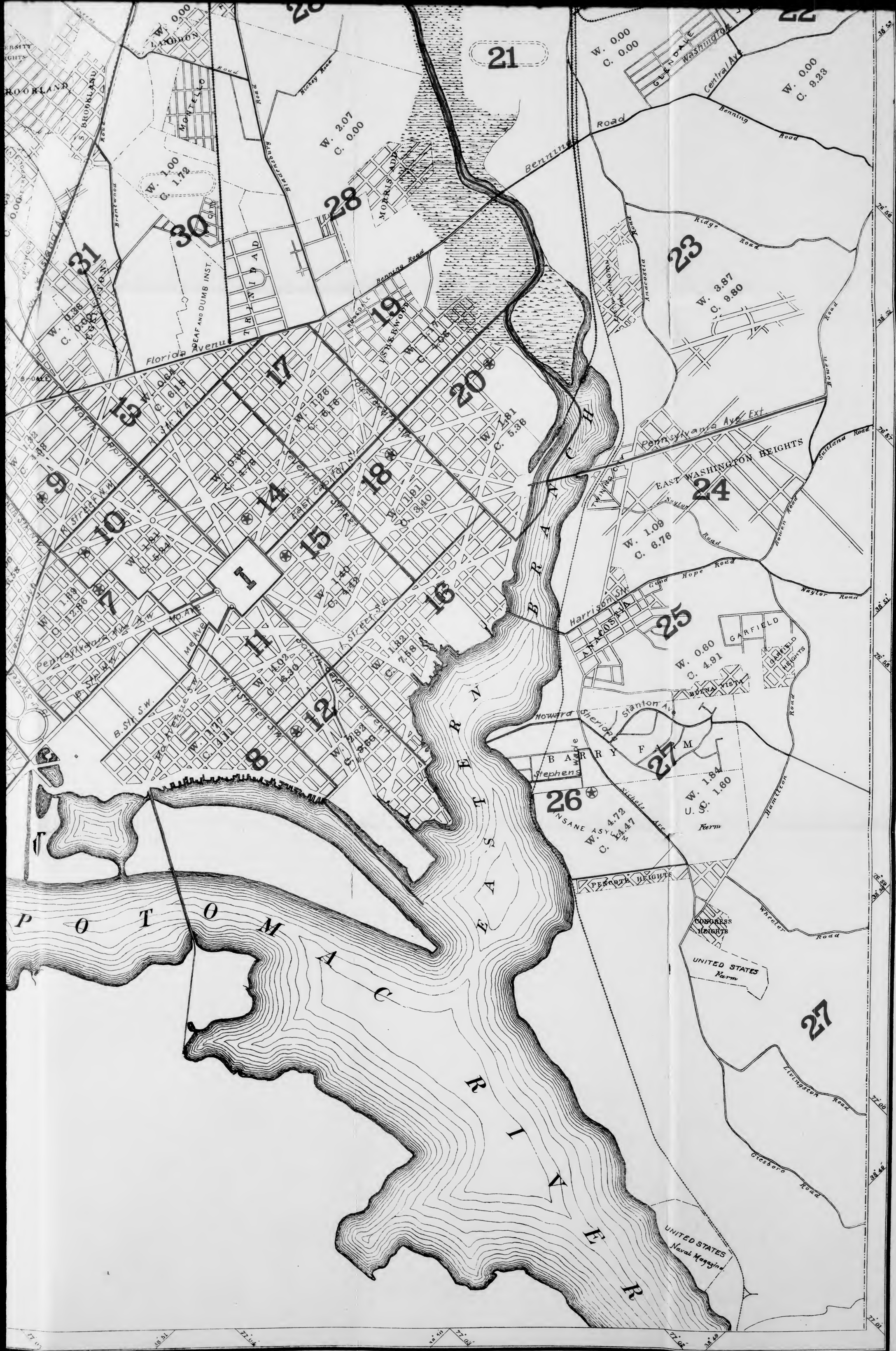
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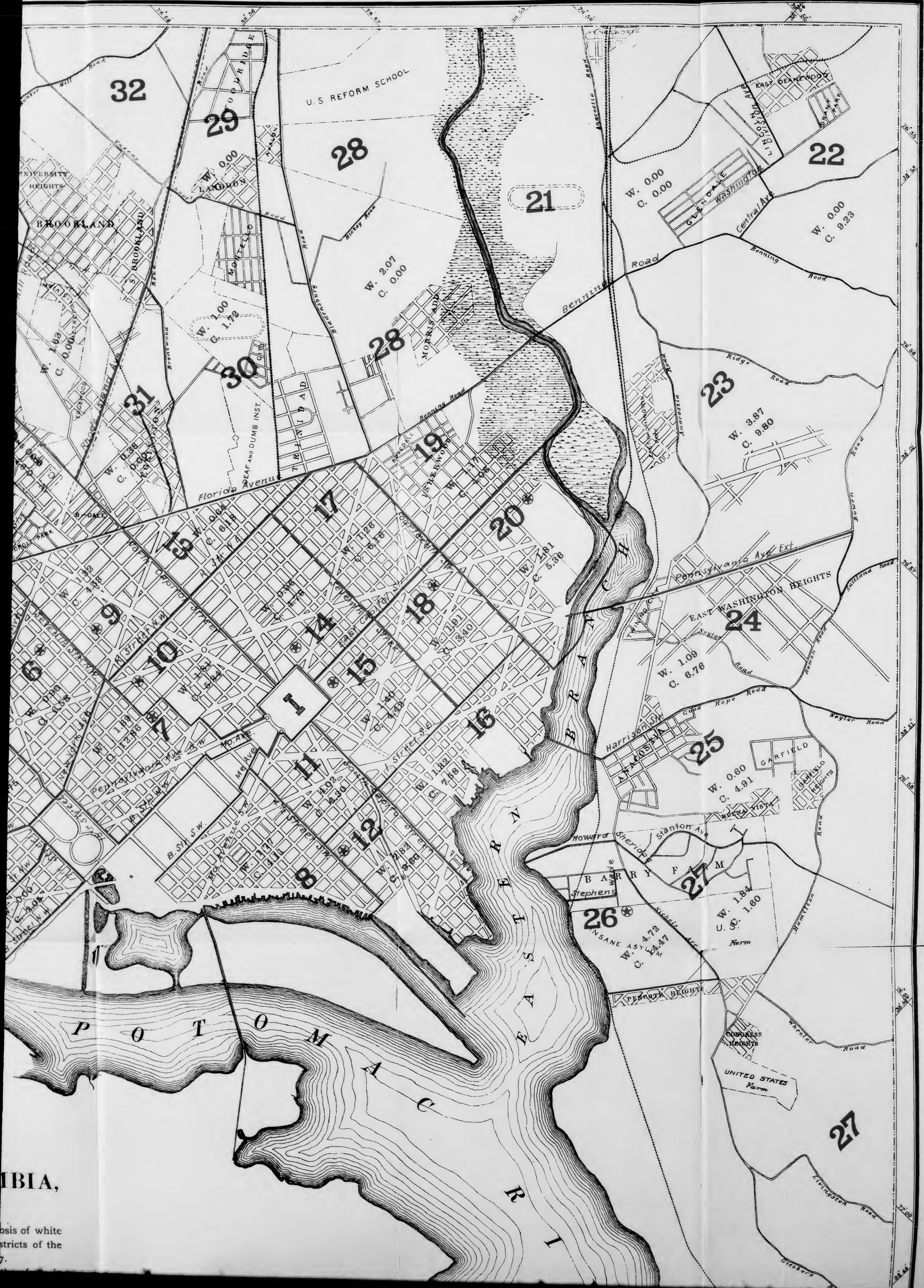
Showing death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis of white and colored races, in the various vital statistics districts of the District of Columbia, during the calendar year 1907.

For certain diseases and number of deaths therefrom in each district, see table 7.

Scale

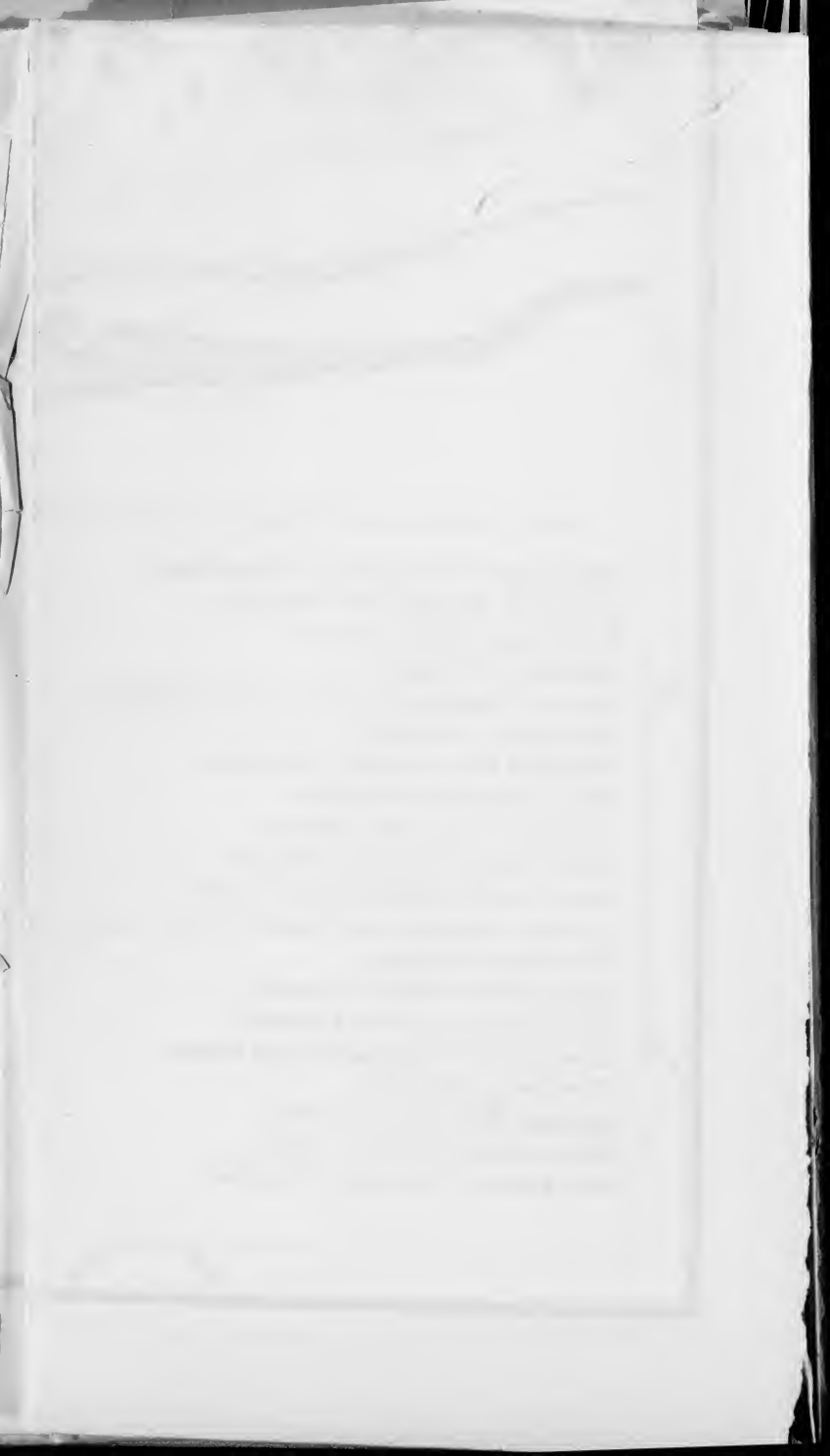






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